KIPLING IN CHICAGO—His Poor Opinion of the Windy City. See Page 12.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

"Beads of Champagne," one of Gilmore's favorite pieces. The complete music given to every want advertiser in the next Sunday Post-Dispatch.

VOL. 42.—NO. 106. ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8, 1891.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. PRICE, FIVE CENTS. BY CARRIER, FIFTEEN CENTS A WEEK.

A CRITICAL PERIOD.

The Points at Issue in the Conference at Boulogne.

SUFFICIENCY OF GLADSTONE'S ASSURANCES A MATTER OF DISPUTE.

English Liberals Sick of the Ceaseless Wrangle—Attempts to Pacify the Healy Contingent of the McCarthy Faction—Probable Result of Next Thursday's Meeting—In the United Kingdom.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Boulogne negotiations are still dragging along. Despite all reports to the contrary, no settlement has yet been reached. Gladstone has unquestionably given assurances, but their sufficiency is still a matter of dispute, not between Gladstone and O'Brien, but between O'Brien and Parnell. In fact, the situation to-day is as critical as at any time since the negotiations have been passing. I can state with authority that Parnell has not abandoned the home rule plan of settlement, which will leave him in control of the Irish party. The English papers are wholly wrong in stating that Gladstone demands a promise of Parnell's absolute retirement from Parliament. Even Davitt says that such a request would be monstrous. Parnell will retire from the Sessional Chairmanship and will devote himself until the general election to work in Ireland.

HEALEY'S FOLLOWERS.

The Bantry gang is still prompting Gladstone to demand that Parnell should also resign all claims to the leadership of the Irish people, but Gladstone finds it impossible to raise a tangible distinction between the chairmanship of party and the Irish leadership. Healey has eleven supporters who with him take up an irreconcilable position. These members are: Timothy Sullivan, Daniel Sullivan, John Barry, Deasy, Knox, Sheehy, Morrogh, Commins, Maurice, Healy, Chance and Murphy. All the rest of the McCarthyites will then side with Dillon and O'Brien, and the Bantry gang will be isolated. But Healey may be saved taking this line if Parnell and O'Brien disagree. It is unlikely that the upshot of the negotiations will be known for some days.

THE GLADSLONIANS.

The Gladstonians are gradually recovering from the depressing effects of the Irish crisis. The government is consequently making less progress with its legislation. The Gladstonians are now confident of winning the general election, but this confidence is largely based on premature hopes raised as to settlement of the Irish dispute. The debate on Morley's motion of censure on the Irish administration will probably not be taken before next Monday week, as the government are anxious to get as much work through as possible before heat is engendered over the Irish question. William Healy met Gladstone at dinner last night. The meeting was purposely arranged through the agency of McCarthy and Sexton, hoping that Gladstone's personal influence might induce Healy to accept the Boulogne terms and prevent him from causing a further split. The dinner was given by Sir Charles Forster, Liberal member. Healy sat next to Gladstone, it being a bachelor party. Gladstone was entirely occupied talking with Healy. It is believed that if Healy is found amenable to reason next Thursday it will be because of Gladstone's persuasion. Gladstone, of course, wants the quarrel settled, so that the Irish party may still give a solid vote in Parliament, though his personal wrath against Parnell is fierce.

AN ENGLISH LIBERAL'S VIEWS.

A prominent member of the English Liberal party said to the correspondent to-day: "It is a symptom unfavorable to the Irish cause that Ireland's friends in England are losing heart in it. In Mr. Gladstone lies the only hope of bringing about an arrangement by which relations between the Liberal and Nationalist parties may be restored and prosecution of home rule be resumed. To this end he consented to negotiate at long range through several intermediaries with Mr. Parnell, with whom of course he will have no direct communication. Mr. Gladstone has written his ultimatum, in which he outlines his future policy with regard to Irish home rule. He agrees: 1. That Ireland shall have control of her own constabulary. 2. That if the land question is not settled by the British Parliament before home rule comes in it shall be settled by the Irish Parliament. Lastly, he makes the permanent retirement of Mr. Parnell an imperative condition. In this document Mr. Gladstone concedes all he will have the consent of the Liberal party in granting, for without their support it would be useless to present any measure of home rule. Mr. Sexton and Mr. Gill will go to Boulogne on Monday and lay these proposals before O'Brien and Dillon where they will have full and free discussion. On their acceptance or rejection will depend the fate of home rule for this generation. A meeting of the anti-Parnellites will be held on Thursday at which the result of the Boulogne conference will be reported and considered. If the question is settled favorably to all, Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon will return to America and finish their campaign. Mr. Parnell will then disappear from political affairs as he has pledged himself to do whenever Mr. Gladstone shall have presented a programme satisfactory to the Irish party."

IN PARLIAMENT.

THE DEBATE ON GLADSTONE'S RELIGIOUS DISABILITIES BILL.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The proceedings in Parliament were made interesting this week by the debate on Mr. Gladstone's bill for the removal of religious disabilities. Mr. Gladstone's speech in support of the measure was a powerful and logical argument, but it was insufficient to overcome the ingrained conservatism and rooted prejudice of the House. That he had made an effect on the members is indicated by the small majority—thirty-three—by which the motion to read the bill a second time was rejected. This is all, probably, he hoped to achieve for the present. The speech was a triumph. It was a striking illustration of his breadth of view, of his activity of mind and of the preservation of physical powers. He was attacked with vigor by the Conservative speakers, but held his own.

Lord Randolph Churchill has returned from Egypt, and occupied his old seat as the sole member of the fourth party. He was greeted by hosts of friends on both sides of the House, and warmly congratulated on his improved health. His political plans are not known, but everybody looks for something startling from him during the session.

LONDON GOSSIP.

The new grand opera "Ivanho's" first week of performance has given no promise of a long run. Critics differ as to the musical worth, but all agree that it lacks dramatic force. The house has been filled nightly, but there has been no extraordinary enthusiasm. There is much admiration of the spectacle, but Sullivan audiences are disappointed that there is neither fun nor fire in the performance.

It looks now as if the baccarat scandal case, in which Sir Gordon Cumming is involved, will not be brought into the courts out of deference to the wishes of the Prince of Wales. It is probable a compromise will be made, which will soothe Sir Gordon's wounded honor and be followed by a military promotion.

Mrs. Langtry, weary of the stage, had intended to close her theater, but she has concluded to try the play "Jocelyn," which was made for her by Charles Coglan, and which has been performed with success by Rose Coghlan in the title role at Palmer's and other theaters in the United States.

Mr. Theodore Kent, having already formed some sort of notion concerning the ancient ruins in Mashonaland and Zamberz, is shortly to inspect them on the spot. The photographs taken by Col. Maud have been submitted to him, and he is of the opinion that the ruins date as far back as the fifth century, and that they are almost identical with similar remains in Persia, where he has made extensive archaeological studies. This is precisely the same period at which the Persians possessed extensive settlements at Zanzibar and other parts of the east coast of Africa, and the probability is that they worked inland, in the search for gold.

MM. Jean and Edouard D'Resseke will make their first appearance at the Royal Italian Opera on May 2. The contemplated revival includes not only "Tannhauser," but also the "Fliegende Hollander," which has not been given at Covent Garden for many years.

The British Government has made a series of secret tests of the Zalinski gun this week and found it successful beyond expectations.

A prominent American citizen in London will shortly give a ball in honor of Minister Lincoln.

Mr. McCormick, second Secretary of Legation, and his wife have returned to London after their visit to the Duchess of Marlborough at Blenheim.

THE STEWART HEIRS.

WORK OF THE COMMISSION TAKING TESTIMONY AT BELFAST.

BELFAST, Feb. 7.—After five days' session the Stewart Will Commission has finished its labors, and is going back to New York with voluminous testimony concerning the rights of certain Irish heirs to the property which Hilton has secured. There is nothing in all this mass of testimony which Hilton did not know ten years ago. If the claims of the Irish heirs are valid now they were valid then. There was nothing in the testimony of Begley or any of his kinsmen which Begley did not tell New York lawyers years ago when he went to America. These lawyers suddenly dropped the case without offering any explanation to Begley.

If the New York court believes that the testimony taken before the commission gives the Irish heirs valid claims these lawyers will have something to explain. In taking this testimony Hilton's lawyers held the commission strictly to the powers of the New York court which created it. The only witnesses who could be examined were mentioned by name and the only questions which could be put to them were carefully written. The simple object of this commission was to ascertain whether Stewart really left any heirs-at-law in Ireland.

If the testimony taken this week legally establishes the fact that he did, application will be made for another open commission, which will give the claimants a chance to be heard who have not been allowed to appear before this commission. A leading Belfast attorney says numerous witnesses were not heard whose claims of relationship to Stewart can easily be proven. If this testimony is ever offered Hilton's power over Stewart may be revealed.

CANADA TO BLAME.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND PRESS ATTACKS THE PREMIER'S POLICY.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Feb. 7.—The *Telegram*, organ of the Newfoundland Government, publishes a fierce attack upon Canada and England in connection with the collapse of the reciprocal negotiations between that colony and the United States. It says a treaty was agreed to between Mr. Blaine and Mr. Bond which only awaited the signature of the British Minister. The *Telegram* concludes: "It seems that the mischief has been wrought at London, not at Washington. Canada has no influence with the American Government—not a particle. But with the Imperial Government it is different.

"Sir John MacDonald and Sir Charles Tupper, who are in fact the Dominion Government, have managed to persuade the imperial authorities that the treaty between the United States and Newfoundland would be detrimental to the interests of Canada, and so her Majesty's assent is withheld. We do not know on what principle of fair play Premier Salisbury justifies his conduct in this respect, but we do know that the moral effect of the British Government's action in refusing its sanction to this trade treaty after delegating to our Commission full power to negotiate it will have a damaging influence in the colonies generally on the reputation for integrity and honesty of British statesmen. What colony will now care to trust the British Government in view of the faithless manner in which it has acted toward us in this connection?"

CUPID AT SCHOOL.

Unfair Advantage Taken of a Rival by a Love-Smitten Pedagogue.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., Feb. 7.—A school district four miles East of this city is in a great furor on account of the expulsion of a young man from school. There is a beautiful young lady attending the school and the teacher and the young man were rivals for her affections. The young lady favored the young man, which so aroused the teacher that he preferred charges against him for "sparking" in school and caused the Directors to expel him from school. The friends of the young man, they being nearly all the patrons of the school, held an indignation meeting at the school-house last night and denounced both the teacher and directors in strong terms. The father of the boy and some of the other good fathers of that district called upon County Judge Hayworth here to-day, he being Ex-Officio County Superintendent of Public Schools, and laid the cause before him. They told him the teacher had been a suitor for the girl's hand since his school began, but she preferred her classmate's winsome ways to those of the pedagogical preceptor, and asked the Judge to have either the teacher suspended or the young man allowed to attend school as before. The Judge informed them that he was powerless to interfere, as it was a matter that belonged exclusively to the school board of that district. This reply only incensed the good grangers, and they left the office swearing vengeance against the teacher, telling the judge as they went that if he heard of a big White Cap sensation in that district and a school teacher being worn out with black jack switches and made to hustle himself back to the swamps of Arkansas, his native heath, not to be surprised.

The Roodhouse Fair.

ROODHOUSE, Ill., Feb. 7.—A meeting of the directors of the Roodhouse Fair Association was held in the opera-house yesterday afternoon and important business transacted. This is a new organization with a capital stock of $20,000. A beautiful plat of ground, consisting of 40 acres, has been bought for the use of the association. The track is now graded and wells are being dug for the use of stock. Speed races will be held here the coming summer.

The Alliance in Greene County, Ill.

GREENFIELD, Ill., Feb. 7.—The Greene County Farmers' Alliance will hold a grand mass meeting in Wrightsville, Feb. 10. The Alliance in this county is certainly gaining ground at a rapid rate.

ITALY'S PREMIER.

Sig. Crispi's Retirement Causes Uneasiness Throughout Europe.

EFFECT OF THE CABINET CHANGE ON THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

Russia's Emperor Entertaining a Royal Guest From Austria—But Preparations for War Continue in Both Countries—The Czar's Rule in Finland—American Pork—Affairs in Continental Europe.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The crisis in Italy is rather intensified over the surrender of King Humbert to the only conditions on which the Marquis d'Rudini would consent to form a cabinet. The King is personally in favor of an alliance with Austria and Germany, and of maintaining an armament which the alliance necessitates. Although a constitutional monarch Humbert is not a dummy in the affairs of his kingdom. He has always been a good deal his own Premier. Between him and Crispi there never was a cordial sentiment. But he learned to have the highest respect for Crispi's ability and never had any reason to doubt his loyalty, but between the proud descendant of the House of Savoy and the once chief of the Italian radicals the union never was natural, and the recent rupture came almost as a relief. Crispi never was quite at home amid the surroundings of the court, and the democratic habits which he could not quite throw off frequently gave unintended offense. Although the crisis was apparently brought about by a remark, probably unpremeditated, reflecting on some of his associates, yet the financial situation of Italy, as developed in the budget, would probably have caused a crisis anyway. The demand for reduction of expenditures cannot be ignored. And King Humbert has reluctantly consented to permit his new Premier to enter upon a policy of curtailment. A dispatch from Vienna says that the news has created no little gloom in Austrian political circles, and from Berlin comes word that the Kaiser and his Chancellor are far from satisfied with the change in Italy. The Russian press, on the other hand, is outspoken in expressing a hope that France and Italy will now come closer together.

UNEASINESS IN EUROPE.

The crisis at Rome is causing much uneasiness in England. The state of suspense and uncertainty affects the relations of Italy to the Triple Alliance and whatever tends to shake that disturbs Europe. The financial question, by which the crisis was occasioned, is intimately connected with those relations. Italy's immense deficit has been incurred by her efforts to keep up her position in the Triple Alliance. No ministry can enter upon power which does not promise to cut down expenditure. It is for the army and navy that for the last few years expenses have been piled up beyond the power of the country to sustain. Their retrenchment must follow. To cut these establishments would impair Italy's standing in the Triple Alliance, believing in it is the strength of the throne. The people are not so warm for it. The burdens they have to bear in consequence of this compact dim their eyes to the glory and power it confers upon the nation. Affection for their old allies, the people of France, also weakens their loyalty to a combination formed against them.

A CONFLICT MAY COME.

So it is within the bounds of possibility that a conflict may come between the people and the King growing out of the existing crisis. For these reasons the statesmen consulted by the King finds it difficult to form a cabinet with a working majority behind it in the Parliament. What the outcome will be cannot yet be predicted. A compromise Ministry is most talked of now, one which will make a show of economy but really stand by the King in his foreign policy. Such a Government would for a time reassure Europe, but it would plunge Italy deeper into the financial abyss.

THE POPE'S VIEWS.

ROME, Feb. 7.—The Pope has finished the long and exhaustive study he has been making of the educational question in the United States, and as a result he is preparing a letter to Cardinal Gibbons upon the subject of Bishop Ireland's discourse. The Pope is highly satisfied with Cardinal Gibbons' statement, and bases his reply upon the facts set forth in the Cardinal's letter. The Vatican has been informed that Germany and Austria have advised King Humbert as to the necessity of maintaining Sig. Crispi's views of the Dreibund and its renewal in 1892. The Pope has forbidden the Catholic papers to comment on the fall of Sig. Crispi and believes that the ex-Premier will return to power, owing to the influence of the Dreibund.

AUSTRIA'S PRINCE.

THE HEIR TO THE THRONE ON A VISIT TO THE RUSSIAN COURT.

VIENNA, Feb. 7.—The heir to the thrones of Austria and Hungary is on a visit to the Russian Court at St. Petersburg. The Czar, mindful of the paternal reception extended to the Czarewitch by the Austrian Emperor, received his visitor yesterday with more than formal cordiality, and during the week of his presence in St. Petersburg nothing will be spared of that magnificence which the semi-Oriental Court of Russia knows so well how to display. However, no political importance is attached to the visit.

Distinctly from politics, the situation of the Emperor of Austria has, ever since the suicide of his son, Prince Rudolph, evoked the deep commiseration of other European sovereigns, and the Czar has shown himself to be, in domestic matters, a man of tender sympathies. The visit can have nothing to do with the Italian crisis, for it was projected long before that utterly unforeseen event.

WHY THE VISIT IS MADE.

The real explanation of the incident is simple enough. The young Prince had already been presented to the German Emperor. This was on the occasion of the Emperor Francis Joseph's last visit to Berlin. Arch Duke Franz had also several months ago been the guest of the Swedish court, and he now wished to pay his respects to the Czar and the Russian imperial family. It was at first intended that he should be presented to the Russian imperial court by his father, Archduke Charles Louis, who was always a welcome guest at St. Petersburg, but the duties devolving upon the Archduke, owing to the Crown Prince Rudolph's death (he stands nearest the throne) have prevented him accepting an invitation to the north, as it is the wish of the Emperor Francis Joseph always to have his brother in the country. The question was accordingly addressed to the Russian court whether the young Archduke Franz could go alone, an inquiry which was followed, of course, by almost hearty invitation to him from the Czar. The journey, therefore, is rather an act of courtly etiquette than of any political import.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

Military preparations, however, go on without interruption on both sides. A new strategic railway has just been commenced in the Austrian Provinces of Galicia and is a counter-measure to the new strategic railways in Russia. These things continue without change, while the visits of Czarewitch and Archduke are merely temporary incidents. In the course of the present year, the Austrian heir presumptive will in addition to his St. Petersburg trip, visit several other courts, probably with a view to matrimony. The Prince is 27 years of age, and it is understood that the Emperor would like to see him married. It is reported that the Archduke has, in fact, made his choice, and that it is only the freshness of the affliction of the imperial house that stands in the way of the conclusion of the matter.

RUSSIANIZING FINLAND.

THE LEGISLATURE CONSIDERING MEASURES PROPOSED BY THE CZAR.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Czar is enacting the role of a constitutional sovereign in the only province of the Russian Empire that has a constitution. The Finnish diet is in session and considering the measures submitted for its consideration by the Emperor. These measures are unexpectedly moderate, and while aiming at bringing Finland into harmony with the military and the economic regime of the remainder of the Empire, the liberties of the people are left virtually intact. This exhibition of moderation when the plans seemed all to be laid for the complete extinguishment of Finnish nationality, is attributed to an impression on the part of the Czar that it is better until the next war is over, to have the Fins for loyal subjects, than to create another Poland in such close proximity to Germany and Sweden. Personally the Czars have always placed deep confidence in the Fins, who have always been preferred for guards of the Emperor's person and have never betrayed the trust reposed in them. It is a singular fact that Russians never trust a Russian, and, as Prince Bismarck related in a recent interview, when the physician of the Emperor Nicholas told him to have his back rubbed with liniment he would not permit any Russian to do the delicate work, but called in some foreign officers in the imperial service. The Finnish guard has been to the house of Romanoff what the Swiss guard was to the Bourbons.

SARDOU'S FABIENNE.

MISS DEWOLFE TALKS ABOUT HER DEBUT IN "THERMIDOR."

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"I must tell you that I am taking to the dramatic profession in earnest. I shall not go on the stage with foolish dreams, but knowing the reality the profession is a hard one. I won't speculate on public curiosity, for I want to be judged on my merits, and I should not like to be a star until I had earned the right to be one. I don't think it is fair to take a place until you have won it by hard work. I know well that one who might have been a success as an amateur, might still be a failure as a professional. Therefore I work hard."

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Before her death she told Mrs. Wands a strange story concerning her past life. She said that her husband died two months after their marriage—nine months ago—and a few months later her home was destroyed by fire. Driven almost to desperation she gathered together her money and fled to California to hide her grief. Penniless and friendless she applied for admission to the hospital at first intended that he should be presented to the Russian imperial court by his father, Archduke Charles Louis, who was always a welcome guest at St. Petersburg, but the duties devolving upon the Archduke, owing to the Crown Prince Rudolph's death (he stands nearest the throne) have prevented him accepting an invitation to the north, as it is the wish of the Emperor Francis Joseph always to have his brother in the country. The question was accordingly addressed to the Russian court whether the young Archduke Franz could go alone, an inquiry which was followed, of course, by almost hearty invitation to him from the Czar. The journey, therefore, is rather an act of courtly etiquette than of any political import.

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Before her death she told Mrs. Wands a strange story concerning her past life. She said that her husband died two months after their marriage—nine months ago—and a few months later her home was destroyed by fire. Driven almost to desperation she gathered together her money and fled to California to hide her grief. Penniless and friendless she applied for admission to the hospital at first intended that he should be presented to the Russian imperial court by his father, Archduke Charles Louis, who was always a welcome guest at St. Petersburg, but the duties devolving upon the Archduke, owing to the Crown Prince Rudolph's death (he stands nearest the throne) have prevented him accepting an invitation to the north, as it is the wish of the Emperor Francis Joseph always to have his brother in the country. The question was accordingly addressed to the Russian court whether the young Archduke Franz could go alone, an inquiry which was followed, of course, by almost hearty invitation to him from the Czar. The journey, therefore, is rather an act of courtly etiquette than of any political import.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

Military preparations, however, go on without interruption on both sides. A new strategic railway has just been commenced in the Austrian Provinces of Galicia and is a counter-measure to the new strategic railways in Russia. These things continue without change, while the visits of Czarewitch and Archduke are merely temporary incidents. In the course of the present year, the Austrian heir presumptive will in addition to his St. Petersburg trip, visit several other courts, probably with a view to matrimony. The

QUAY VS. HARRISON.

The Pennsylvanian Brandishing His Knife at the White House.

GEN. PALMER'S ADHERENTS STILL FIRM AND HARD AT WORK.

McGrath's Exoneration Considered a Whitewash at Home—A Letter From Ex-President Cleveland on Tariff Reform—Jerry Simpson's Views—Ingalls' Future—Conference of Reformers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—There is a pretty row in progress between the President and Senator Quay, and the latter is angrier than he has been for some time. It grows out of the fight for a district judgeship in a Pittsburg district, for which Senator Quay and Congressman Dalzell have opposing candidates. Senator Cameron, of course, is taking no part in the controversy whatever. The White House is locked and barred against him. But Mr. Quay is exerting himself to secure the place for his favorite, and an interview with him printed in a New York paper this morning is accepted here as a means he has adopted of calling the President's attention to himself as a party leader.

In the interview Mr. Quay discusses the Republican prospects for 1892. He thinks Mr. Blaine would make a strong candidate for the Presidency. He sees no reason either why the Maine statesman should not aspire to the nomination, and if Mr. Blaine should, Mr. Quay predicts that Pennsylvania will support his aspirations. He likewise thinks well of Speaker Reed and Robert T. Lincoln. He says the Republican party does not lack for good presidential timber, but Mr. Quay nowhere mentions Benjamin Harrison. The omission of the President's name is studied and the intention manifestly was to announce that the Chairman of the Republican National Committee who assisted in putting Gen. Harrison into office does not at this time approve the proposition to try and keep him there eight years.

Having thus advertised his opposition Mr. Quay will doubtless now await overtures from the White House for peace and terms as to the future. The question is will they be made? The first concession of course would have to be the offer of the judgeship in question to Mr. Quay's candidate and then such pledges as to other matters as would make Mr. Quay virtually the controller of the patronage of in Pennsylvania from this time on.

The President has yielded a good deal to Mr. Quay, but lately he has shown a disposition to break with him. The strongest manifestation of this change was in the filling the vacancy in the circuit judgeship for the third circuit by the promotion of Judge Atchison of Pittsburg from the district bench. Mr. Quay had a candidate for that place and pressed him for it with ardor and energy, but Judge Atchison, who really was the choice of the anti-Quay faction in Pennsylvania, was chosen. Then it was that Quay went out on the war-path and began making flourishes with his knife at the White House.

The contest will be watched with interest. Mr. Quay is a shrewd and relentless man, while the President is a cold and stubborn one. They do not like each other, and peace between them, after what has happened, will be difficult of accomplishment. If peace is not declared then the Senator will at once head an organized movement against the President's renomination.

Palmer's Heroic Adherents.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 7.—One thing is certain, and that is that Palmer will either be elected or go down in the defeat of his party. His strongholds in the Southern and Central parts of the State should be heard from, and in no uncertain tones. Again, yesterday, the Democrats opposed the adjournment of the Joint Assembly until next Tuesday, desiring to ballot every day, with the exception of Sunday. The Republican Steering Committee, however, held a meeting late in the afternoon and issued a decree that all members who desired could go home. This was the cause of an exodus, and the Democratic Steering Committee found it a hard matter to hold their forces, but by the display of great tact they succeeded, urging that it was absolutely necessary at this juncture to hold together.

INDORSED IN IRON COUNTY.

IRONTON, Mo., Feb. 7.—At a regular quarterly meeting of the Iron County F. and L. U. held here to-day, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, John M. Palmer made the race for United States Senator of Illinois on the demand of the Farmers and Laborers' Union, that the people should have a voice in the election of United States Senators at the ballot box; and, second,

Whereas, J. M. Palmer carried the State of Illinois on this issue by over thirty thousand majority, and as the defeat of Palmer would be a refutation of the demands of the farmers in their platforms of the various States,

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Iron County F. & L. U. that the three farmers of the Illinois Legislature should cast their votes for John M. Palmer for the United States Senate.

WILLIAM RUDDOCK, President.
J. B. HOLLMAN, Secretary.

Jerry Simpson's Views.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 7.—Congressman-elect Jerry Simpson of the Seventh Kansas District passed through the city to-night en route to Washington. Speaking of proposed legislation by the Alliance he first descanted on the Government Sub-Treasury bill, which, he said, all Alliance men would work for. In the matter of the tariff Mr. Simpson said that large reductions were demanded. The Western Alliance was very generally in favor of absolute free trade, but other sections favored modern protection. He thought the outcome would be a compromise measure. At any rate, he said, the popular feeling was so strong that it must inevitably result in a large reduction. Any farmer raising a big lot of swine or a heavy crop of corn wanted to be able to sell where he could get the best bargain.

The Western Alliance, Mr. Simpson said, was in favor of the Government owning all railroads and telegraphs, but the Southern Alliance was not yet so far advanced. They would be satisfied with the Government having control over them by means of a board of Government commissioners. Mr. Simpson said that the next Congress would embrace fifteen or twenty straight Alliance members. He was not prepared to say how the Democrats would act in the matter of legislation if proposed. No expression of opinion had yet been received from them. As for the Kansas members they would not caucus with either the Democrats or Republicans.

McGrath's Unsatisfactory Exoneration.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 7.—The exoneration of Frank McGrath, President of the Kansas Alliance, by the various Alliance Presidents now in convention at Washington, announced in this morning's dispatches, will not have any effect whatever on the war against him at home. It is regarded by the enemies of McGrath as a whitewash.

"A criminal would be discharged if no other testimony than his own was introduced in court," said S. W. Chase, the People's Party Chairman, this morning. "McGrath has been in Washington for several days. There was no one to appear against him and on his own statement he was whitewashed. A Washington whitewash will not go in Kansas, where the facts in regard to the Alliance President are known by men who have the nerve to bring them before the public."

The *Nonconformist*, the Alliance organ, this week renews the war on McGrath, and in speaking of him says:

The Kansas State Alliance confronts a crisis. Only the moral courage and common sense of the rank and file can avert a disaster. The enemy of social, political and industrial reform is firmly intrenched within the lines of the order, acting under the advice of political schemers. Numbers of men have joined the Alliance to control or wreck it. Some of the cleverest political manipulators of the G. O. P. schemed themselves into prominent positions and are using their power and influence to destroy this great reform movement. When traitors thrive patriots may tremble, when spies become generals armies meet disaster, when the enemies of reform direct reform movement a farce must follow, when a treacherous helmsman guides the ship it will sooner or later be dashed against the shore to be despoiled by wreckers. The trusted associates and lieutenants of the G. O. P. schemers are not safe counsellors and leaders of the Farmers' Alliance.

Call for a Conference of Reformers.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 7.—W. F. Rightmire, who was chosen Secretary of the National Citizens' Industrial Alliance, of which T. A. Gilruth was made president, to-day issued the following call for a convention:

CALL FOR A NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF REFORMERS.

Whereas, Many efforts are being made to educate the people, to break the chains of corporate monopoly enforced by twenty-five years of class legislation, and believing that a general conference should be held to arrange a union of all reformers who can federate upon a platform demanding relief on the issues of currency, land and transportation, to arrange a systematic plan for the education of the industrial classes on these reform issues and to make such arrangements for the political conflict of 1892 as such a conference may deem best; therefore,

We, as friends of such a conference, hereby unite and call a general conference of reformers to meet in Cincinnati, O., on May 19, 1891, to adopt a platform and make such arrangements for the conflict of 1892 as the conference may deem fitting. Representation to be: The national and State officers of each Alliance assembly and association; ten delegates from each county or district organization of such bodies, and the editors and business managers of each reform paper belonging to the Reform Press Association.

The call is in direct opposition to the wishes of J. D. Holden of Emporia, President of the National Citizens' Alliance formed at Ocala, Fla. Mr. Holden believes that the best interests of the "reformers" would be subserved by a delay in the formation of a third party until 1892, and that the present year should be devoted to organizing in every State. The call for a convention to organize a third party combines all of the alleged reform movements now before the people. There is a disposition to ignore President Holden altogether. The Kansas contingent of the Citizens' Alliance does not recognize Holden as the President of the organization, although the Ocala convention elected him to that position.

S. W. Chase, Chairman of the People's party, said this morning: "The Citizens' Alliance was organized in Kansas, and the nineteen States which have sub-Alliances obtained their charters through the Citizens' Alliance. It is only right that first steps for a national organization should be made here. If there is

Broadway, Washington Avenue and St. Charles Street.

THE ASTOUNDING SALE

OF NEW SPRING DRY GOODS, CHEAP,

CONTINUED AT Nugents

This Wonderful Sale Is Unrivaled.

Never Before Have NEW GOODS Been Thrown on Sale at Such Great Reductions From the Regular Prices.

Our Loss Is Your Gain. No Old Goods in This Sale.

THREE MANGLED MINERS.

THE RESULT OF THE EXPLOSION OF A KEG OF POWDER.

An Unexpected Blast—A Child in a Sewer—Kicked to Death by a Cow—A $300,000 Fire in Reading, Pa.—Disasters of a Day.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 7.—A disastrous explosion of giant powder took place at 6:30 this evening at the Mount Lookout colliery of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western road, at Wyoming, five miles from this city. The colliery is a new one and the shaft is now being sunk.

This evening at 6 o'clock the night shift came to work. Some had gone down the shaft and four men were left in the head-house, Charles Kirke, Nathan Kane, William Ross and Luke Michaels. They were preparing to go down. Ross took up a keg of giant powder and began pouring some out into his flask. He called to Michaels to show him a light and stepping up to where Ross was Michaels took his hat off, on which was fastened his miners' lamp, and held it down. Instantly, probably from a spark that fell from the lamp, the powder caught and a terrific explosion followed. The whole keg of powder exploded and the head-house, though built of massive timbers, was blown to pieces and the timbers scattered all around.

The noise and shock were heard for a long distance and the other men around the colliery and the adjacent residents hastened to the spot. They soon found the men, Kirke and Kane, who were extricated from amid the wreck of the building quite badly mutilated by the falling debris and burned black. Ross was found close by still alive but very badly hurt. He was brought to the hospital in this city and it is not expected that he will live over night. Michaels was blown fully twenty feet from where he stood, but maraculously escaped death. Though badly burned and much bruised, he is not dangerously injured.

A Fatal Accidental Shot.

NEVADA, Mo., Feb. 7.—J. L. Maxwell, a prominent farmer of the vicinity of Milo, this county, accidentally discharged his gun this morning, the entire load taking effect in his side just below the right arm. He died within an hour. Maxwell had been hunting and stopped at William Kyle's, a neighbor. After talking with Kyle a short time he turned to start home, when in some unknown manner the gun was discharged.

A Cruel Joke.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 7.—Some practical jokers at Sundance locked Fred Haven, a half-witted boy, in an empty building, Thursday evening, intending to release him at midnight. In the meantime Haven escaped and, fearful that his tormentors would again lock him up, started for Spearfish. He was found yesterday on the road, badly frozen. Both hands and feet had to be amputated, and his death is almost certain.

In Dread of Small-Pox.

CHICAGO, Ill, Jan. 7.—Commissioner of Health Wickersham, says there is danger of an epidemic of small-pox in the city, owing to our intimate trade relations with Southern States where the disease is prevalent. It has now broken out in Macoupin County, having been carried there by a family that moved there from Texas. He advocates general vaccination as the surest preventive.

A Mother's Fatal Foolishness.

KNIGHTSTOWN, Ind., Feb. 7.—Mrs. Whittenberg locked up her two children here to-day in her home and went across the street to visit her neighbors. The older, Jimmie, aged 6, began to burn scraps of paper and scatter them over the house. A conflagration followed. The boy screamed and was finally rescued, but the house was burned down and with it little 2-year-old Floyd, who had been tucked away in his cradle by his mother.

The Roe Wreck Victims.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Feb. 7.—The remains of John W. Simmons, the Cotton Belt fireman, killed in the wreck at Roe, were taken to Fordyce this afternoon on a special train, accompanied by a delegation of railroad men. Engineer Edwards, injured in the same accident, is still suffering from a crushed ankle and broken leg, but is in as fair a way to recover as could be expected.

Beaten and Robbed.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 7.—Two unknown men entered the House of Wm. Doran, living at 269 Ninety-first street, early this morning, beat Mr. Doran into insensibility and robbed his safe of $1,840. Mr. Doran is a wealthy contractor and often has a large sum in his safe. The police have been unable to get any trace of the robbers.

Measles and Pneumonia.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., Feb. 7.—The measles and pneumonia have assumed an epidemic form in the north part of this county and a large number of deaths have occurred there this week, which has produced the wildest excitement among the citizens in that community, as most of those attacked by the maladies so far succumb to its fatal consequences in a very short time.

The Junction City Rioters.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 7.—Information just received here from Junction City is that all but one of the rioters have been arrested; that the condition of Marshal George Wells is critical and his recovery is doubtful. His brother-in-law, J. W. Sampson, is rapidly improving. It is believed that should Marshal Wells die the negroes will be mobbed.

A Tariff Agreement Rumored.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 7.—It is generally believed here by railroad men that the Big Four and Toledo, Columbus and Cincinnati roads have entered into a traffic agreement for business between Cincinnati and Toledo. It is also said that when the track of the Toledo, Columbus & Cincinnati is placed in proper condition the Big Four will run passenger trains between Cincinnati and Toledo.

A Child in a Sewer.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 7.—The 10-year-old daughter of H. B. Snyder of Ironton, Mo., fell into the open sewer near the electric light works in that town this afternoon, and, as the engineer was blowing out the boiler at that time, the water in the sewer was scalding hot. When the little one was rescued she was terribly scalded and is not expected to recover.

No Lives Lost.

ROCHESTER, Ind., Feb. 7.—News has just reached here of a wreck on the Chicago & Eastern Railway, near Bolivar, twenty miles east, early this morning. No lives were lost. The track was much damaged, and the trains are coming in over the Lake Erie & Western.

Deadly Mule-Heels.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., Feb. 7.—John Beck, a young man about 30 years of age, was kicked in the abdomen by a mule, at an up-town hotel, several weeks ago. The injuries he sustained were not considered serious at the time, but he is wasting away from the effects of an internal injury received and, it is thought, cannot recover.

The Scarlet Scourge Subsiding.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., Feb. 7.—The public schools at New Memphis and Miley, east of here in Clinton County, will reopon Monday. The schools were closed several weeks ago on account of a scarlet fever scourge which was raging in that section at that time.

A Serious Collision.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 9.—A serious collision occurred on the East Tennessee road at Cleveland, Tenn., this morning. Geo. Jackson, brakeman, was killed and Engineer Cal Barrett seriously injured. One locomotive and ten cars were completely demolished and twenty-five cars badly smashed.

An Aged Somnambulist's Death.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Feb. 7.—Elizabeth Mullen, aged 72 years, walked from a second-story window about 2 a. m., while in a somnambulistic state. She was instantly killed. The body was found this morning horribly mangled.

Torn to Pieces.

SEYMOUR, Ind., Feb. 7.—Boone Hanover was caught in the main shaft at the woolen mill this evening and his body was torn into small fragments and scattered all over the room. His feet were found 15 feet from the shaft.

Deadly Diphtheria.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 7.—Three of the children of J. V. Stivers, living near Malta Bend, Mo., have died of diphtheria since Jan. 15, and Mrs. Stivers is very low with the same disease. Several other cases are reported in that section.

Killed by a Cave-In.

READING, Pa., Feb. 7.—William Crist, aged 65, employed at the Cornwall ore banks, was instantly killed by an embankment caving in. A large piece of iron ore crushed his skull.

Kicked to Death by a Cow.

ST. JACOBS, Ill., Feb. 7.—Mrs. Raubinger, living at Marine, five miles north of here, was kicked by a cow this morning and died from the effects.

THE RAILROAD WORLD.

NORTHWESTERN LINES ACCUSE CANADIAN RIVALS OF DOUBLE-DEALING.

Unjust Manipulation of East-Bound Grain Rates—The Problem of Switching Charges—The Southeastern Mississippi Association Organized.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 7.—Northwestern lines are considerably exercised over the apparent double dealing of their Canadian competitors. A month ago it was decided by the Eastern connections of Canadian lines that the rates should be the same to St. Paul from the seaboard via Canadian lines or via Chicago. The Canadian and "Soo" lines have issued a tariff, raising the basis, beginning Monday, to $1.20 from New York to St. Paul, an advance of 15 cents a hundred over the present Canadian rate. The Chicago lines confidently expected this tariff would be followed by another quoting the agreed advance from Boston. This advance has not been made and the Canada & Atlantic does not propose even to advance the New York rate.

Under this state of affairs the advances from New York cannot be maintained, and the Chicago lines will get none of the through business to St. Paul on account of the 15-cent differential of the Canadian line. The Chicago lines see no way to settle the matter except to fight it out a piece, upon which the Canadian lines seem to thrive.

Grain rates East bound are still manipulated to almost as large an extent as heretofore. The Lackawanna is accused of doing the largest share. The traffic is now getting so scarce that the larger roads are feeling keenly the effect of these manipulations and during the coming week will call a halt on their weaker sisters. The matter has been a subject of repeated conferences between trunk line and central traffic officials. They declare the manipulating will cease next week, but they propose leaving the public in the dark as to the methods to be employed until they are successful.

The Alton to-day held a house warming in the two finest compartment cars ever turned out of the Pullman works. George M. Pullman himself said that no outlay has been spared to make them the two most complete and comfortable cars in existence. They are each 70 feet long, weigh each 100,000 pounds, and the two cost the Alton just $80,000. Nearly all the prominent Chicago railroad men attended the house warming.

The Trans-Missouri Association.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 7.—Chairman Smith of the Trans-Missouri Association this afternoon called a meeting of general managers to be held in Chicago next week, to take final steps for the dissolution of the passenger department. As the question has been raised, the thirty days' notice required by the Western passenger agreement will be given, in order that there may be no friction and the separation will not be accomplished for a month yet.

The rate clerks of the Trans-Missouri Committee of the Western Passenger Department adjourned yesterday, being unable to complete their work for the March revision of the tariff sheet. The trouble was caused by the Atchison refusing to allow the short lines to check up against their rates on business coming via Kansas City. Specific objection was made to rates from Wichita to New Orleans and from Topeka to Texas and from Wichita to Eastern Kansas and Western Missouri points via Kansas City. To-day Chairman Finley called a meeting to be held here next Tuesday to consider and endeavor to settle these squabbles.

Regarding the attitude of the Atchison, Chairman Smith, says he believes it will fall into line and not precipitate a fight. When the new agreement becomes effective he believes the road will observe it.

Southeastern Mississippi Association.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 7.—The meeting of Southern and Western railway presidents and general managers which has been in session in this city for several days past has adjourned, having satisfactorily accomplished the purpose for which it was called. The assemblage was composed of representatives of lines between the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers and the Gateway, Chattanooga, Birmingham, Montgomery and Pensacola, being those outside the Southern Railway and Steamship Association. An agreement was reached on the form and terms of a contract between these lines, which will be immediately circulated for signatures for the formation of an association to be known as the Southeastern Mississippi Association. A commissioner will be elected by the lines and he will become a connecting link acting for the association with other associations West and North, and the Southern Railway and Steamship Association.

The purpose of the organization is to maintain agreed rates and to prevent injurious discrimination in rate-cutting, under-billing, re-billing, etc. The agreement must be submitted to and ratified and signed by the presidents of the various railroads or other parties authorized to sign, and will take effect March 25 and exist one year. No member signing can withdraw under six months and only after having served thirty days previously a written notice of such intention to withdraw.

The Problem of Switching Charges.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 7.—Next week there will be a meeting of railroad representatives with members of the Chicago Board of Trade to consider the problem of switching charges. Through rates from Milwaukee to Buffalo and points east thereof are the same as the rates from Chicago, in consequence of the lake line from Milwaukee to Grand Haven connecting with the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Road.

The question to be considered is whether switching charges can be added to the tariff from Chicago to Buffalo by lines that quote the same rates from Chicago that are in effect from Milwaukee. It will also be decided whether railroads shall continue to discriminate between regular and irregular elevators in the matter of switching charges.

The Atchison's December Statement.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 7.—The Atchison December statement, including the St. Louis & San Francisco and all roads owned and controlled, reports: Gross earnings, $3,625,612; increase, $253,331; net earnings, $916,924; decrease, $481,815.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

The Appropriation for Improving the Post Not Dead Yet.

The appropriation for Jefferson Barracks, which was supposed to have been lost, is likely to go through. The appropriation of $50,000 for the improvement of the barracks was passed by the House of Representatives, but this item of the army bill was thrown out on motion of Senator Allison of Iowa. This was supposed to settle the matter, but a telegram received by Secretary Geo. H. Morgan of the Merchants' Exchange from Congressman Wm. Kinsey shows that there is still a chance that the appropriation will be made. The telegram reads as follows: "House committee stand by appropriation in army bill. Matter goes to conference. Don't worry."

This means that the Jefferson Barracks appropriation is still on the slate, and that it is probable that it will be granted.

THE WORK OF BRUTAL BURGLARS.

They Try to Rob an Old Man and Injure Him for Objecting.

Two young men whom the police name as John Price and Charles Case, entered two rooms in the rear of 1401 North Eighth street about 6 o'clock yesterday evening with the aid of a false key. The rooms were occupied by Martin Flaherty, a laborer, 66 years of age. After piling up the contents of the rooms the burglars called on Louis Gerlich, a second-hand dealer at 1203 North Seventh street, and sold him the lot for $8. Gerlich sent his driver, Ed Speck, around to get the goods. While they were moving them out old man Flaherty appeared on the scene and objected. The thieves overcame his objections by overcoming the objector and throwing the old man on the paved court kicked him and broke his left leg. Price and Case then deserted the stolen property and escaped. Speck and his employer, Gerlich, were arrested. Flaherty was taken care of and sent to the hospital. The brutal thieves had not been arrested up to a late hour this morning.

Fatally Burned.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 7.—Two little children of George Fredel, Mamie, aged 5, and Tommie, 3, built a fire in a closet this morning while their mother was in another part of the house and then shut the closet door, remaining on the inside. The girl's clothes soon caught fire and her screaming called Mrs. Fredel to the scene. Meanwhile the boy's clothing was ignited by the frantic movements of his sister. Mrs. Fredel, with the help of some factory men who rushed in, extinguished the flames, but not until the girl was fatally burned and the boy so badly that he may not recover.

Busy Ice Dealers.

GREENFIELD, Ill., Feb. 7.—The ice dealers in this city are very busy, working night and day storing away their summer supply of ice. The Richard Simmons Co. will pack 100 tons.

Bridal Bulletin.

J. F. Haverkamp	1418 Salisbury st
Elizabeth Hennemeier	1418 Salisbury st
John Bender	1422 Malinckrodt st
Josephine Hampel	1422 Salisbury st

PURE 18-KT. GOLD WEDDING RINGS.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
COR. BROADWAY AND LOCUST ST.

ROBERT RAY HAMILTON.

CONFLICTING REPORTS CONCERNING THE WELL-KNOWN NEW YORKER.

Dr. Green Makes a Deposition in Paris, Declaring That He Is Dead—A. O. Howard, an Intimate Friend, Is Positive Hamilton Is Alive.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—A brother of the late Mr. Robert Ray Hamilton was in this city on Thursday last. He will return to New York in a short time, having in his possession the evidence of Dr. Green, who is now at Paris, which establishes the identity of Robert Ray Hamilton's body. Dr. Green was in the West at the time of Mr. Hamilton's disappearance and was present when the body was found. He was personally acquainted with Mr. Hamilton, and in his deposition he states that there is no doubt that the body was that of that unfortunate gentleman.

DECLARES HAMILTON IS ALIVE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 7.—A. O. Howard, who was the playmate, schoolmate and college-mate of Robert Ray Hamilton, has given out a statement in which he asserts that he has positive knowledge that Hamilton is alive. "I have here in my pocket," he said producing a bundle of letters, "several letters from my old friend Ray Hamilton. They were written after he went West. The last one is dated at San Francisco, Cal., Friday, Oct. 3, 1890. In this letter he said he was going to Japan and thence to Sydney, New South Wales. Mr. Hamilton is alive and well. He is not in Australia, however, and if matters which are of vital importance to him move along in the groove which he has marked out he will return to New York within three months. His exact location I cannot make public. At least six of his friends know where he is and are in constant communication with him. My late visit to New York was to arrange some matters of business in which he is interested.

"I think I made the acquaintance of Eva Steele, Brill, Mann or Hamilton at about the time that Mr. Hamilton first met her. If I recollect correctly it was during the spring of 1885, at a house on Forty-third street, New York. Hamilton introduced her to his legislative friends and their house was the resort of many of New York's leading statesmen. There were frequently disgraceful orgies enacted there and much champaign was drank. When men are under the influence of liquor they say things which would otherwise remain unsaid. Eva Mann became acquainted with many State secrets and being a scheming woman. She hoarded up this knowledge to use for her own advantage later on. It was because of a threat of Mrs. Hamilton's to make certain disclosures that would affect the prospects of a prominent New York politician that Ray took her to Lower California the February after they were married. On that fateful Monday in August, 1889, when the infuriated woman stabbed Nurse Donnelly she and Ray had been drinking heavily and had quarreled. She had threatened, he had defied her, and the result, had the Donnelly woman not interfered, would have been fatal to him. No man knows how keenly he felt this disgrace that was brought upon him, and it was to seek oblivion that he went to that lonely ranch in Nez Perces County, Idaho. While he was there he was, of course, in constant communication with his friends and with his attorney. Through them he learned that Eva Hamilton had threatened to make things hot for him and certain others high in New York politics as soon as she was released from the New Jersey State prison. It was in a moment of desperation that the simulation of death was thought of and carried out. Of course his friends and relations were prepared for the thing beforehand. It was the fact that they did not show the surprise nor evince the grief that would be natural under the circumstances that first led the newspapers and afterward the general public to question Mr. Hamilton's death. I am not violating any confidence when I say that he knew of all that was being said and printed about him. The purpose for which he simulated death has been accomplished. He was afraid that when brought face to face with Eva Hamilton in court she would either make a startling revelation herself or have questions put to him when he should take the stand that would add further to his own disgrace and bring disgrace upon others."

A $300,000 Fire.

READING, Pa., Feb. 7.—The loss on J. H. Sternberg & Sons' Bolt and Nut Factory, which was burned last night, is placed at $300,000, insurance, $175,000.

THE MISSING OVERCOAT.

The Part It Plays in the Coming Vail Trial.

The attorneys for the State in the Vail case have grown somewhat anxious over their failure to find Vail's overcoat. Thinking that Mr. Clover must have put it in some place about the court, they searched the property room, both the rooms which constitute his office, the desk, book cases and every conceivable place to find it and finally they concluded that Mr. Clover had hidden it in some very secure place or else some interested person has made way with it. Mr. Clover is in New Orleans and they telegraphed him last night to know where he had put it. They did not receive an answer last night and it is probable that Mr. Clover did not receive the dispatch until too late to reply. The circumstances under which the coat has disappeared are peculiar. It was given to Mr. Clover with the other property by Sheriff Schneider of St. Charles and Mr. Clover wrapped it in camphor and hid it. Gov. Johnson says his impression is that Mr. Clover told him Mr. Kickham had it. Mr. Mudd says Mr. Clover said he (Clover) had it. Mr. Kickham says he did not have the coat; that Mr. Clover wrapped it up and put it away.

INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS LIKELY.

Unless the State's attorneys find that overcoat by Monday morning they will not go to trial. They will inform the Court of what has occurred and insist upon a thorough investigation before the case is opened. What turn this will take cannot be foretold, but it is sure that unless a telegram announcing the present whereabouts of this coat is received before Monday morning there will be some very interesting developments in the case at that time. A warm contention between the attorneys may be looked for, and the legal battle will grow more bitterly intense. The importance of the coat as evidence in the case can scarcely be overestimated. The prosecution says that it is the strongest piece of evidence it has. It confirms the theory of the prosecution and the attorneys felt that when they had introduced the evidence and had laid their theory bare before the jury, they had only to show the coat in order to secure a conviction, for the strange bullet holes in it would confirm their theory and be so conclusive that the jury could not reach any other conclusion than that Vail was guilty.

WHAT VAIL'S ATTORNEYS SAY.

On the other hand, Vail's attorneys have claimed that they relied chiefly on the coat to prove his innocence. They have insisted repeatedly that they were entitled to the possession of the coat and they have demanded it in court every time an opportunity occurred. It was in the possession of the defendant when the preliminary examination was begun at St. Charles, and by order of the court it was surrendered to the State. Mr. McDonald insisted that the Court had no right to make such an order, still he complied, but he says that Mr. Mudd promised to return it when he had used it before the Grand-jury. Mr. Mudd insists that he did not, and he has retained possession of it ever since. And since the close of the preliminary hearing Mr. McDonald has been constantly endeavoring to get possession of the coat and the State has kept it securely, it was thought, put away. If it is gone a very important piece of evidence is missing and what effect will be produced if that piece of of evidence is not introduced at the trial is something which no one can predict. The jury was to have been impaneled to-morrow morning, but Gov. Johnson has not yet made his challenges and Mr. McDonald will be entitled to forty-eight hours after that is done to make his. Gov. Johnson will not make his challenges until the matter of the coat is finally disposed of so it is almost a certainty that the taking of testimony will not be begun until Wednesday at least.

The Beethoven Trio Club.

The Beethoven Trio Club will give its first concert on Tuesday evening, Feb. 10, at Memorial Hall. The club is composed of L. L. Shoen, violinist; Louis Mayer, Cellist, and Alfred Robyn, pianist, who are among the best of local artists. A splendid programme is announced. Tickets are on sale at Bollman Bros.

Death of Prof. Meyers.

Prof. William Alexander Meyers, aged 61 years, died last Monday, Feb. 2, at the family residence, 3546 Washington avenue, at 5:30 p. m. The funeral will occur from the residence this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment will be private.

A Bricklayer Injured by a Fall.

Thomas McGee, a bricklayer, while at work on a building, 2824 Howard street, lost his balance and fell to the pavement twenty feet below. His right leg was broken in the fall and he was also badly bruised.

A PRIZE-RING MURDER.

FATAL ENDING OF A SEVEN-ROUND FIGHT AT SEATTLE, WASH.

George Shaffer the Victim and Billy Doyle His Slayer—The Crowd Cries for Blood and Get It—The Second Arrested, But Doyle Escapes.

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 7.—Another victim was added last night to the list of fatalities in the prize ring. The dead man's name was George Shaffer, a resident of this city, and his slayer is Billy Doyle of Portland. The contest had been widely advertised as a simple glove affair for points of skill and endurance. The authorities took no other notice of the intended event than to afford the usual "police protection." At 7 o'clock a crowd of several hundred people had assembled at the People's Theater, a resort where such affairs are common, to witness the contest.

Without many preliminaries the principals were introduced and went at it for blood. It very soon became apparent that Shaffer was overmatched. What he lacked in science and ring tactics he endeavored to make up in dogged endurance, which proved fatal to him. The first round was not especially hot, for each seemed to be taking his opponent's measure, but as soon as time was called for the second round it was opened by Schaffer receiving a terrific blow which knocked him senseless and nearly ended the fight. In the third round Shaffer was more wary, and received less punishment. The three succeeding rounds were repetitions of the third. The audience became impatient at this, and as they had paid to see blood they began to call for it.

In the seventh round Doyle, in answer to the demands, said he would give the people their money's worth. As Shaffer was now almost helpless to defend himself, Doyle's task was an easy one. With brutal deliberation he walked over to his staggering opponent and dealt him a sledge-hammer blow that sent him to the floor in a state of utter collapse. Shaffer never recovered consciousness. After futile attempts to revive him he died at 9:30 this morning.

When Shaffer's death was announced the police suddenly awakened to activity. The seconds and many of the spectators were arrested, but Doyle managed to escape. The whole affair is strongly condemned by the community. It has awakened a feeling against such affairs, and no similar exhibitions of the "manly art" will be allowed.

THE GO-AS-YOU-PLEASE.

Byrne Wins the Contest at the Natatorium, Which Closed Last Night.

The amateur go-as-you-please contest at the Natatorium closed last night. It was won by Byrne, who covered sixty-five miles and four laps in the nine hours the men were actually on the track—three hours a night for three nights. Gaines was second; Hunn, third, and Young, fourth. They are all members of the M. A. A. C., under whose auspices the contest was given. All the men who finishnd get prizes as they made the required fifty miles. Glasscock had a hard time making the distance but finally succeeded. Byrne's victory was very popular, he being a man not far this side of 40 years of age and is the father of six children. Hunn was regarded Friday night as a sure winner, but he tired badly last night and only finished third.

The score was as follows:

Byrne	65 4-17	Evans	55 2-17
Gaines	64 13-17	Jordan	50 4-17
Hunn	63	Lally	50 3-17
B. Young	58 12-17	Glasscock	50

Printing House Burned.

NORWALK, Feb. 7.—The J. F. Laning Fair Printing establishment was totally destroyed by fire to-night. Loss $50,000; insurance $30,000.

Cold Wet Weather

Drives the blood from the surface of the body, and causes congestion of the liver and kidneys, which are thus unable to fully perform their duty of eliminating impurities. Hence lactic acid is accumulated in the blood and deposited in the joints and tissues, resulting in the pains and aches we call rheumatism. Hood's Sarsaparilla has had great success in curing this disease, both chronic and inflammatory. It purifies the blood, neutralizes the lactic acid, and restores the liver and kidneys and to natural action.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

THE SIOUX NATION.

Chiefs of the Tribes Tell the Story of Their Wrongs.

LIGHT TO BE SHED ON THE EVENTS AT WOUNDED KNEE.

The Statements Made at Washington Yesterday—No Extra Session of the Senate Probable—Hitt's Pension Bill—Windom's Successor—Mr. Childs' Revelation—Minister Boyd's Voyage.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—The interesting side of the Indian investigation, so far as it is to be conducted here in Washington has not yet developed. All the statements made so far by members of the visiting delegation are in accord with those of the past, those made years before the Pine Ridge trouble and battle of Wounded Knee. The Indians want the soldiers to remain away from them and want plenty to eat. That is the substance of to-day's pow-wow at the Interior Department. Next week an educated Indian, one who is as shrewd and intelligent as the average white business man, will probably tell what he knows of the Sioux and their treatment, especially so far as it relates to their recent handling by the troops. The Rev. Mr. Cook is not a full-fledged Indian, but has all the marks and characteristics of the Sioux, in whose country he was born. If he relates what is expected of him Mr. Cook will tell the story of the Wounded Knee fight, and give it the appearance of a massacre of the Indian men, women and children by the soldiers. The story he has prepared after a careful investigation of affairs, the facts, if they be such, he obtained from the interpreters, Long Bat and Shangran, who were with the Seventh cavalry at the time of the battle, and no one feels more bitter toward the troops than does this influential citizen of the Sioux nation. He claims that the Indians on that fatal day had surrendered more guns than were reported as surrendered and that unarmed and helpless his people were destroyed by the soldiers. Mr. Cook traveled with the Indians on the same train to which was attached Gen. Miles' private car when coming East. Gen. Miles sent for him to leave the Indian car and to occupy quarters in his coach, but Mr. Cook feared he would gain the enmity of his own people, and remained with them. Gen. Miles, so he states, came forward and engaged in questioning him, and wanted to know particularly how many guns the Indians had surrendered at Wounded Knee before the fight began. From his investigation Mr. Cook replied between forty and fifty. The General, he said, answered nearer sixty-five. If such was the case the Indians must have been well deprived of arms, as the bucks were very nearly all killed—eighty-eight of them. The result of the present investigation will very likely be the withdrawal of troops, appointment of a new agent with strict orders to keep intruders off the reservation, the issue of plenty of rations and the employment of a small Indian army as policemen.

Your correspondent called upon Gen. Schofield at the War Department to-day and inquired if there was any truth in the statement that Gen. Miles could bring the hostiles now in Chicago to Washington to tell a story invincible to that of the friendlies who are now here. The General said he knew nothing about such an intention or move; that it would require an order from the department to bring them to this city. Said the General, if the War Department has anything to tell, it will do so without the use of the hostile Indians.

Mr. Windom's Successor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—Who will succeed to the Treasury portfolio is still a matter of speculation here. The agitation of the silver and tariff questions makes it all the more prominent question just at this time. While the names of such men as McKinley, Sherman, Nettleton and Aldrich have been freely used in connection with the vacancy and a transfer of one or other of the present Secretaries to the Treasurership predicted, there has never been the slightest foundation for such. The Treasury officials themselves have been at sea all along and are counted in the army of guessers. The most likely successor to the vacancy just now is John C. New of Indiana. This conclusion, however, is drawn from that passage in the recent message to Congress wherein the President urges the abolition of that clause in the statute which provides for filling the place for a period of ten days at a time, and where he urges that the statute would be a serious detriment in case a successor was elected who would have a long distance to travel to reach the scene of his duties. The conclusion is verified this evening by a statement made by Newton Childs of Kansas City, who is here from New York. What Mr. Childs stated regarding the matter is given the POST-DISPATCH about as it was related. Seating himself beside an old-time friend in Willard's, Mr. Childs announced: "I bet I can name the man who is to be the next Secretary of the Treasury." I'll bet the cigars you can not, and if you will give me a good reason for your statement, Newt, I will buy the cigars at once." "Well," said Mr. Child, "I called upon the President this morning and fortunately found no visisors there. I had a very pleasant conversation with him. As I had recently returned from England the President asked how Mr. New, the London Consul, was liked by the people. I told him that they regarded Mr. New as a man who was inclined to be haughty and important. After some further conversation upon the same subject, Mr. Harrison remarked that Mr. New would return here within two or three weeks, and I at once reached the conclusion that he was to be the new Secretary."

Mr. Childs is a prominent young man in his section and at one time was a member of the Missouri Legislature. On the other hand the Ohio delegation in Congress held a meeting to-day, and while they made no more progress toward making a formal request for ex-Gov. Foster's appointment, they resolved to inform the President that Gov. Foster's selection would be agreeable to them all. At Cincinnati newspaper headquarters to-night the word is that Gov. Foster's and Gen. Nettleton's are the only two names under consideration.

Fourth Assistant Postmaster General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—The bill passed by the Senate to relieve the First Assistant Postmaster General of a part of the burdens of his office by creating the office of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General is very likely to to become a law. The creation of this office has an interest for Ohioans, from the fact that Maj. Rathbone, Chief Post-office Inspector, is mentioned very prominently for the place. The necessity for the new office is beyond question. Since 1886, when the office of Third Assistant Postmaster General was established, the business of the department has grown to many times what it then was. The number of post-offices have increased from 11,000 to 62,000. The extent of post routes at that time, 113,000 miles, is now 424,000. The revenues have increased from $8,500,000 to $50,000,000, while the expenditures have run up from $4,000,000 to $64,000,000. The amount paid for the transportation of mails has increased from $1,500,000 to $33,000,000. The First Assistant Postmaster General is literally swamped with work. He has under him the Appointment Division, the Bond Division, Salary and Allowance Division, Free Delivery and the Division of Post-Office Supplies. Added to all this a stream of visitors engages his personal attention on matters connected with appointments from 9 until 2 o'clock every day. This gives some idea of the situation. Col. Whitfield, the present First Assistant is no more crowded than any of his immediate predecessors and has not made any complaint of the immense burden which he has had thrust upon him, but it has been apparent for years past that some division of the work will have to be made in order to facilitate the proper transaction of the department's business.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—By direction of the Secretary of War the following assignments to regiments of officers (recently promoted) are ordered:

Cavalry Arm—Capt. Luther R. Hare, promoted from First Lieutenant, Seventh Cavalry, to the Seventh Cavalry, Troop K, to date from Dec. 29, 1890, vice Wallace, deceased.

Capt. Thaddeus W. Jones (promoted from First Lieutenant Tenth Cavalry), to the Tenth Cavalry Troop M, to date from Jan. 14, 1891. Vice Maxon, retired.

First Lieutenant James F. Bell (promoted from Second Lieutenant Seventh Cavalry) to the Seventh Cavalry Troop C, to date from Dec. 29, 1890. Vice Hare promoted.

First Lieut. Edward A. Millar (promoted from Second Lieutenant, Third Artillery) to the Second Artillery Battery, to date from Jan. 7, 1891, vice Thompson, transferred to the Ordnance Department.

Lieut. Millar will contiue on duty with the Third Artillery, as temporarily attached thereto, until further orders.

Col. John J. Coppinger (promoted from Lieutenant-Colonel, Eighteenth Infantry), to the Twenty-third Infantry, to date from Jan. 15, 1891, vice Black, retired.

Lieut. Col. Jacob F. Kent (promoted from Major, Fourth Infantry), to the Eighteenth Infantry, to date from Jan. 4, vice Coppinger, promoted.

Maj. George M. Randall, promoted from Captain Twenty-Third Infantry, to the Fourth Infantry, to date from Jan. 15, 1891, vice Kent promoted.

Maj. Randall is relieved from recruiting service and will report by letter to the Commanding General, Department of the Columbia, for assignment to a station, to which he will proceed and report for duty.

Capt. Chas. A. Williams (promoted from First Lieutenant, Twenty-first Infantry) to the Twenty-first Infantry, Company K, to date from Nov. 14, 1890, vice Rheem, deceased.

Capt. Edward B. Pratt (promoted from First Lieutenant, Twenty-third Infantry) to the Twenty-third Infantry, Company I, to date from Jan. 15, 1891, vice Randall, promoted.

First Lieut. Edward S. Avis, promoted from Second Lieutenant Fifth Infantry to the Twenty-fifth Infantry, Company H, to date from Nov. 11, 1890, vice Ord, promoted.

First Lieut. Albert B. Scott, promoted from Second Lieutenant Thirteenth Infantry to the Sixth Infantry, Company K, to date from Nov. 12, 1890, vice Craft, deceased.

First Lieut. Harris A. Roberts, promoted from Second Lieutenant, Nineteenth Infantry, to the Twenty-first Infantry, Company B, to date from Nov. 14, 1890, vice Williams, promoted. Lieut. Roberts will continue on duty with the Nineteenth Infantry temporarily.

First Lieut. Walter H. Chadfield, promoted from Second Lieutenant, Fifth Infantry, to the Eighteenth Infantry, Company D, to date from Nov. 20, 1890, vice Turner, dismissed.

Lieut. Chadfield will continue on duty with the Fifth Infantry temporarily.

First Lieut. John F. Morrison, promoted from Second Lieutenant Twentieth Infantry to the First Infantry Company, to date from Nov. 27, 1890, vice Maus, promoted.

Lieut. Morrison will continue on duty with the Twentieth Infantry temporarily.

First Lieutenant Andrew S. Rowan, promoted from Second Lieutenant Fifteenth Infantry to the Ninth Infantry, Company F, to date from Nov. 28, 1890, vice McCaleb, appointed Regimental Adjutant.

First Lieutenant Frank B. Andrus, promoted from Second Lieutenant Fourth Infantry to the Second Infantry, Company K, to date from Dec. 12, 1890, vice Early, deceased.

Lieut. Andrews will continue on duty with the Fourth Infantry temporarily.

First Lieut. John Wills (promoted from Second Lieutenant Twenty-second Infantry) to the Twelfth Infantry, Company G, to date from Dec. 29, 1890, vice Smith, promoted.

Lieut. Wills will continue on duty with the Twenty-second Infantry temporarily.

First Lieutenant Frederic T. Vanliew, promoted from Second Lieutenant, Second Infantry, to the Eleventh Infantry, Company K, to date from Dec, 29, 1890, vice Dougherty, retired.

First Lieutenant James E. Wilson, promoted from Second Lieutenant, Fifth Infantry, to the Eleventh Infantry, Company B, to date from Dec. 29, 1890. vice Brown, promoted.

Lieut. Wilson will continue on duty with the Twelfth Infantry temporarily.

First Lieutenant Dan F. Anglum, promoted from Second Lieutenant, Twelfth Infantry, to the Sixteenth Infantry, Company B, to date from Jan. 1, 1891, vice Cowles, appointed regimental quartermaster.

Lieut. Anglum will continue on duty with the Twelfth Infantry temporarily.

The American National Bank.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—When called upon at the Treasury Department to-day Comptroller of the Currency Lacey remarked that in the case of the suspended American National Bank of Kansas City, the examiner was out there engaged in straightening things so as to enable him to make a full report of the affairs. "This would be forthcoming in a short time," said Mr. Lacey, "and as it is a matter discretionary with myself, I am disposed to extend the institution every facility to resume, which it will likely do with a reduced capital. The interests involved are so many and of such a peculiar character that it would be no more than proper for me to do all in my power to help them out. There is a meeting of the stockholders, to be held on the 11th day of the month, to arrange for resumption, and if they can fix things so as to meet my approval they will probably succeed in reviving the bank. This is the bank in which Secretary Blaine purchased a large block of stock some years ago. He did not retain it, however, selling it two years later at a profit of $6,000. The institution was a government depository, and has many friends here who sympathize with its management in their difficulties.

That Special Session.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—The fact that Secretary Blaine was at the Capitol early in the day and that he was closeted with the Committee on Foreign Relations gave rise to the story that the Secretary was consulting with party leaders as to the advisability of the calling of a special session of the Senate by the President after the expiration of the present Congress for the purpose of considering reciprocity treaties supposed to have been negotiated by the President. It appears, however, according to a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations that Secretary Blaine called upon the committee for the sole purpose of discussing some amendments to the diplomatic appropriation bill relative to the Central American Mission and other matters lacking in public interest. The subjects of a special session and reciprocity treaties were not approached at any time during the Secretary's visit. The Senator added also, that, as far as he was aware, there was nothing in the state of public business that would warrant a special session of the Senate.

The Silver Question.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—A caucus of the Democratic members of the House was held to-night on the silver question. The caucus was slimly attended, only sixty-one members being present. The silver bill was the only topic considered and after speeches by Messrs. Bland, Williams and others the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this caucus that the Senate silver bill, which was referred to the Senate Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures nearly a month ago, is, in our opinion, an important measure, deserving the due consideration of the House; therefore, we earnestly request the committee to report it to the House without further delay.

The Late Congressman Phelan.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—A telegram announcing the death of Hon. James Phelan, representing the Memphis district in this and the last Congresses, is received. He had been in bad health for some years past, suffering from lung trouble, the result of overwork. He was the youngest member in the last House, and was a graduate of Heidelberg. His close attention to studies connected with congressional work undermined the health and ended in consumption. He visited Nassau last autumn in the hope of regaining his health, but it was too late. His death occurred on Jan. 30, the remains arriving at New York this morning. He was for years editor and proprietor of the Memphis *Avalanche*, and Vice-President of the Western Associated Press.

Minister Boyd.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—Minister Pony Boyd of Missouri, who is now enjoying the pleasures of official life in Siam, has written to ex-Minister to Siam John A. Halderman, in this city. The letter was written from Hong Kong, China. Mr. Boyd writes that he experienced a very stormy voyage from San Francisco. He arrived safe in Hong Kong and expected to leave for Bangkok, his post of duty, on Jan. 6. Mr. Boyd says the British merchants of Hong Kong are in great glee over the prospects of silver legislation in America. Teey are looking forward with a great deal of satisfaction to the passage of a free coinage act by the United States Congress, their interest in the matter being purely mercenary. They expect that the United States will prove a most profitable market for the surplus silver of the Orient and in return for it they expect to establish a drain upon the American gold.

The Gridiron Club.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—The Gridiron Club celebrated its sixth anniversary to-night at the Arlington Hotel with a sumptuous banquet. Covers were laid for ninety-six. The table decorations were simply superb, and after the coffee, every one voted it a regular feast. The company sat down promptly at 8 o'clock and after the menu was disposed of, the time to midnight was passed with bright and witty speeches. Among the guests present to-night were Senators Gorman, Jones and Stewart, Representatives Cannon, Bynum, Boutelle, Breckenridge, Frank, Evans and Butterworth, Solicitor-General Taft, Mr. Francis Wilson, Charles O'B. Cowardin, Gen. A. W. Greeley, Mr. E. S. Van Zile, Dr. G. O. Glavis and George W. Boyd.

Miss Church's Marriage.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—The marriage of Isabel C. Church of New York, daughter of Frederick E. Church, the great painter, with Jere S. Black of Pennsylvania, son of Chauncey F. Black and grandson of the late Jeremiah S. Black and the late John Littleton Dawson, was privately celebrated in this city this evening. Their engagement was announced some months ago. Miss Church and her mother have been spending a part of the winter at the Shoreham. Mr. and Mrs. Black left immediately after the ceremony for Southern California. They will spend some months in California and Colorado and return to Pennsylvania, where Mr. Black will enter the law office of Attorney-General Hensel.

Hitt's Pension Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—Mr. Hitt introduced in the House a bill to provide revenue for pensions and other purposes. The bill provides that an annual tax shall be levied and collected upon the annual income of every person residing in the United States if the income exceeds $1,000 yearly. The tax derived from income is to be used to pay pensions and the residue is to be used for the support of the army and navy. The ratio is graded from ½ to 1 per cent to 50 per cent, according to the income. Every soldier or sailor who voluntarily enlisted in the services of the United States, or may hereafter enlist, is to receive a pension of $100 a year.

Nominated by the President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Surveyor of Customs—Chas. J. Robb, Michigan City, Ind.; Emerson Etheridge, Memphis, Tenn.

Probate Judges in Utah—James A. Starke, Pittle County; Joseph D. Jones, Utah County.

Senator Voorhees Ill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—Senator Voorhees is ill of a complication of diseases, rhematism and heart disease being the most serious. It is not probable that he will be in the Senate during the rest of the session.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—The Senate to-day agreed to an order that during the remainder of the session it shall meet at 11 a. m., sit until 6 p. m. and then take a recess until 8 p. m. The eight-hour law was debated all day and a number of amendments to it were agreed to.

Mr. Wolcott characterized the bill as an absurdity and moved that it be recommitted to the Committee on Education. The motion was agreed to—yeas, 27; nays, 24. Before the vote was announced Mr. Blair changed his vote from no to aye and then moved a reconsideration. Pending action the death of Representative Phelan of Tennessee was announced and the usual resolutions offered, and as a mark of respect the Senate adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.

The House to-day adopted the conference report to ratify the agreement with the Sac and Fox nations and the Iowa tribe of Indians in Oklahoma. The report of the Raum Investigating Committee was submitted and ordered printed and recommitted.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the sundry civil appropriation bill, Mr. Payson of Illinois in the chair. The pending question was the decision of the chair on Mr. Mason's point of order raised against Mr. Chandler's amendment, which, in its modified form, reads as follows:

"For the expenses of the World's Columbian Commission and Board of Lady Managers, $40,000; provided that all expenditures made from this appropriation shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury on itemized accounts and vouchers as now provided by law, and the Secretary of the Treasury in the exercise of the authority of approval hereby conferred upon him is directed not to approve the payment of any expense attendant upon a meeting of the World's Columbian Commission or of the Board of Lady Managers, except such meetings as may be called at the time of the dedication and opening of the World's Fair, as provided for in sec. 9 of such acts; nor to approve the payment of any expense attendant upon a meeting of the Executive Committee of the World's Columbian Commission as created by art. 5 of the by-laws of said commission, nor upon a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Lady Managers, except such meetings as may be held not oftener than once in six months; nor to approve the payment of any salary of any officer of the World's Columbian Commission out of any money which has been available for such purpose other than an annual salary not in excess of $5,000 to the President, $4,000 to the vice-chairman of the committee and $3,000 to the secretary; not to approve the payment of any salary to any officer of the Board of Lady Managers out of any money which has been or may be available for such purpose other than an annual salary not in excess of $5,000 to the President and $3,000 to the Secretary."

Mr. Sayers of Texas offered an amendment decreasing from $55,000 to $40,000 the appropriation for the salaries of officers, clerks, etc., with a provision that not exceeding $20,000 shall be used in the payment of the salaries of the president, secretary, director general and vice-president of the executive committee.

The Chairman overruled a point of order made against this amendment by Mr. Butterworth of Ohio.

Mr. Wilson of West Virginia offered a substitute fixing the salaries as follows: President, $5,000; Vice President of the Executive Committee, $4,000; Secretary, $3,000; clerks, stenographers, etc., $6,000.

Mr. Butterworth of Ohio characterized both propositions as a stab at the Exposition and the national honor.

Mr. Wilson said the best friends of the Exposition were those who were trying to bring down expenditures.

Mr. Butterworth offered an amendment to the substitute fixing the salary of director-general at $7,500.

Mr. Lawler of Illinois regarded the amendments as a repetition of the old fight as to the location. The passage of either amendment would not serve the interest of the Fair. Certain gentlemen had been jealous of Chicago ever since the site had been decided on. He denied that the World's Fair was turning into a political machine. A statement to the effect had had a good deal of effect, but he wished, as a Democrat, to say that the director general, Mr. Davis, was far above that class of business, although he was a Republican.

Mr. Buchanan of New Jersey expressed his disbelief that after the site was selected there was a particle of jealousy left in the breast of any gentleman on the floor.

Mr. Lawler suggested that Mr. Buchanan did not know what he was talking about.

Mr. Buchanan replied that if that remark was an exhibition of Chicago manners the Fair should not receive any appropriation.

Mr. Lawler replied that he could fortify what he had said and that the statement of the gentleman from New Jersey was not true.

Mr. Buchanan said that he knew Chicago representatives who were courteous to their fellow members and he knew some Chicago representatives who would negative that idea. He believed in the Fair; he believed that it should be carried on with propriety; but he did not wish the Fair to be made the channel by which the money of the people should be wasted.

Mr. Butterworth's amendment to the substitute was agreed to—87 to 65—and the Wilson amendment, as amended, was adopted. On motion of Mr. Chandler of Massachusetts an amendment was adopted striking out the appropriation of $15,000 for the expenses of one meeting of the commission in 1892.

On motion of Mr. Frank of Missouri an amendment was adopted striking out the appropriation of $15,000 for the expense of one meeting of the board of lady managers in 1892.

The World's Fair clause was then passed. Without disposing of the bill, the committee rose, and Mr. McMillin announced the death of Congressman Phelan of Tennessee at Nassau, and the House, after passing resolutions of sorrow and providing for the appointment of a committee to attend his funeral, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, adjourned.

Personal.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—Miss Rickey of Fulton, Mo., who is to be married to a prominent lawyer of Michigan, is in the city.

The children of Senator Cockrell have just recovered from sickness and Mrs. Cockrell has been enabled to resume social duties.

Capt. L. L. Bridges of the Interior Department legal staff, whose home is at Sedalia, Mo., has been very ill. At one time his condition was quite critical. He has so far improved, however, as to permit of Miss Bridges leaving this city to visit her brother in St. Louis.

Miss E. Stanard of St. Louis has been enjoying the pleasantries of the Capital for the past week, the guest of the Misses Neidringhaus.

The reception given by Mrs. Gen. George Shields of St. Louis in honor of Miss Stanard was a very enjoyable affair, and the accomplished hostess and assistants entertained a throng of official and society people. Mrs. Shields wore a gown of black brocade, court train over a handsome pattern of brocade relieved with white flowers. Miss Stanard, the Misses Niedringhaus, Miss McDonald and Miss Rogers comprised the assisting party.

THE most delicate constitution can safely use Dr. J. H. McLean's Tar Wine Lung Balm. It is a sure remedy for coughs, loss of voice, and all throat and lung troubles.

Woman's Skirts and Her Figure.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Mrs. Jenness Miller and her colaborers, who have been teaching us so enthusiastically grace of body and of gowns, may as well remit their exertions, for now comes the latest and most learned physiculturist to assure us on his word of honor that the possession of a perfect figure is well nigh, perhaps quite, impossible without a woman, nerved by the courage that is born of desperation, casts off skirts entirely. No use to speak to him of unseen, divided compromises. Prof. Checkley, to whose classes flock fashionable maids and matrons, and whose methods there is talk of the New York Academy of Medicine's indorsing, was telling me this morning that the unfelt, unnoticed influence of long draperies is something to which nobody has ever yet paid adequate attention.

You can't get, he says, a woman to turn out her toes. Women toe in or they set the feet straight, parallel with the direction in which they are walking. A woman who toes out properly, that is at an angle of sixty deg., is many times rarer than a white crow. The habitual turning in of the toes cramps the pelvis and tends to knock-kneedness, and by what is it caused? By skirt wearing, by the constant, gentle pressure of draperies against the limbs. All motion tends to take the direction of least resistance, and, without the constant intervention of the will the feet are influenced insensibly by the skirt's touch; they form the habit of turning away from it, so planting themselves that it will not interfere with them, that is toeing in. This is scientific, but as matters stand with us what can we do except

Submit, submit;
'Tis common sense and mother wit
Can find no better word than it;
Submit, submit.

AS A strategetic business point East St. Louis is at present attracting more than usual attention. The discussion of the "Bridge Arbitrary" and comparison of freight rates being made by the newspapers cannot fail to help our little sister city. Wholesalers will read with wonder the appeal made by Milton C. Brown for branch jobbing houses on the East side. See advertising columns for his card.

License and Anti-License.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., Feb. 7.—City politics in Mount Vernon are fast becoming very interesting and are the principle topic of conversation. The question in the spring election will be license and anti-license. Both parties have nominated a strong ticket, and it will be one of the hardest contested elections ever held here. The nominee for Mayor on the license side is Capt. S. H. Watson, while S. T. Strattan is the man chosen to represent the anti-license cause.

The W. C. T. U. of this city have secured the services of Dr. N. W. Tracy, a noted temperance evangelist from Kentucky, who is now holding a series of gospel temperance meetings in which great interest is manifested, and the crowds which attend are enormous. Mount Vernon has been without saloons for the past year, but owing to the fact that there seems to be no decrease in the amount of liquor sold many are disgusted, and it is more than probable that a license ticket will be elected and the city will cease to be dry.

Local Weather Report.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7, 1891.

LOCAL TIME.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Dew point.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity of Wind.	State of Weather.
6:59 a. m.	29.635	41.0	37	N	15	Lt. Rain.
1:59 p. m.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6:59 p. m.	29.846	49.0	38	NW	4	Cloudless.
Means.	29.742	45.0	38	.....	10	.....

Maximum temperature for day, 51.
Minimum temperature for day, 39.
River, 4.6.

W. H. HAMMON,
Sergt. Signal Corps, U. S. A.

SECOND WEEK

FAMOUS DRY GOODS SCOOP SALE!

All Other So-Called Bankrupt, "Buy-Out" and Clearing Sales

TAKE A BACK SEAT FOR FAMOUS.

This Is the Biggest Bear Movement on Dry Goods Ever Inaugurated in the West.

READ OUR GREAT LIST OF BARGAINS

Wash Fabrics.

Formerly 6¼c; At 3½c.
5 cases standard Prints, all new patterns, go for 3½c.

Formerly 7 2-3c; At 4½c.
2 cases yard-wide Bleach Cotton go for 4½c.

Formerly 9½c; At 7c.
1 case Lonsdale and Fruit of the Loom, yard wide, go for 7c.

Formerly 7¾c; At 5c.
3 bales extra heavy, fine quality Unbleached Cotton go for 5c.

Formerly 18c; At 10½c.
40 pieces Scotch Gingham go for 10½c.

Formerly 8c; At 5c.
75 pieces best American Dress Ginghams go for 5c.

Formerly 6¾c; At 4c.
50 pieces best fancy Merrimack Shirting go for 4c.

Black and Colored Dress Goods.

Lay in a supply while they last. This is the finest line of Black and Colored Goods ever thrown on the market for the money.

Formerly 25c; At 13c.
25 pieces yard-wide Black Henriettas go for 13c.

Formerly 20c; At 9c.
30 pieces double-width fine luster De Beige, just the thing for spring dresses, go for 9c.

Formerly 65c; At 38c.
18 pieces all-wool silk finish Black Henriettas, fully worth 65c, go for 38c.

Formerly 10c; At 5c.
40 pieces Scotch Plaids, new effects, regular price 10c, go for 5c.

Formerly 45c; At 25c.
20 pieces all-wool 36-inch Tarletan Plaids, regular price 45c, go for 25c.

Formerly 35c; At 24c.
30 pieces extra quality 36-inch Henriettas, all new shades, regular price 35c, go for 24c.

Former Price 60c; At 39c.
15 pieces 40-inch pure English Brilliantines, regular price 60c, go for 39c.

Former Price 75c; At 49c.
Enormous assortment of double warp French Henriettas, all shades, regular price 75c, go for 49c.

Formerly 40c; At 25c.
20 pieces 44-inch Black Henrietta, regular price 40c, go for 25c.

Formerly 35c; At 23c.
15 pieces Black Brilliantine, regular price 35c, go for 23c.

Formerly $1; At 62½c.
10 pieces extra quality silk finish Black Henriettas, fully worth $1, go for 62½c.

Formerly 97c; At 59c.
10 pieces superfine 46-inch Black Serge, positively a bargain at 59c.

Formerly 50c; At 38c.
15 pieces all-wool Costume Suiting, 54 inches wide, regular price 50c, go for 38c.

Formerly $1 to $1.25; At 60c.
Your choice in 25 pieces extra quality imported Plaids, not a yard among them worth less than $1 per yard. Your choice at 60c.

A Broken Line
Of French Broadcloth and Tricot, yard and a half wide, ranging in price from 85c to $1.75, all go at 68c per yard.

Formerly 85c; At 49c.
10 pieces Black Armure, invisible check, regular 85c quality, go for 49c.

All our Remnants of Dress Goods, Silks, etc., at one-third their actual value.

Flannels.

Where will you find values to compare with these?

Formerly 22c, at 10c.
10 pieces fine White Flannel, not strictly all wool but only 10c per yard.

Formerly 37½c, at 20c.
15 pieces extra quality pure wool red Flannel go at 20c.

Silks! Silks!

At Half Cost!

Now is the time to lay in a good supply as Silk will never be cheaper Colored Faille Francaise at 69c

We positively consider the quality as exceptional value at $1.15 per yard.

Black Surah Silks at 30c
Black Surah Silks, extra quality, at 59c
Black Surah Silks, superfine, at 69c
We can safely recommend these lots as the cheapest black dress Silks ever offered in this city.
20 pieces Striped and Fancy Silks in a most exquisite line of light, fancy and street costume shades for the spring season, regular price $1.00 and $1.25, at 49c
One lot Black and White and Colored Striped Surahs, worth $1.00, at 50c
Remnants of China and Surah Silk left from last week's GREAT SCOOP SALE, at 25c per yard

Fine Black Goods.

Will place on sale Monday, 100 pieces of very fine Black Dress Goods, taken from surplus stock, $1.50 to $1.90 quality, consisting of Henriettas, Armures, Cheviots, Cashmere Sublime, Silk Finish Mohairs, Imperial Serge, Brocade and Stripe Suitings, Priestley's Celebrated Silk and Wool Henriettas. These are all exceptionable values and should have the desired effect—which is to sell quickly.

At $1.00 Per Yard.

Table Linens.

All at the Uniform Price of 69c.
20 pcs Bleached and Unbleached Table Damask at 69c per yard; regular $1 to $1.50 quality. This is the greatest bargain ever offered in Bleached and Unbleached Double Damask Table Linen. They are of Irish manufacture, 66 inches wide, new patterns, and warranted pure linen. This lot comprises all of the $1 to $1.50 grade. Not a yard worth less than $1. All at the uniform price of 69c.

Formerly 45c, at 25c.
10 pcs Turkey Red Table Damask, full width, warranted fast colors, go at 25c.

Formerly 12½c, at 8 1-3c.
One lot Momie Linen Towels, regular price 12½c, go at 8 1-3c.

All Go at 20c.
One more lot of those extra large Knotted Fringe Damask Towels, not one among them worth less than 30c and most of them worth 40c; some are perfectly clean, while others are slightly soiled; all go at 20c.

Embroideries.

There never has been a time in this city when Embroideries could be bought at prices which we offer at this sale. Tomorrow we place on sale another lot of
5000 yards Hamburg Edging at 3c per yard
8000 yards Hamburg Edging at 5c per yard
These goods are made of fine Cambric and are worth treble the price.

Remnants.

In addition we shall place on sale Monday several cases Remnants of Embroideries, fine quality goods, which will be sold at one-half usual prices.

Dress Linings.

Attention Dressmakers.

Formerly 10c; At 6½c.
Best quality black or white Crinoline go for 6½c.

Formerly 15c; At 9c.
Best quality English Selesias, all colors, go for 9c.

Formerly 25c; At 16c.
Extra quality fine twill French Lining go for 16c.

Formerly 40c; At 20c.
Extra fine quality French linen Waist Lining, used by the Bon Ton Dressmakers in this country, is as fine as silk, go for 20c.

Curtains at Half Price.

Nottingham Curtains, Brussels, Irish Point and Guipure designs FOR THIS WEEK ONLY. All of these goods are new, desirable and decided bargains.

Lace Curtains at $1 Per Pair.
Your choice in 100 pairs Lace Curtains, ranging in price from $1.50 to $2.25, all go at one price, $1 per pair.
Your choice in 50 pairs Lace Curtains, ranging in price from $2.40 to $3.75, all go at one price, $1.50 per pair.

Yarns.

Those who know a good Worsted Yarn will appreciate this bargain.

At 9c the Skein.
It will pay you to buy them whether you need them or not. 6000 skeins of the celebrated Saxony, Spanish, Germantown and German Knitting, all new and bright shades, perfectly clean; not a skein among them worth less than 15c to 25c; all go at this sale at 9c.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

Gowns—Tuck yoke and lace trimmed; cut from 50c to 39c.
Gowns—Insertion and embroidery linen, lace around neck and sleeves; cut from 65c to 48c.
Gowns—Best muslin, solid yoke of embroidery, embroidery around neck and sleeves; cut from 85c to 69c.
Skirts—Good muslin, full size, row of five tucks and embroidery edge, cut from 50c to 39c.
Skirts—Good muslin, deep cambric ruffle, cluster of nine tucks and embroidery edge; cut from 69c to 48c.
Skirts—Best muslin, extra full, deep embroidery ruffle; cut from $1.48 to 98c.
Drawers—Good muslin, plain made; cut from 35c to 25c.
Drawers—Good muslin, embroidery edge, cluster of three tucks; cut from 50c to 35c.
Drawers—Best muslin insertion of embroidery and embroidered edge; cut from 65c to 48c.
Chemise—Lace trimmed, for 15c.
Chemise—Insertion of embroidery, trimmed with linen, lace down front, around neck and sleeves; cut from 45c to 25c.
Chemise—Best muslin, solid lace front, lace around neck and sleeves; cut from 69c to 39c.
Corset Covers—Good muslin, trimmed with lace around neck and sleeves; cut from 25c to 10c.
Corset Covers—Cambric, low neck, embroidered front, trimmed with embroidery, neck and sleeves; cut from 65c to 48c.

HOSIERY.

Ladies' 2x2 striped Cotton Hose, full regular, cut from 25c to 15c.
Ladies' extra quality Cotton Hose, full regular made, double heels and toes, cut from 25c to 19c.
Ladies' silk finished Lisle Hose, fancy stripes, cut from 50c to 35c.
Ladies' extra size Cotton Hose, full regular made, in blacks, solid colors, stripes and fancy boot patterns, sold regular up to 50c; will close out the lot—about 100 dozen—for 25c.
Children's all-wool ribbed hose, sizes 6 to 8½, in black only, cut from 19c to 10c.
Children's genuine French Cotton Hose, fast black, double heels, toes and knees, sizes 6 to 8½, sold up to 40c; all sizes, 25c.

EMBROIDERIES.

All New Styles.
65c and 75c, 45-inch Flounce; cut to 49c.
96c, 45-inch Flounce; cut to 65c.
$1.25, 45-inch Flounce; cut to 75c.
$1.50, 45-inch Flounce; cut to $1.
$2.25, 45-inch Flounce; cut to $1.75.
27-inch Flounce; cut from 45c to 25c.
27-inch Flounce; cut from 50c to 35c.
27-inch Flounce; cut from 60c to 40.
27-inch Flounce; cut from 75c to 50c.
27-inch Flounce; cut from 85c to 65.

KNIT UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' Natural and White, Extra Quality Merino Vests; cut from 65c to 35c.
Ladies' Fine Ribbed Cashmere Vests; high neck and long sleeves; absolutely fast black; cut from $1 to 50c.

JEWELRY.

All New Diamond Rings ... ed or
Every Ring Warranted as Ad...
Money Refunded.
Solid Gold Rings, diamond chi... g, cut from $3.50 to $2.15.
Solid Gold Rings, pure diamo... ut from $12 to $8.
Solid Gold Rings, pure diamond ... ting, cut from $12.50 to $8.25.
Cluster Diamond Rings, with t... stone settings, cut from $19 to $12.
A large assortment Solid Gold C... ased Rings, worth up to $1.50, for 75c.

CORSETS.

Long Waist Coutill Corset, double side steels and well boned, in all sizes; cut from $1.25 to 89c.
A splendid French Woven Corset, long waisted; cut from $1.75 to $1.25.
Imported Corset, long waist, double side steels, good shape; cut from $1.75 to $1.25.
Double V-shaped waist still on sale at 89c.

KID GLOVES.

Broken sizes of our 69c and 79c Kid Gloves (no blacks), 4-button lengths, go for 35c.
Our warranted $1 Kid Gloves in black, tans and slates, all sizes, go for 75c.

Famous Fancy Goods Dep't,

BROADWAY AND UNION MARKET.

The Bicycle League Election.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The annual election of the L. A. W. will take place next week. Those most interested in League work will thoroughly understand the situation and view with calm equanimity the outcome, safe in the character of all the aspirants for office, in so much as the selection of any one of them cannot be construed a mistake. Briefly, the condition of affairs at the present writing is: Dunn, for president, assured; it is almost equally certain that Brown of New Jersey will get the second vice-presidency, while around the first vice-presidency flame many moths are hovering. Albert Mott of Maryland, whose strength is not clearly developed, is undoubtedly a candidate, likewise Maj. Burdett of Connecticut, who has more tangible backing. But it must not be forgotten that "Pop" Brewster has his eye on the place and if he, as in the days of yore, comes to the meeting and taps his breast pocket signific

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JOSEPH PULITZER, President.

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TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1891.

Weather forecast for to-day for Missouri: Fair; colder; cold wave.

Weather forecast for to-day for St. Louis: Fair; decidedly colder; cold wave.

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PAGE 3—THE SIOUX NATION—Mr. Windom's Successor—Washington News—Senator Voorhees Ill.

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PAGE 24—SPORTING NEWS—The Base Ball Revival—The Ring—The Wheel—Foot-Ball—Bowling—General Sporting—A Clever Sporting Device—Among the Missourians—To Annul a Marriage—Consul W. P. Smyth Not Engaged to Be Married—General News.

THE Senate of the next Congress may get a chance at an extra session, but then the Senate will not change its political complexion.

THERE is a lot of big talk in Washington about the Sioux difficulties, but the evidence in the case is being put in by the POST-DISPATCH.

WE risk nothing in saying that there are few farmers in Missouri who draw an independent income of $19,000 per annum without working for it.

IT is estimated that the total cost of the Sioux war will reach $2,000,000. One-half of this expended in food and clothing would have saved the other half and prevented the war.

THE attempted "boycott" of the Jacksonville Southeastern is already one of the prominent failures of the year. The "boycott" is a barbarous invention which has no place whatever in civilized society.

THE necessity of publishing the laws of the State in the newspapers has never made itself known except to our esteemed rural contemporaries, who are to receive 60 cents per hundred words for meeting this necessity.

WHEN Congress was asked to do something for the protection of our Pacific roads from ruinous competition with the subsidized Canadian Pacific it was not told that our roads were paying a subsidy of $500,000 a year to the Canadian road to keep up rates.

IT is idle to ask what the Senate will do if the Illinois Legislature fails to elect a Senator, and the Governor appoints one to fill the vacancy. There are precedents for refusing a seat to the appointee if he is a Democrat, but there are also precedents and authority for seating him if he is a Republican.

THE House Ways and Means Committee at Jefferson reports that the railroads of Missouri are assessed at less than a tenth of their value, and that $1,000,000,000 worth of corporate property in the State escapes taxation entirely, although increasing in value much faster than the farms. Yet the committee is content to report the fact without proposing any change.

THE POST-DISPATCH'S special interview with QUAY follows close upon the report of a stormy interview between him and President HARRISON. It will be observed that Mr. QUAY finds an available Moses for the Republicans in the person of Mr. BLAINE, and promises him Pennsylvania's delegation solid in the next Republican Convention.

IT seems that while the Canadian Pacific gets a subsidy from the Canadian Government for carrying freight for all comers, it gets a further subsidy of $500,000 a year from our Pacific roads for not carrying freight for our people. When our Government grants a subsidy to our Pacific Steamship Line it will be as well off, as it already gets a subsidy of $700,000 a year from our Pacific roads for not competing with them.

THE strength of the annexation movement in Canada may be judged by the fact that the present Tory Government, which is bitterly opposed to closer union with this country, is forced to a reciprocity dodge to avoid defeat and a probable overwhelming annexation campaign. There is a bright prospect that the United States will have the refusal of Canada in the near future.

THE Big Three in the Illinois Legislature threaten to settle the Senatorial question by withdrawing from the joint session if the Republicans do not unite with them on a candidate by Tuesday next. The United States statute regulating the manner of electing a Senator provides that, when a majority of all the members elected to both houses are present and vote in joint assembly a majority of the votes thus cast shall suffice to elect. As there are 101 Democrats to 100 Republicans in the joint assembly, the withdrawal of the three independents would elect PALMER unless enough Republicans to break the quorum should absent themselves.

WHEN the State undertakes to subsidize the press, it should treat all the papers alike. When it subsidizes only two papers in a county, it will strike a damaging blow to the others, whether it decides to help those who need help most or those that need it least. The papers that are doing well enough without State help would have a right to complain of State aid to their weaker competitors, and the latter would certainly have a better right to complain of State aid given to the strong against the weak. If the proposed publication of the laws in two papers in each county is for the free enlightenment of the readers of those papers, who may be a very small minority of the newspaper readers in the county, why should the State discriminate against the great majority who subscribe for some one of the half dozen or dozen other papers printed in the same county?

ACCORDING to official returns published in the *Tribune Almanac* the Democrats in the November election carried 29 of the 44 States by pluralities aggregating 1,019,610 and the Republicans 15 States by pluralities aggregating 100,531, leaving a net plurality for the Democrats of 919,079, the largest ever polled for any party in the Union. The figures compiled to produce this result are in every case the votes polled for the heads of State tickets where there [illegible] such ticke[illegible] the vote for Con[illegible] deceased [illegible]

[illegible] JOHN [illegible]

THOS. [illegible] Secretary.

gressmen where there were no State tickets. The independent Farmers' Alliance vote, which does not enter into this computation, would immensely increase the popular majority against the Republicans, whose defeat was the most overwhelming one in our political annals.

THE ELECTION OF SENATORS.

The Indiana Legislature petitions Congress in behalf of a change in the Federal Constitution to provide for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people, and there are indications that other Legislatures controlled in both branches by Democrats and Alliance men will join in the petition.

Whenever two-thirds of both houses of Congress propose such an amendment and it shall be ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States the Constitution provides that it "shall be valid to all intents and purposes." If the proposition fails to receive two-thirds of both houses of Congress that body will still have to call a convention for considering the proposed change upon the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States. It is simply a question whether the Legislatures in three-fourths of the States are eager to ratify such an amendment or not. The only limitation upon the power to make such a change when three-fourths of the States favor it is the provision that "no State, "without its consent, shall be deprived of "its equal suffrage in the Senate."

The basis of this movement is found in the fact that the election of United States Senators by the State Legislatures is so often attended with dead-locks, bribery, scandals and offensive manifestations of plutocratic control or undue corporation influence, resulting sometimes in the election of a "dark horse" who could not have obtained a popular indorsement at the polls. The reason of the demand is that bribery would be less potent in an election by the people, the choice less affected by bargain, intrigue and corruption, and the State Legislatures have less temptation to defeat the will of the people by gerrymandering legislative districts.

The spectacle of Gen. PALMER, unable to obtain an election from the Illinois Legislature after the people of the State had indorsed him and his ticket by an overwhelming majority, and the similar spectacle of PLATT, re-elected by a gerrymandered Legislature, after the people of Connecticut had given a majority of several thousand against his party, are well calculated to lend popularity to the movement for electing Senators by a direct vote of the people.

THE SILVER SITUATION.

The Senate has twice sent a free coinage bill to the House, a majority of whose members, it is believed, would feel constrained to vote for it on a call of the yeas and nays, if it were put on its passage. But again a hostile committee is obviously bent on relieving them from any such constraint by refusing to report it, favorably or unfavorably, till too late for any action on it. Attempts to rescue it from this smothering process by attaching it as an amendment to bills pending in Committee of the Whole have been defeated by points of order sustained by unrecorded votes.

So it is evident that the silver question will go over to the next Congress, in which both parties, each with a sectional division on this question in its own ranks, will feel constrained to postpone decisive action on it for the sake of party unity and success in the pending presidential election. Under such circumstances it is extremely improbable that it can be passed over HARRISON'S veto by a two-thirds vote of both Houses. HARRISON is as certain to veto it as a number of Western Republicans are to vote for it, and even if three-fourths of the Democrats in Congress vote for it to make a record they will nominate a candidate for President who can be relied on to veto it as often as it passes both Houses.

This is the situation of silver in politics. Outside of politics and political maneuvering the people are overwhelmingly in favor of honest bimetallism, and differ only as to whether that means an increase of silver in the silver dollar up to the gold standard or a reduction of gold in the gold dollar down to the value of the bullion in the silver dollar, so that free coinage for both metals will not drive out either of them. Whenever we can get a decision as to what is an honest basis of equalization between the two coins, we shall end the dispute as to which of the two is the honest dollar. It is not practicable to settle it on any other basis than the equalization of bullion values for the standard unit of our currency. Until the people force a settlement on that basis, both parties will palter with the question of free bimetallic coinage and neither of them will or can give it to us.

IT will be a sad day for local Democratic interests in St. Louis when the conviction is forced on the mind of the voters that a Democratic Legislature has no use for St. Louis.

THE question bothering some of the members of the State Legislature is, Why in thunder they should attempt to pass a bill providing for the making of school books when they are also trying to pass a bill prohibiting book-making?

ONE of the latest Kansas freaks is an association formed for the purpose of enabling members to avoid the unpleasant and often cruel necessity of paying interest on mortgages and for mutual protection against creditors in general. There is no doubt that the promoters of this association have hit upon one of the most unpleasant conditions of the present industrial system and that their association will be popular. The movement might be extended with immense success to the formation of clubs to avoid the payment of grocer, tailor, butcher and doctor bills; in fact a political party having for its platform the repudiation of all debts would find many adherents among those who have been going it alone on this issue.

THE pessimists of the country have found a fine opportunity to take a squint at the degeneracy of the times in the Carmencita ball in New York. The metropolitan reporters reveled in glowing periods, describing the elbowing there of innocence and vice and the popular worship of a Spanish dancer, whose chief charm is a rankness of suggestion which makes old timers experience the novelty of a blush. The pessimists find in it the sure sign of social decay and the triumph of a vicious plutocracy, but they overlook the fact that CARMENCITA is dancing for money and has a clever manager, and that if the good old times were here, instead of merely raking in the dollars of idle fools, she might be selecting Prime Ministers and disposing of the revenue of a nation.

THE Sioux chiefs in Washington have discovered one big difference between the Indian ghost dance and the ballet of civilization: The Indians wear shirts while dancing.

THE fashionable success of SARA BERNHARDT'S tour in this country is assured by the announcement that she has brought 300 trunks with her.

THE Municipal Assembly does not propose that anybody shall interfere with their opportunities for handling bills.

THE first slick Governor Missouri gets will appoint himself Coal Oil Inspector and resign the Governorship.

THIS is positively the final week of our annual reduction sale of bric-a-brac, cut glass, clocks and music boxes. Mermod & Jaccard, cor. Broadway and Locust. This sale has been a wonderful success, why not avail yourself of this final opportunity?

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TEAMSTER.—Wagons must move out of the way of street cars.

E. W.—A silver dollar of 1853 is not at a premium at present.

REGULAR SUBSCRIBER.—The 5th of January, 1861, fell on Sunday.

LADY.—The third finger of the left hand is the engagement finger.

M. G.—The poem cannot be identified without a fuller description.

JOSEPH BALLMER.—A half dime of 1829 is not at a premium at present.

INFORMATION.—The hotel you mention is one of unquestioned respectability.

READER.—Questions in reference to private firms are not answered in this column.

BURT.—Call at the office of the St. Louis Directory for the information you require.

SUBSCRIBER.—All Cabinet appointments of the President of the United States must be confirmed by the Senate.

S. R.—Patti has received as high as $5,000 for a single performance, and it is said that she has been paid even more.

OLD SUBSCRIBER.—The best method of reaching Trieste is via New York. For particulars inquire at the local steamship offices.

FLORENCE.—A young gentleman should not sign a note to a lady yours, etc. It means simply yours truly, but is scarcely a courteous form.

W. B.—Batting averages are computed by dividing the number of base hits made by a player by the number of times he has been at the bat.

CARL ROESCH.—1. A half cent of 1850, which is what your coin is, is worth 3 cents at present. 2. You will have to state the date on the other coin and what denomination it is.

THREE SPORTS.—In playing euchre you must always follow suit. In three-handed euchre two always plays against one. To learn the proper leads and rules consult the "American Hoyle."

J. G.—The letters O.K., stand for all correct, spelled oll korrect. The origin of this expression is by some ascribed to Artemus Ward, by others to Josh Billings, but both claims are disputed.

C. E. THOMAS.—The Sheriff is liable to arrest by a policeman or by any citizen who sees him commit a breach of the peace. He probably could not be detained in prison under ordinary circumstances, as he is an executive officer and his detention would work an injury to the public business.

CHOICE, dainty and exquisite valentines, 5 cents to $15. See them at Mermod & Jaccard's, cor. Broadway and Locust.

THE WRECK ON FIRE.

Passenger and Freight Trains Collide at Arlington, Ind.

RUSHVILLE, Ind., Feb. 7.—A passenger train going north on the C., H. & D. Railroad collided to-night at Arlington with a freight train. Both trains are afire and it is feared that the loss of life and property is great.

St. Patrick's Day Preparations.

The annual convention of the Irish Catholic Parade Union will be held at St. John's Library Hall, sixteenth and Chestnut streets, this afternoon. All societies that have not yet elected delegates are expected to do so at once.

The Fanny Parnell League will meet this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the Knights of Father Matthew Hall, 1306 Olive street, to make arrangements for the annual ball on St. Patrick's night.

Discussed Religion and Fought.

During dinner hour yesterday Charles Reader of 3940 California avenue and Andrew Boding of 3701 South Jefferson avenue, both colored, fell to discussing religious subjects. It was not long before they fell upon each other with great gusto in attempting to drive the arguments home by brute force. Reader drew a knife and cut Boding severely but not dangerously on the left hand and left side. Reader was arrested.

Dr. Holland's New Assistant.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 7.—Rev. Quincy Ewing of Trinity Cathedral, this city, has after much deliberation decided to go to St. Louis March 1 to assist Dr. Holland of St. George's Church. Mr. Ewing is a young man of 23 and a Southerner by birth. He has refused several offers of late. He was ordained deacon about two years ago when Bishop Leonard took charge of the diocese.

Tanner and the G. A. R. Encampment.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 7.—Corporal James Tanner, ex-Commissioner of Pensions, was invited to-day to address the House of Representatives. He spoke briefly and declared that he was in favor of the movement to have the National Encampment of the G. A. R. held in Topeka in 1892.

A Destructive Fire.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Fire broke out at 1 o'clock this morning in the cigar factory of Jacob & Sons, 340 and 342 East Thirty-eighth street. The fire is still burning fiercely and the factory cannot be saved. The loss on the factory and adjoining property will be $200,000.

A Coal-Picker Burned Alive.

READING, Pa., Feb. 7.—Joanna Gotschall was fatally burned while picking coal on the cinder bank at the Reading Iron Works. The wind blew her dress against the red-hot cinders and her clothing caught fire, enveloping her in flames. She was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital in a dying condition.

Mr. W. C. Steigers

Will call on merchants wishing to contract for advertising in POST-DISPATCH. Telephone 284.

IN THE HOLD-OVER.

GEORGE W. DASHMAN AND MIDWIFE LOU HOTSON UNDER ARREST.

The Warrant Sworn Out by Laura Fitts' Parents.

A DRAMATIC IDENTIFICATION OF THE PAIR MADE BY MRS. FITTS.

She Declares That She Recognizes Dashman as the Man Who Took Her Daughter From Home on Wednesday Night, Jan. 28—Dashman Panic-Stricken by the Sudden Charge—Frank Wall Arrested and Released.

"Mrs. Fitts," said Chief Harrigan, "this is Mr. Dashman," and he turned to a small, slender, blonde-mustached man who had followed him into the private office of Chief of Detectives Desmond.

"Good evening, Mrs. Fitts," said the man indicated by the Chief's words, bowing slightly to the woman in black, whose eyes turned quickly upon him with a sudden gleam of anger in them. Dashman's voice was a trifle unsteady as he spoke.

"Yes, that is Mr. Dashman," the mother of dead Laura Fitts responded, so slowly that her words gained a peculiar emphasis. "And it is the same man who called for Laura on that Wednesday night when she remained away from home all night!"

A deep hush followed this startling and unexpected declaration, and Dashman's face grew whiter and whiter in the ominous silence.

"Do you mean to say, Mrs. Fitts," asked the Chief of Police, "that you recognize this man as the one who called at your house for your daughter on the night of Wednesday, Jan. 28?"

"I do," was the prompt reply. "He is the very man!"

"For God's sake be careful, Mrs. Fitts!" cried Dashman, his voice breaking under the sudden strain of excitement. "Be careful what you say. It is a matter of life and death for me!"

Chief Harrigan touched the white-faced man warningly on the shoulder.

"But, Chief, I was not there on that night!" Dashman broke out again. "My God! you must know how serious such an identification is for me. I can prove by any number of people you like that I was not there."

"That's all right, Dashman," said Chief Harrigan in a grave voice. "Stand out here for a moment," and under his direction Dashman stepped behind the desk at which Chief of Detectives Desmond sat and then stood within three feet of Mrs. Fitts, whose own face had changed from the gray, worn look that had rested on it all day to one of intense emotion as her eyes fell full upon the man's figure.

"Mrs. Fitts, do you positively identify this man as the man who took your daughter away from home on the night of Wednesday, Jan. 28?"

The answer to this solemn question was given in a peculiar manner. Mrs. Fitts looked at the agitated face of Dashman long and earnestly. Then she leaned back in her chair and seemed to become buried in profound thought. Finally she ended the painful suspense caused by her hesitation.

DASHMAN IDENTIFIED.

"I do, positively," she said. "I know him to be the man who came to my house for Laura."

"The identification is complete," Chief Harrigan said quietly, and George W. Dashman, under as black a shadow as ever fell across a man's path, stepped back into the little group of detectives and reporters who stood behind him.

In half an hour from that time he was taken down stairs to the holdover, on a warrant sworn out by Mrs. Fitts charging Midwife Louise Hotson and George W. Dashman, jointly, with manslaughter in the first degree in having caused the death of her daughter, Laura Fitts. In another half hour Mrs. Hotson followed him, the midwife's defiant manner changing suddenly to a scared, panic-stricken look as she was led away with the coils of the law closing apparently around her.

This sensational scene occurred at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and marked the close of a day that had been full of sensational happenings. Mr. and Mrs. Fitts had visited the Four Courts at 10:30 o'clock in the morning and gone direct to the Chief's office. The mother of Laura Fitts had resolved to have the black mystery surrounding her daughter's death cleared away if it was possible to do so, and she was prepared to swear out warrants against the parties whom she believed to be guilty of that crime. They were accompanied by Attorney J. W. Riddle, and Mrs. Fitts laid before the Chief certain evidence pointing to the fact that Laura Fitts and George W. Dashman had been on terms of intimacy, unknown to the girl's parents, which had caused comment in the lodge of Knights and Ladies of Honor to which they belonged; that there was reason to believe that the girl had purposely kept her parents in ignorance of this state of affairs, and that indications pointed to the fact that George W. Dashman, married man as he was, had sustained such relations toward Laura Fitts as to justify his arrest on a charge of being accessory to the criminal operation which resulted in her death. This arrival of the parents of Laura Fitts was the signal for the beginning of as eventful and exciting a day as has been known at the Four Courts for years.

Within five minutes after their conference with Chief Harrigan, Detective Archambault was on his way to the establishment of Mrs. "Lou" Hotson, the midwife who carried Laura Fitts home to her mother on Thursday, Jan. 29. For the first time since their meeting on that occasion the mother of the girl who had been killed by an abortion, and the mysterious "May Jennings" who had brought the girl back home to die, were to come face to face and hear one another's stories of that return home. The meeting between them was a scene that was tense with repressed emotion. The black-clad figure of the mother and the fashionable outfit of the dashing little midwife made a contrast, the strength of which was surpassed only by the stronger contrast between the sad, worn, aged face of Mrs. Fitts and the daring, self-confident, handsome visage of "Lou" Hotson. In the Chief's office, when the examination began, they sat side by side, and the tremulous tones of the mother's voice, raised almost constantly in contradiction of statements being made by the midwife, sounded almost at the very shoulder of the latter. The telling of their respective stories of the same happening was characterized by several sensational episodes, and lasting as it did over two hours, formed a scene that was watched with breathless interest by the officials and press representatives present.

Midwife Hotson's statement was the same in substance as that made by her at the Coroner's inquest, and although its truth was challenged time and again by Mrs. Fitts, until the midwife's face flushed, her eyes snapped and her red lips pressed against each other with vexation and confusion, she would not change a word of it, but stoutly maintained its integrity.

"I am sorry for the poor girl," she cried at one stage of her evidence. "God knows that I am sorry that she died as she did, but I know nothing of where she went on that Wednesday night, and I never told you, Mrs. Fitts, that I did."

"You described to me," said the mother, firmly, "not only how she suffered, but how long she suffered, and what your mother and yourself did for her until that suffering was relieved. You did this in such a way that I fell on my knees and thanked God that my daughter had found such good friends. Oh, how can you deny all this, Mrs. Hotson?"

"Chief, I declare to you that I am telling the truth!" exclaimed the agitated midwife. "Laura Fitts told her mother all the story. I never did. I was not introduced as May Jennings, Mrs. Farrell's daughter, but simply as Mrs. Jennings. I know nothing of what the girl did before she came to my house, Thursday morning. I do not know Dashman and I never made a cent out of that case. It was a charitable act and now I am suffering for it."

HOTSON ACCUSED OF LYING.

"I have listened to your falsehoods long enough," said Mrs. Fitts at another stage of the exciting scene. "Chief Harrigan, this woman is telling a string of falsehoods. I have two witnesses who will prove what she told me when she brought Laura home."

"Oh, if that poor girl could know how her name is being dragged through the mud," exclaimed the midwife in desperation at Mrs. Fitts' determined attacks, "she would not rest easy in her grave!"

The mother of the dead girl answered not a word to this cruel stab, but after a long look at the face of the woman who gave it deliberately turned her back on her.

Mrs. Fitts' story was told very briefly, and substantially the same as already published in the POST-DISPATCH. Its most startling portion was the declaration that she believed the man she saw in her parlor on the night Laura went away from home was George W. Dashman. At the conclusion of her statement Chief of Detectives Desmond took Mrs. Hotson in hand and subjected the midwife to a rigid cross-examination. The result of his questioning was that two detectives were sent out post-haste to bring to the Four Courts one Frank Wall, who, Mrs. Hotson stated, was with her down-town and visiting friends in South St. Louis until after midnight on the night of Wednesday, Jan. 28, and for Katie Hotson, the 16-year-old sister-in-law of the midwife, who was in charge of the establishment on that night. The statement of a lady patient in the Hotson establishment was also ordered taken.

MRS. HOTSON'S SISTER-IN-LAW.

At 2:30 o'clock Katie Hotson was brought to the Four Courts. She is a slender, pretty girl, with a peculiarly calm face, placid blue eyes, and a composure of manner absolutely unchangeable. Under a remorseless fire of questions from Chief of Detectives Desmond, to whose office she was taken while Mrs. Hotson was kept in that of Chief Harrigan, the girl was never but once confused in the slightest degree. This was in a statement she made that "Lou" Hotson had sent her over to Miss Newland's on Thursday, Jan. 29, with a message for that lady to come at once to the Hotson establishment, which she afterwards denied, and then, confronted by Desmond's written notes of her statement, admitted. On all other points her evidence was corroborative of that of Mrs. Hotson. She had not seen the young lady who called on Mrs. Hotson Thursday, Jan. 29, but the latter had come back to the kitchen where she was at work and told her that she was going to take a lady home, and afterwards while the witness was up stairs cleaning the front room Mrs. Hotson and the stranger had gone away. Witness had not heard the sound of a cab arriving or leaving, and did not know if one had stopped at the house at that time. The two had gone away, somewhere between 10 and 12 o'clock, and Mrs. Hotson returned in the afternoon. The girl also corroborated Mrs. Hotson's story of her absence from home until after midnight Wednesday, Jan. 28. She knew Frank Wall and had seen him at the house, but did not know Dashman. She was nearly 17 years old and had lived with Mrs. Hotson, her sister-in-law, for some months.

Miss Hotson's examination lasted until after 4 o'clock and towards its close Mr. and Mrs. Fitts were brought from the Chief's office to that of Chief of Detectives Desmond. They took no part in the examination, however, and Mrs. Fitts leaned wearily back in her chair, occasionally studying the tranquil face of Katie Hotson with sad interest. So far as the latter's testimony was concerned, no stronger support of Midwife Lou Hotson's statement could have been given, and even during a cross-questioning from Chief Harrigan, after Desmond had finished with her, the immovable girl remained firm on every point of her testimony.

A DRAMATIC EPISODE.

At one period during this scene in the detectives' headquarters, a strange and dramatic episode happened in Chief Harrigan's office. A certain woman of the town, who claims that she owes her ruin to Dashman, and that she lived with him as his mistress some years ago, visited the Chief and told her sad story as illustrative of Dashman's character. It had no other bearing upon the present case, but the woman seemed to be fired by a wild longing for revenge on the man.

"Don't let him escape, Chief," she cried, after telling her own sad tale as an accompaniment to the sadder one of poor Laura Fitts. "You've got him now, and he is a guilty man. Oh, don't let him get away from justice!"

It was at the close of Katie Hotson's testimony that George W. Dashman arrived at the Four Courts under charge of a detective, and was taken to Chief of Detectives Desmond's office where his startling identification by Mrs. Fitts as the man who had called for her daughter on the night of Wednesday, Jan. 28, followed. This threatening cloud was followed by a second identification that still further deepened the shadow over Dashman's head. Midwife "Lou" Hotson was brought to the room and made to stand face to face with Dashman.

"Do you know this man?" asked Chief Harrigan.

"I do," said the midwife as her eyes rested upon Dashman's haggard face.

"How long have you known him?"

"About three weeks."

"Where have you seen him?"

"At the store of MacDonald Bros., on North Broadway."

"Was he ever at your house?"

"No, sir, never," was the particularly emphatic reply.

"I thought, Dashman," said the Chief, turning to the man beside him, "that you said you did not know this Mrs. Hotson?"

"I do not, Chief," was the reply in a low voice. "I may have seen her as she says, but I don't know her."

A certain note, addressed to Dashman and left at Penny's drug store to be called for, written by Frank Wall, the friend of Mrs. Hotson, and making an appointment to meet Dashman at 11 o'clock p. m., no date being given, was then produced by Chief Harrigan.

"Do you know this man Wall?"

HIS ACQUAINTANCE WITH WALL.

"Yes, sir," replied Dashman.

"How long have you known him?"

"For several months."

"Did you meet him at any time by appointment?"

"I did not."

"Why should he have written this letter to you?"

"I don't know, Chief. All I know is that I see the note in your hands."

"Did you ever meet Wall at Mrs. Hotson's place?"

"No, sir, I was never there."

"Where and how did you know him?"

"Only at the lodge. I used to see him there."

"Did you know that he was a friend of Mrs. Hotson's?"

"No, sir, I did not."

The questioning of Dashman then took a line calculated to show that the police had some information decidedly damaging to his record.

"Weren't you arrested and locked up here at the Four Courts during my former term as Chief?" suddenly asked Chief Harrigan.

"I was never arrested but once," replied Dashman, "and that was by Desmond, in a case against my brother. I was not brought to the Four Courts, but was locked up in a station and released the next day."

"Do you mean to say," asked the Chief, "that you were not arrested once on a charge of seduction and held here at the Four Courts?"

"No, sir. I never was. I know what you refer to. It is the case of this woman with whom I lived in 1882, when I was but a boy. She got her wires around me and got me into trouble, as any man might be gotten, but she was a low, depraved woman."

"What have you got to say about the positive identification made by Mrs. Fitts?"

"Oh, Chief, that is a horrible mistake. I was never there until I went with my wife the night before the girl's funeral. I am not guilty of any wrong against Laura Fitts. I only knew her at the lodge, and that was all." Dashman's manner was much agitated at this question, and he at one time seemed about to burst into tears. He was allowed to retire again into the group of spectators, and soon recovered a certain light carelessness in strange contrast with his agitation of a moment before. Dashman is bitterly against the papers, and claims to have been grossly misrepresented by them. He was accompanied by his brother, Joseph Dashman, who has a police record, and some questions were put to that gentleman by Chief of Detectives Desmond relative to his having served time, which indicated that the record might extend into several States.

At 5:30 o'clock Katie Hotson was released and allowed to return home. The girl departed with as little show of relief as she had evinced of discomposure during the examination.

WALL ARRESTED AND RELEASED.

Frank Wall was arrested late yesterday evening and taken before Chief Desmond. Wall is an engineer. He is a short, thick set man, with blue eyes and a mass of curly blonde hair. By some he might be called hansome and his appearance gives some reason for the midwife's infatuation. When taken before Desmond several newspaper men were present and he said he would not open his mouth until they left. He was left closeted with Chief Desmond for two hours and when the questioning began he said he would tell the truth, come what may. From the confession that followed, if it was a confession, he was very safe in making the statement. On being asked where he was on the Wednesday evening when Laura Fitts was in the Hotson house, he said:

"I called on Miss Hotson early in the evening. I have known her some time and have been in her house a number of times. That evening I called, and Miss Hotson and I left the house about 7 o'clock. We went to the Budweiser saloon and restaurant on Sixth street and took supper. I drank a great deal and I know it must have been as late as 11 o'clock when we left. I cannot recall anything that occurred after we decided to go home, but I think Miss Hotson ordered a cab. I rode home with her, and went to bed at once. I remember no more until about 6 o'clock the next morning, when I awoke and putting on my clothes, left the house and went to work. That is all. I was in a muddled state all Wednesday night, and if anything occurred I was in no condition to understand it, though I am quite sure I would have noticed any excitement or screams or groans of pain if there was any in the house before I left and during the few minutes I was awake on my return."

He was asked if it was not possible for Miss Hotson to have gotten up in the night and attended to callers after they had returned from the restaurant?

"Yes, she might have done so, and I not know it, as I was not in a condition to notice her every move."

In explaining his note to Dashman he said he wrote the note on Tuesday, telling Dashman to meet him at 11 o'clock that night at Miss Hotson's as he wanted to know if Dashman was going to pay for the rug he promised to give Miss Hotson. He said Dashman did not call and he did not see him elsewhere. Chief Desmond attacked the story from every side, but as he could not convince Wall he was wrong he released him.

WEDDING invitations, the finest executed, at Mermod & Jaccard's, cor. Broadway and Locust, *at the lowest prices.* Fine stationery.

A Huge Haul.

WINCHESTER, Ind., Feb. 7.—Last night at Ridgeville, a small village, eight miles north of this place, the vault and burglar-proof safe of the Ridgeville bank was completely blown to pieces and the contents of the safe, amounting to $4,000, secured. There is no clue to the perpetrators as yet. A few weeks ago the bank lost $4,000 by the assignment of a supposed wealthy farmer who had procured a loan of this amount. The bank will probably have to suspend business. It is an old institution, but owing to bad management has never declared a dividend.

SILVERWARE, cut glass and clocks for bridal gifts, the *most beautiful* collection at the *lowest prices.* Mermod & Jaccard's, cor. Broadway and Locust.

A Funeral Postponed Indefinitely.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 7.—Minta Wilson, the 14-year-old daughter of Harmon Wilson of this city, to all appearances died last Wednesday night of an abscess. Preparations were made for the funeral, but when the time came for the ceremony the body had such a lifelike appearance that the parents refused to permit the burial to proceed. Thursday night she opened her eyes once. Friday the cheeks became rosy as in life and the body was not rigid as in death. These conditions continue and the funeral has been postponed indefinitely.

HAVE you seen the new and dainty necklaces, scarf and bonnet pins, at Mermod & Jaccard's, cor. Broadway and Locust? They are *exquisite and at such low prices.*

The Cumberland Presbyterians.

To-day is the eighty-first anniversary of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Special services will be held by the Lucas and Channing avenues congregation. In the morning Rev. B. P. Fullerton will preach on "The History and Doctrine of the Church." At night Rev. J. V. Stephens, Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Missions, will tell the story of home missions in the church.

FANS and Lorgnettes. See the lovely ones just imported from Vienna and Paris. Prices very low at Mermod & Jaccard's, cor. Broadway and Locust.

Deepwater (Mo.) Pythians.

DEEPWATER, Mo., Feb. 7.—A flourishing Knights of Pythias lodge was installed here to-day with thirty charter members. Past Grand Chancellor M. D. Wood of Kansas City attended as instituting officer. He was accompanied by twenty brave Knights. Many of the best men of the town are among the charter members. Work was begun at 4 o'clock. A banquet followed.

ONLY $1 for 100 finest visiting cards from plate, and but $1.50 for 100 cards and finely engraved copper plate at Mermod & Jaccard's, cor. Broadway and Locust.

No "Stay Law" Will Be Enacted.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 7.—The Senate has passed a resolution declaring

WILL TAKE THE VEIL.

AN INTERESTING CEREMONY TO-DAY AT THE GOOD SHEPHERD CONVENT.

Miss Greenwood Meeting With Much Encouragement—An Angelini Society Organized—Prof. Price's Lecture—Church News—General Religious News.

To-day will be a notable one in the history of the Good Shepherd Convent, Seventeenth and Pine streets. Nine young ladies will take the sacred veil of the order to devote the remainder of their life to the good work for which these sisters are justly noted. This will be one of the most notable events that has taken place in religious circles in St. Louis for many months. The great reform work of this noble order is too well-known to need recommendation, and the large number of those who will to-day receive the veil speaks well of the high order of success that has been achieved by the St. Louis Convent. The prospects are that all the room available on the occasion will be occupied by friends and relatives of the novices and those receiving the black veil supplemented, of course, by the clergy and Catholics of the city. Following is a list of those who will receive the veil and take the final vows:

TO TAKE THE BLACK VEIL:

Miss Mary Lyons of Columbus, O., to be known as Sister Mary of the Incarnation; Miss Bridget Cremens of St. Louis, to be known as Sister Mary Elizabeth of St. Francis Xavier; Miss Elizabeth Collins of Beardstown, Ill., to be known as Sister Mary of the Holy Cross; Miss Margaret Gannon of St. Louis, to be known as Sister Mary of St. Henry; Miss Harriet Compon of Milwaukee, Wis., to be known as Sister Mary of the Sacred Heart; Miss Bridget Duggan of Stratford, Ontario, Canada, to be known as Sister Mary of the Holy Infant; Miss Theresa Doyle of Detroit, Mich., to be known as Sister Mary of the Blessed Cannisius; Miss Mary Ryan of Milwaukee, Wis., to be known as Sister Mary of St. Peter, and Miss Ann Breitenbach of Chelsea, Mich., to be known as Sister Mary of St. Winifred.

WILL BECOME NOVICES.

The list of novices is also very extensive, and is as follows:

Miss Annie Hunter of Kansas City, Miss Elizabeth Dreyer of St. Louis, Miss Mary Quirk of Detroit, Mich.; Miss Catherine Pendergast of Pontiac, Mich.; Miss Matilda Dessert of Kansas City, Miss Margaret Moriarity of Detroit, Mich.; Miss Bridget O'Connor of Ireland, Miss Mary Connelly of St. Louis, Miss Mary Day of St. Louis, Miss Elizabeth Kachin of St. Louis, Miss Bridget Madden of Paterson, N. J.; Miss Mary Cox of DeKalb, Ill.; Miss Ann Clark of St. Louis, and Miss Clara Deneby of Omaha.

Miss Greenwood's Work.

Miss Greenwood, the Bible reader who is here in the interest of the W. C. T. U., yesterday gave a talk to the children. To-night she will occupy Dr. Masden's pulpit at the Union M. E. Church, upon the latter's invitation. Monday and Tuesday evenings she will continue her Bible expositions at the same place. She has been engaged to remain here during next week. Miss Greenwood has thus far met with success.

An Angelini Society.

The efforts to organize an Angelini society in this city for the purpose of supporting a mission at Forano, Italy, have met with excellent success. At a recent meeting held at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association for perfecting the organization, there was a very large attendance and considerable interest manifested. A membership of 600 is fully assured and funds for maintaining the mission is rapidly being subscribed. The following are the officers elected for the first year: President, Miss Mary Fogg; Vice-President, Mrs. Walker Evans; Treasurer, Miss Carrie Ferguson; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Albert L. Berry; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. George E. Martin.

Prof. Price to Lecture.

Prof. Price of Morgan Park University has been secured by the Baptist Association of this city to deliver a course of lectures emphasizing the two points, first, "The new light thrown on the Bible by recent discoveries and explorations," and second "methods of studying the Bible."

This course will consist of six lectures, beginning Thursday evening, Feb. 12, and continuing each evening and Sunday afternoon until the course is completed. All the lectures will be held in the Second Baptist Church. The Sunday-School superintendants, teachers and officers have been especially invited to attend. At the last meeting of the Superintendents' Union, the invitation was extended and unanimously accepted, and the Union voted to attend in a body, and also recommended that the training classes now in session, adjourn on those evenings and arrange to attend this course of lectures.

Church Notes.

Dr. Stimson, the pastor of Pilgrim Congregational Church, gives to-morrow evening the first of a series of discourses upon the Old Testament. His subject to-morrow evening is the "Book of Genesis." Service begins at 7:45 p. m. The music is an important feature of these services. It is lead by a large chorus with soloists.

St. Alphonsus Young Men's Sodality Lyceum, assisted by the Young Ladies' Sodality, have in preparation a two-act farce entitled, "An Awkward Arrival," to be presented on next Monday and Tuesday evenings. The cast, which is a very strong one, is composed of Messrs. James Tracy, R. C. Dinkgrade, Harry Joel, L. Meyers and Tom Smith and the Misses Esther Tracy, Jessie Joel, Nellie Chapman and Daisy Lyons.

One week from next Tuesday evening is the date for Mr. Beard's amusing and interesting lecture, "Chalk Talk," at Compton Hill Congregational Church, Lafayette and Compton avenues, and will be the first of a series of interesting entertainments at this church. Mr. Beard's entertainments are intellectual and instructive, and at the same time bright and amusing. This is the last appearance he will make in St. Louis this season.

WANT THEIR MONEY BACK.

Two Young Men Who Paid to Learn Architecture.

Nelson Dodge of Portland, Ore., and Henry Borngrover of Havanna, Ill., two young men, appeared in Justice James McCaffery's Court yesterday afternoon and swore that they had been defrauded out of the sum of $40 each by Henry Maack, who runs what is called the Academy of Architecture and Building at 3068 South Ninth street. In their petitions the young men set up the fact that they entered the institution in question some time ago, with the agreement that they were to receive a three-months' course in architecture and building, together with roseate promises for future success and an unclouded path to greatness and riches. They were disappointed. There were extras here and extras there, until the whole amounted to an aggregate that was surprising. They claim that they were not furnished with proper and competent instructors, and that the promises made by Maack have not in any way been kept, and that the tuition fee, railroad fare here and other et ceteras have made the proprietor of the institution indebted to them in a sum almost equal to $150 each, for which amount they pray judgment.

A Boy's Disappearance.

H. J. B. Waldoppel, aged 12, dark complexion, small for his age, wearing a faded suit, bl[illegible]cap and black stockings, is reported missi[illegible]me, 2008 Lafayette avenue, Thursday, Jan. 29, and [illegible]he left his uncle's house, [illegible]venue, for his home. The [illegible] appreciate any information [illegible]ner.

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Coat	$1 00	Coat	$2 00
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ELECTION NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE RAYNER CATTLE CO., 104 S. Main st., St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 1, 1891.—The annual meeting of the Rayner Cattle Co., for the purpose of electing Directors and for such other business as may come up at said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, 104 S. Main st., St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, the 10th day of Feb., 1891, at the hour of 9 o'clock a. m.

R. H. PORTER, President.
L. R. ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 5, 1891.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Redheffer & Koch Art Co. of St. Louis, Mo., for the election of three (3) Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the said Redheffer & Koch Art Co., at No. 419 N. Broadway, in the city of St. Louis, Mo., on Monday, Feb. 16, 1891, at the hour of 9 o'clock a. m. ARNOLD KOCH, President.
GUS. V. E. MECHIN, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 29, 1891.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the State Bank of St. Louis for the election of seven (7) directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the bank, corner of 3d and Vine sts., on Monday, Feb. 9, 1891. Polls open from 9 a. m. to 12 m.

J. H. McCLUNEY, Cashier. CHARLES PARSONS, President.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The office of the St. Louis Smelting & Refining Co. has been removed to the works, corner Macklin av. and Manchester rd. (Howard Station, Mo. P. R. R. and St. Louis & San Francisco R. R.) All communications should be addressed to P. O. Box 605, St. Louis. Telephone No. 1750.

DEATHS.

BARKHOEFER—Entered into rest Friday, Feb. 6, 6 p. m. FANNIE, beloved wife of H. W. Barkhoefer. Age 29 years.

Funeral, Monday, Feb. 9, 2 p. m., from the family residence, 4201 North Eleventh street, to Bellefontaine Cemetery. Interment private.

BROWN—On Friday, Feb. 6, at 11:30 a. m., Mrs. ELIZABETH BROWN, mother of Thomas J. Bernard and James Fagin, aged 56 years.

Funeral from family residence, 2217 Eugenia street, Sunday, Feb. 8, at 2 p. m., to St. Malachy's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends invited to attend.

COOKE—Feb. 7, 1891, the beloved daughter of Thomas and Mary Cooke, aged 2 years and 4 months.

Funeral will take place at 2927 Park avenue at 10 a. m. Monday, Feb. 9.

ETLING—JOHN, eldest son of Jacob, Sr., and Elizabeth Etling, after a lingering illness, Saturday, Feb. 7, 1891, aged 49 years 2 months and 11 days.

Due notice of funeral will be given.

GOETEMANN—HENRY GOETEMANN, husband of lately deceased Sophie Goetemann, Saturday, at 10:15 a. m., aged 65 years, at residence 1606 North Fourteenth street.

Due notice of funeral will be given.

HEARTY—On Feb. 7, at 1 p. m., PATRICK HEARTY.

Funeral from family residence, 1921½ Division street, Sunday, at 2 p. m., to St. Bridget's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family invited to attend.

LEDDEN—Suddenly, on Friday, Feb. 6, 1891, PATRICK, beloved son of James and Frances Ledden, aged 10 years.

Funeral will take place from family residence, 141 Park avenue, on Sunday, Feb. 8, at 1:30 p. m., to St. Vincent's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

Chicago (Ill.) papers please copy.

MYERS—Entered into rest on Monday, Feb. 2, 1891, at 5:30 p. m., of congestion of the lungs, Prof. WILLIAM ALEXANDER MYERS, aged 61 years, 3 months and 15 days.

The funeral will take place from the family residence, 3546 Washington avenue, this (Sunday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Interment private.

SHARPE—On Friday, Feb. 6, MARY C., wife of Jas. B. Sharpe and daughter of the late Maj. Jonathan L. and Mary Bent Bean.

Funeral from family residence, 4132 Washington avenue, on Sunday, Feb. 8, at 3 o'clock. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

TAAFFE—At Hot Springs, Ark., Feb. 5, 1891, PETER TAAFFE.

Funeral will take place from residence of his brother, 2227 Market street, Sunday, Feb. 8, at 2 p. m. to St. John's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

The Knights of St. Patrick will meet, wearing badges, at Mr. John Clark's undertaking establishment, No. 2216 Clark av., at 1:30 o'clock p. m. sharp on Sunday the 8th inst., for the purpose of attending the funeral of their deceased brother, Peter Taaffe. By order of JOHN D. FINNEY, President.

THOS. MORRIS, Secretary.

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AMUSEMENTS.

PRIZE MASQUERADE PARTY MONDAY, FEB. 9, UHRIG'S CAVE DANCING ACADEMY, 2606 Washington av., Monday Evening, Feb. 9. Prizes for Finest Comical Costumes. Come.

THE MARIGOLD DANCING CLUB

Will give their first Masquerade Ball Mardi Gras night at Druids' Hall. Four elegant prizes will be awarded for costumes.

AMUSEMENTS.

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Next Week—Hands Across the Sea.

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BY REV. JOHN MATHEWS,

Under the auspices of the North St. Louis Mutual Improvement Society, at Y. M. C. A. Hall, 19th st. and St. Louis av., Tuesday, Feb. 10, 1891, at 8 o'clock p. m. Admission, 25c.

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Grand instrumental and vocal concert by first-class artists in a repertoire of the latest and best of operatic and musical productions.

Admission free.

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MR. JOS. MURPHY,

Supported by Miss Belle Melville and a carefully selected company.

Sunday Matinee and Night, Monday and Tuesday, and Wednesday Matinee and Night,

SHAUN RHUE.

Thursday and Friday and Saturday Matinee and Night,

KERRY GOW.

Sunday, Feb. 15, Matinee and Night,

THE DONAGH.

Telephone 1470. Monday, Feb. 16.—Maggie Mitchell.

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IN THE FUNNIEST PLAY IN THE WORLD,

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Telephone 3964. Sunday, Feb. 15, "THE LIMITED MAIL." Monday, Feb. 16, benefit of Manager Matt E. Ryan.

STANDARD THEATER This afternoon at 2. To-night at 8. Nelson's Great World Combination. America's greatest and most brilliant amusement enterprise.

The Premier Acrobats of the World, Champions of Champions!

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With no rivals on earth. $25,000 challenge. Open to the world to produce their equal. In an entire new act never before seen in America, introducing the most difficult feats with a dexterity and precision heretofore unknown in the acrobatic world.

MITCHELL and LOVE—Song writers and comedians, in their funny conception called "Dummies."

LOTTIE MEDLEY MACK—In character songs, introducing her latest base ball song and dance and wing dancing.

LA BELLE ADELE—In difficult gyrations and ascensions on the revolving globe, rolling the globe up an incline plank, a height of 25 feet. The only lady in the world doing this style of act.

BLAND SISTERS, Minnie and Nellie—Duettists, character change artists.

DAVE CONROY and PHIL MACK—The former late of 4 Shamrocks, the latter late of Murphy & Mack—in the original Irish specialty, introducing songs and off-hand sayings.

MLLE. FORGARDUS—With her troupe of educated cockatoos and performing dogs.

HARRY GREVE and TOM ADAMS—In their musical specialty, novel, laughable and original.

THE FIVE CASUANIS—From the Theater Prince Alphonso, Barcelona, Spain, in their laughable melange, "The Student's Arrival."

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MR. JOSEPH OTTEN, Conductor.

Third Symphony Concert.

AT ENTERTAINMENT HALL, Thursday, Feb. 12.

Miss Adele Aus-Der-Ohe, Pianist.

Reserved Seats 50c and $1, at Bollman Bros., 1100 Olive st.

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Friday Eve., Feb. 27, and Saturday Eve., Feb. 28,

Subject—Incidents of twenty-three years' life as an explorer in Central AFRICA.

Subject—The great march across AFRICA. Its cannibals, pigmies, mountains and forests.

Two new lectures by

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Tickets on sale Feb. 9, Balmer & Weber, 209 N. 4th.

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FIRST CONCERT, TUESDAY EVE., FEB. 10.

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45-inch Imperial Black French Serge at 75c, 85c and $1 a yard.
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Ladies' Balbriggan Stockings at 27½c a pair.
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Ladies' Medium Weight Long and Short-Sleeve Jersey Vests, 35c each.
Ladies' French Lisle Jersey Vests and Pants at 50c each.
Ladies' Extra Summer Merino Vests and Pants at 50c each.
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Ladies' All-Silk Jersey Ribbed Vests, all sizes, at 75c each.

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A SPECIAL SESSION.

RELIEF THAT ONE WILL BE CALLED EARLY IN THE SPRING.

The Work of Reorganising the Congressional, Senatorial and Other Boundaries —Personnel of the Committee—Poor Show for the Militia—Capital Matters.

JEFFERSON CITY, Feb. 7.—It is about settled that there will be a special session of the Thirty-sixth General Assembly called by the Governor immediately after the expiration of the seventy days' period of the present one. The limit will expire March 17, and every day thereafter the members will receive $1 a day while the session lasts unless the Governor issues his proclamation for a special sitting of the two houses. The members generally desire to have the business of the session completed before the seventieth day, so as to be ready for the redistricting work, if the Governor decides to issue his proclamation without any delay. As is generally understood, the special term will be for no other purpose, but to redistrict the Congressional, Senatorial and Representative districts. This will be a big undertaking and the special session is expected to be of long duration. The bulk of the work will, of course, be performed by the Redistricting Committee, of which Ed Turner of Clinton County is Chairman. The other members are Church of St. Louis; Webb of Jackson, Dunn of Shelby, Fraser, Scott of Monroe, Davis of Buchannan, Ryan of St. Louis, Hays of Cooper, Killam, Conn of Jefferson, Rubey of Laclede, Fulkerson, Hawkins of Dunklin, Weeks, Mueller and Crowe. All but three members are Democrats and this is a sufficient guarantee that the boundaries will be established with a view of Democratic advantage. Ed Turner of Clinton is an exceedingly shrewd politician and knows just how how the State should be redistricted to give the Democratic party every advantage. The suggestion has been made that it would be advisable for the present to leave the Congressional Districts as they are and elect the additional member the State gains by the apportionment at large. This would insure his election. The committee has not done anything as yet and the impression is growing that it will not do anything until the close of the present session and the beginning of the special sitting.

IT SCORED MERRIWETHER.

The retrenchers on the House Committee on Appropriations through an eversight neglected to make provision for the Labor Commissioner's department in the section of the appropriation bill for the salaries of civil officers. Commissioner Merriwether's department was not mentioned at all and when he saw the bill he wondered what it meant. He may have suspected that the reformers omitted his department in order to reform it out of existence. Inquiry was made and Chairman Lyman settled the Comissioner's uneasy state of mind by telling him that the committee had overlooked the department and would offer an amendment at the proper time to correct the blunder. Some of the St. Louis members at first supposed that Lyman's committee had made the discovery that Commissioner Merriwether was from St. Louis and that his department had been omitted in the list for this reason, but the agricultural lawyer who runs the committee hastened to correct the erroneous impression. As matters stand now it is expected that the Labor Commissioner will receive a fair allowance. His work in suppressing the "factory and mining store system" has been generally indorsed by the farmers.

THE MILITIA.

The friends of the militia have about abandoned all hope of getting an appropriation, though an energetic effort may yet be made to pass such a bill. Each branch has a Committee on Militia, but neither has done anything as yet towards drafting a bill. The farmers do not like the idea of giving the citizen soldiery financial aid from the State Treasury. They argue that it is enough for the State to pay the Adjutant-General $2,000 a year and his clerk $1,500. Some of them are even in favor of wiping this out on the ground that the State does not need any military department.

A CLOSE CALL.

The Governor's office had a very close call yesterday from receiving a shock from the retrenchment and reform current in the House. In the appropriation bill provision was made to give the Executive an allowance of $1,000 a year for a stenographer in addition to the $2,000 per annum allowed for the private secretary. There was a howl from the retrenchment and reform members and a lively debate followed. The motion to strike out the appropriation came within an ace of adoption. A division was demanded and the vote was a tie. Dick Dalton of Ralls, the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole which was considering the bill, cast the deciding vote in favor of the appropriation. The reformers next made an attack on the provision of $1,000 per annum for Lieut.-Gov. Claycomb's salary. This movement was also defeated by a narrow margin. A lively time is looked for before the House gets through with the official salaries.

The House Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, which has the bill to do away with the fee system, so far as it applies to coal oil inspection, is expected to make a report early in the coming week, and Representative Martin predicts that it will favor the passage of his measure. This bill, if passed, will compel the St. Louis Inspector who makes over $18,000 a year out of his office to turn over the fees to the State Treasury and accept a salary of $3,000 a year instead of it, he cares to hold the office with the decreased renumeration. Inspector Prather and his friends are fighting the bill hard, but its chances of passage are nevertheless considered very good in the house. Its outcome in the Senate will then be watched with interest.

SUSPECTED SOMETHING WRONG.

The bill to compel foreign corporations to file their certificates of incorporation in the office of the Secretary of State before receiving authority to do business in this State was, when presented, supposed to be a good bill, and the farmers generally favored it. It is now in the Senate and before it is put on its passage there will be an investigation to ascertain more clearly what it means. Yesterday Senator Espenchied ascertained that there was a representative of an Illinois "Benefit Association" with a lottery drawing attachment in the city looking for a certificate from Secretary of State Lesueur. The agent had a copy of his company's charter in his possession and came West under the impression that it was only necessary to file it and receive tne necessary certificate to enable the corporation to operate on the west side as well as the east side of the Mississippi. He had also neard that legislation had been enacted to let his his company do business in Missouri. It was on the strength of this discovery that Senator Espenchied took a stand in favor of recommitting the bill and he had no great difficulty carrying his point. He is satisfied that the bill is loaded and wants the Senate to handle it cautiously.

THE COUNTRY EDITORS' DEMAND.

The Missouri State Press Association will camp 200 strong in the city two weeks hence, and while holding the annual convention will incidentally urge the bill to publish the State laws in public journals in every county in the State. Some of the country editors are already here esconced in clerical positions in the two Houses, and they will be expected to aid the measure to publish the State laws. The bill making provision for the publication was introduced by Speaker Tuttle of the House at the request of J. West Goodwin, E. M. Stephens and other members of the Executive Committee of the Association.

CALLAWAY'S MONARCH.

Representative Charles Harlan has not yet been crowned as King of Callaway County, but there is an impression that he ought to reign as such. Callaway is the rich county directly across the river from Cole and for years it has been spoken of as the "Kingdom of Callaway." Joe Rickey was for a long time regarded as its potentate but his long stay in Washington has caused some of the subjects of Callaway to sigh for another monarch. Several members of the Assembly were discussing the matter yesterday, and when one of them asked who was entitled to the throne a little page who, it appears, was appointed through Representative Harlan's influence, threw some light on the subject by remarking that the people of Callaway recognized Harlan as King, and nobody else. He said further that Rickey surrendered all claims to the title when he shook the Callaway dust from his boots to take up a residence at Washington. Mr. Harlan is a wealthy stock-raiser and farmer residing about ten miles from the State capital. As he shows a disposition to favor any bill, in the shape of an appropriation or otherwise, that will redound to the benefit of St. Louis, the delegation from that city, will not object to his wearing Joe Rickey's crown.

POPULARITY WINS.

Why Mr. Louis Burger Is Such a Successful Business Manager.

Mr. Louis Burger, who left St. Louis a few weeks ago to take charge of Frank Bros.' Chicago house, returned to the city last week to wind up his affairs here. Mr. Burger is one of the most popular dry goods men in the West—or, for that matter, in the whole country—and he is not in the least overrated. He is what in business parlance is termed a hustler, an active, energetic, wide-awake man, and socially is the prince of entertainers. Though still young or in the prime of life he was the founder and, up to 1873, the owner of "The Fair," now the largest retail establishment in Chicago. During the big panic of 1873 he met with reverses and was succeeded as proprietor of the house by Mr. Lehmann, who is still the owner of the store and is reputed to be a millionaire five times over. Although Mr. Burger gave up his proprietary interest in the place, he was retained as the manager of the business, and it was to his sagacity and hustling qualities that "The Fair" owes its prosperity. Finally a tempting offer in the way of a princely salary induced him to make a change, and for the next few years Mr. Burger had charge of A. S. Gage & Co.'s store, generally conceded to be the finest retail dry goods store in Chicago. It was while he was managing this great establishment that the Messrs. Frank Bros. prevailed upon him to accept the management of their store here in St. Louis, and considerable credit is due the St. Louis firm for their sagacity in selecting Mr. Burger when looking for a manager, and for their liberality in securing his services after the selection had been made, for it should be known that in addition to a princely salary, the sole ownership of the jewelry department of the store was offered the gentleman. He came to St. Louis almost a stranger, but his winning ways soon brought him hosts of friends and his popularity has been on the increase ever since. It is to be regretted that he is to leave St. Louis again, but it is a matter of congratulation to St. Louisans, as well as to Frank Bros., that he is still to remain with St. Louis people, even if located in Chicago. As most of the readers of the POST-DISPATCH know Frank Bros. recently bought out the big establishment of H. J. Furber & Co. at Chicago, and it is this house that Mr. Burger has been made manager of. In Chicago he is known among newspaper men as the "cyclone advertiser," and Frank Bros.' competitors will soon learn that he has returned to that city, for, as just intimated, Mr. Burger is a firm believer in printers' ink and knows how to make the best use of a liberal display of it.

RECIPROCITY WITH BRAZIL.

The Lucas Ship Enterprise Given a New Impulse by the Treaty.

The latest developments in the Lucas ship enterprise show that increasing interest is being taken in the matter by the business community here and elsewhere. Several commercial organizations have already appointed committees to solicit subscriptions to build the ship and the Merchants' Exchange and Cotton Exchange will, it is expected, take similar action to-morrow. The names of the committees thus far ascertained are as follows: Wholesale Grocers' Association, W. T. Kinsella, F. H. Bemis and A. G. Bauer; Mechanics' Exchange, Wm. J. Baker, W. J. Rutter and P. Mulcahy; Furniture Board of Trade, J. F. Mueller, R. E. Lasher and L. S. Kregel. The City Council passed a resolution last Tuesday recommending that free dockage and landing facilities be extended to the company by the city and letters have been received from the city authorities and commercial organizations of Memphis and other cities promising to give every possible encouragement to the new line and to subscribe liberally toward the building of the first vessel. The reciprocity treaty with Brazil, soon to be followed by similar treaties with other South and Central American countries, gives new interest to this enterprise, as nearly all the articles that are admitted free are products of the Mississippi Valley.

Chat About Clubs.

The annual masquerade ball of the Austro-Hungarian Society will be given to-night at the Concordia Turner Hall.

The Orpheus Saengerbund will have its annual masquerade ball, Feb. 14, at the Central Turner Hall.

Friday night the Apollo Singing Society of North St. Louis celebrated its anniversary with a concert, hop and supper at its clubhouse, Ninth street and Bremen avenue.

The Thistle, a well-known South End club, had its annual masque ball and supper on Thursday night.

The children of the Concordia Turnverein will have a masque ball next Tuesday night.

The Welcome Circle gave its fifth annual masquerade reception last night at the Social Turner Hall.

The Italian Social Circle had an enjoyable masque ball last night at Druid's Hall in honor of its second anniversary. A sumptuous supper was set at midnight.

The Shamrock Club of North St. Louis will have its first annual ball at the Turner Hall, Twentieth and Salisbury streets, Tuesday night, March 17.

The Marquette Club will have a dancing party to-morrow night. A large number of invitations have been sent out.

The Paragon Club gave its annual masquerade ball last night at the South St. Louis Turner Hall. Some pretty and unique costumes were worn and an excellent supper was served.

The St. Boniface Dramatic Club will have a musical and dramatic entertainment to-night in Carondelet.

The Harmonie Mannerchor will celebrate its anniversary to-night at North St. Louis Turner Hall, Twentieth and Salisbury streets. A very fine programme has been prepared.

A Female Rifle Shot.

Mrs. Jennie Kennedy, known on the stage as "Mexis," the female crack shot of the country, assisted by her husband, Mr. W. B. Kennedy, will give an exhibition of fancy rifle shooting this evening at Lafayette Hall for the benefit of the Franco-American Benevolent Society.

The Carondelet Gun Club members have made arrangements to give Mrs. Kennedy a reception some night this wee,k where she will give an exhibition of rifle shooting.

Cold Wave Coming.

The local Signal Service Corps received telegraphic instructions last night to hoist the cold wave signal for a wave which is expected to strike this city to-morrow. The mercury will, it is thought, fall to about 10 above zero by 8 o'clock to-morrow

ON THE WINTER TRACKS.

YESTERDAY'S EVENTS AT THE VARIOUS MEETINGS IN DETAIL.

Some Sharp Finishes at New Orleans—Results at Guttenburg and Gloucester Yesterday—A Valuable Horse Maimed —Gossip From the Turf.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 7.—The weather was lovely but the track remained a sloppy sea. Two of the judges to-day were John A. Morris and Wyndham Walden, who have just returned from the Morris ranch in Texas. Mr. Walden leaves here Wednesday. There are reports here that owners are not satisfied at Hot Springs and will return here shortly. Britton, the jockey, is here and may ride shortly. The races lately have all been at short distances owing to mud. Owners and books kicked against the monotony and think there is more money in frequent changes and longer distances. They have been allowed to make their own programme for Monday and the races include events at nine-sixteenths, five, six and seven furlongs.

First race, selling, for non-winners at the meeting, maiden allowances, nine-sixteenths—Dutch Boy 98, Madison, 15 to 1; Sam Lazarus 101, Gilmartin, 15 to 1; Jim Shelby 105, La Fountain, 15 to 1; Handy Andy 105, McCann, 8 to 1; Slyfellow 108, Rhodes, 10 to 1; Billow 111, Jackson, 8 to 1; Regardless 111, Moore, 8 to 5; Dyer 111, English, 4 to 1; Lord Falmouth 117, L. West, 15 to 1. Regardless was the favorite, but Billow was backed down from 8 to 1 to 3 to 1. He showed speed in his breakaway when he started once before, but he ran away and was retired from that race. Those who worked him for a good thing and remembered, plunged to-day and had cause to rejoice. Billow got off in front of a close bunch at the first attempt, set a runaway pace and was never headed. He led off to the stretch, but once in the path he simply cantered and Regardless fought up quite close. Billow won by a length. Regardless three lengths before Slyfellow and Dyer. Time, 1:04½. Place odds—Even money Billow; 4 to 5 Regardless.

Second race, selling, purse $125, for non-winners at the meeting, maiden allowances, nine-sixteenth—Shiloh 98, Gardner, 7 to 1; John J. I. 108, McLenan, 5 to 2; Barnett 111, Harris, 4 to 1; Emma J, 106, West, 5 to 2; Florine 103, Keith, 15 to 1; Vivian 103, Dixon, 8 to 1; Mattie McHenry 103, J. Jones, 10 to 1; Select Knight 111, Sharp, 6 to 1. John J. I. got off in front and was never headed. Barnett was second at the stretch. Then Emma J. came fast through the mud and beat out all the other tired horses except John J. I., who galloped in a winner by three lengths. Emma J. was three lengths before Barnett. Time, 1:08½. The other day John J. I. started and finished away behind the others and to-day ran in front just as easily. The horse belongs to Haskell of Jackson, Tenn., who is not here. The judge called up R. McCoy, the trainer, who also owns Volci, and told him they could not stand such running, ordering him and his horses off the track. The trainer pleaded that he had not backed his horse either time, but the plea did not avail. Place odds, 4 to 5 John J. I. and Emma J.

Third race, selling, puree, $125, for non-winners of two races at the meeting, five furlongs—Grannie A. 89, Regan, 15 to 1; St. Paul 105, Perkinson, 7 to 2; Luke Alexander 109, Moore, 2 to 1; Red Bird 113, Emery, 8 to 1; King Richard 111, Burlingame, 8 to 1; Phantom 112, J. Jones, 5 to 2; Dakota 114, Jackson, 10 to 1; Tomahawk 114, Riley, 20 to 1. Phantom was favorite until the Judge changed the jockey on Luke Alexander. McCann had a hard time to keep the gray from winning the other day, and was announced to ride again. As soon as Moore was substituted, Luke became the favorite. King Richard, one of the horses saved from the wreck of the steamer City of Baton Rouge, set the pace to the turn, when Luke Alexander made a strong bid for the leadership and by determined effort secured it in the stretch. The rest was easy, although St. Paul came strong at the finish. Luke Alexander, St. Paul and Grannie A. finished in that order, two lengths apart. King Richard was fourth. Time, 1:11¼. Place odds—7 to 10 Luke Alexander, even money St. Paul.

Fourth race, selling, purse $125, for non-winners of four races at the meeting, eleven-sixteenths—Ivanhoe 94, Ferguson, 8 to 1; Bonie Annie 108, Freeman, 8 to 1; Henry Brown 106, Hill, 6 to 1; Hero 108, Martin, 8 to 1; John Day 108, Moore, 2 to 1; Iago 110, Ezell, 4 to 5. There was nothing played but Iago and Ivanhoe, and after the money was all in the judges took S. Allen, a stable boy, off John Day and put up honest young Moore again. Iago jumped away with the lead and led to the stretch, when John Day, Henry Brown and Ivanhoe came up close and joined in a whipping finish. Iago bled and dropped out, but the others made the best finish seen in several weeks, John Day winning by a scant length from Ivanhoe, who was a good length before Henry Brown. Time, 1:19¼. Place odds, even money, John Day and Ivanhoe.

AT GUTTENBURG.

GUTTENBURG, Feb. 7.—The weather to-day was the most wintry that race goers have experienced during the present meeting. When the time to start for the track arrived a few snowflakes were falling. They were, however, speedily reinforced by myriads of others and by 1 o'clock the whole country was buried in a mantle of white, and still the snow fell.

First race, purse $300, of which $50 to second, for 4-year-olds and upwards, five and a half furlongs—Won by Glenmound; Shotover, second; Marie Lovell, third. Time, 1:11. Lemon Blossom, Defaulter, Chapman, Issaquena filly and Cora L. also ran.

Second sace, purse $400, of which $50 to second, for 3-year-olds, six furlongs—Won by Little Fred; Sir George, second; Patrick, third. Time, 1:17¾. Humdrum, Sandstone, Flagrant, Apollo, Oberlin, Clara Porter and Yazoo also ran.

Third race, purse $400, of which $50 to second, one mile—Won by Dundee; Deer Lodge, second; Bohemian, third. New Castle, St. Paris, Iceberg and Insight also ran. Time, 1:47¾.

Fourth race, handicap, purse $800, of which $150 to second, seven furlongs—Woodcutter won; Rancocas, second; Khaftan, third. Al Farrow, Autocrat, Sallie Harper, Orton and Golden Reel also ran. Time, 1:32½.

Fifth race, purse $400, of which $50 to second, ten pounds above the scale, one mile and a quarter—Won by Wynwood, Ecarte, second; Macauley, third. John Jay S., J. J. O'B., Glenfallon and Tiburon also ran. Time 2:17¾.

Sixth race, purse $300, of which $50 to second, seven furlongs—Won by Count Luna, Marsh Redon, second; Armiel third. Arizona, Dahlman, St. Valentine and Tom Daly also ran. Time, 1:35½.

VALUABLE HORSE INJURED.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 7.—Imported Hylites, by Hermit, dam by Kingston, while running in his pasture yesterday fell in a gully and broke his left foreleg. He may have to be killed. W. H. Cheppu bought him a few days ago.

AT GLOUCESTER.

GLOUCESTER, N. J., Feb. 7.—Following is the result of to-day's races:

First race, four and one-half furlongs—Raymond, first; Lemar, second; Banker, third. Time, 1:04½.

Second race, six and one-half furlongs—Chieftain, first; Refund, second; Edward F., third. Time, 1:41½.

Third race, four and one-half furlongs—California, first; Madge L., second; Washington, third. Time, 1:07¾.

Fourth race, four and one-half furlongs—Endurer, first; Oregon, second; Silence, third. Time, 1:07¾.

Fifth race, seven-eighths of a mile—Carnegie, first; Appomattox, second; Theodosius, third. Time, 1:40½.

Sixth race, seven and one-half furlongs—Prince Albert, first; Tyrone, second, Wanderer, third. Time, 1:56½.

ST. LOUIS JUNE MEETING ENTRIES.

The entries for the stakes to be decided at the June meeting of the St. Louis Jockey Club, which lasts from June 6 to 20 inclusive, closed on the 1st inst. and Capt. Bellairs has prepared for publication a complete list of the nominations for each event. There are ten stakes in all, and the entries for each have been very large, and include representatives from nearly all the prominent stable in the West. Ed Corrigan, whose stable has been conspicuously absent from the St. Louis track since he and ex-President Green had words over the latter permitting the grey steeplechaser, which had been ruled off Corrigan's West Side track, Chicago, to run here, has kept his word and made some entries. He has only done so in one stake, the Great Western, but has six nominations in that. His brother, Pat Corrigan of Kansas City, is represented by one or two horses in several of the stakes. Theodore Winters, the California turfman, who bged the Emperor of Norfolk, the Czar and El Rio Rey, three of the fleetest horses ever seen on the turf, has representatives in almost every stake. Scoggan Bros., owners of Proctor Knott, and one of the largest stables in the West, are well represented, and that much-advertised gelding is among their nominations. The Avondale, Himyar and Kentucky Stables, Tucker & Cherry, West & Clark, West & Holloway, O. O. West, Jr., P. M. West & Co., J. M. Brown & Co., Ed Brown, J. C. Alexander & Co., Talbot Brother, William Mulkey, Armstrong & Co., J. M. Simpson & Son, J. E. Madden, J. K. McGibbon & Co., F. C. McLewee, H. B. Durham, J. E. Pepper, R. A. Swigert, J. T. Williams and D. H. Moshier are all represented in the entries. D. A. Honig, the St. Louis trufman who has earned such an unenviable reputation in the East by the in-and-out running of his horses, has not honored the meeting by entering any of his fleet but eccentric thoroughbreds. St. Louis, however, is well represented in the list. W. L. Cassidy & Co. and J. D. Patton, two of the largest stables in the West, and the heads of which are St. Louisans, have made several nominations. C. C. Maffitt and R. J. Lucas, who always run a few horses here, are in the list of owners who have made entries. Joseph D. Lucas, who has recently embarked rather extensively into the business of breeding thoroughbreds, has, under the name of the Goodwood Stable, made a number of entries for the various stakes.

THE FAT STAKES.

The Debutante stakes for 2-year-old fillies, with $1,000 added, half a mile, has 75 subscribers, among the list being two Joe Hookers entered by Theodore Winter. One of them, Io Tablen, being out of Marian, the dam of the great El Rio Rey, Emperor of Norfolk and the Czar. This name should probably be Yo Tambien, the Spanish for Me Too. Scoggan Bros. have five representatives, and one of them, American Lady, is reported to be very fast. She is by Luke Blackburn, out of Highland Laurie. The Avondale Stable and West & Clark each have the same number of nominations and the Goodwood stable, and Himyar stable have four each and J. M. Brown & Co., J. D. Patton and Talbot Bros. have three each.

There have been sixty-three nominations for the Southern Hotel Stakes for 2-year-old colts aud geldings with $1,000 added, half a mile. J. D. Patton and Tucker & Cherry with four entries each and the Blue Ridge Stable and Armstrong & Co. with three each, are the principal subscribers. J. E. Madden enters his chestnut colt Perblase, by imp. St. Blaise out of Perhaps, and the Belmont stallion. The Ill-Used is represented by Illume, a bay colt out of Bayadere, the youngster being the property of Anderson & Gooding.

The Great Western stakes for 2-year-olds, with $2,000 added, three-quarters of a mile, closed with ninety subscribers. It is in this stake that Ed Corrigan has made six entries, among the lot being Phil Dwyer of Longfellow, out of Imp. Encore, who is said to be a wonderful colt. Three other Longfellows are among the lot, and Huron by Iroquois-Brunette, another reputed crack, is another of the half dozen. Scoggan Brothers also have American Lady entered for this event, and Mr. Winters' Io Tambien. There are also a number of other youngsters of choice breeding among the lot.

The Kindergarten, a handicap for 2-year-olds with $1,000 added, five furlongs, received seventy-seven entries, among them several alleged wonders. Mr. Winters enters four Joe Hooker colts.

The Bankers and Brokers' stake for 3-year olds, with $1,000 added, one mile, has seventy-two subscribers.

Fifty-five entries were made in the Missouri stakes, a selling race for 3-year-olds, with $1,000 added, one mile and one-eighth. Ida Pickwick, Lady Washington, Roseland and other good ones are among the lot.

The Ozark for 3-year-olds and upwards, with $1,000 added, weight allowances, one and one-fourth miles, received sixty-one subscribers. Bobby Beach, Roseland, Monita Hardy, Robespierre, Kitty Cheatham, Avondale, Dollikins, Don Jose, Shibboleth and Vallera are among the entries.

There are thirty-five subscribers to the Gasconade Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, winning allowances, with $1,000 added, one mile and one-eighth. Proctor Knott, Robespierre, Dundee, Erberlee, imp. St. Leger, Don Jose, Catalpa and others are in the list.

Seventy-seven entries have been made in the Granite Mountain stakes for 3-year-olds and upwards, with $1,000 added, selling, one mile. Ida Pickwick, Roseland, Avondale, Sortsman, W. G. Morris, Le Premier and Al Farrow are among the lot.

The Brewers' Cup for 3-year-olds and upwards, with $1,000 added, one mile and one-fourth, has forty-five subscribers, and in the lot are Proctor Knott, Bobby Beach, Lady Washington, Dollikins, Al Farrow, Roseland, Monita Hardy, Kitty Cheatham, Joe Blackburn, Avondale, W. G. Morris, Sportsman, Shibboleth, Don Jose, Glockner, Catalpa and Blarneystone, Jr.

At this meeting will also be decided three other stake events, the entries for which closed Jan. 15, of last year. One of these, the Derby, for 3-year-olds, one and a half miles, has forty-eight subscribers. Balgowan, Rey del Rey, Dundee, San Juan and Judge Post are among the lot.

The Charles Green stakes for 3-year-olds, one and one-quarter miles, has forty-two subscribers. Rey del Rey, Dundee, San Juan and Judge Post are also entered for this event.

The Oaks, for 3-year-old-fillies, one and one-half miles, has thirty-one subscribers. Ida Pickwick, Marmose and Lady Washington are among the entries.

Seriously Injured.

Michael F. Meyers, aged 61, residing at 826 South Second street, night watchman at the South St. Louis Cooperage Works, Main and Arsenal streets, at about 8 o'clock last night was closing a large door, when the hinges gave way, the door falling upon him. He was thrown against a barrel and seriously injured, the wounds being on the right side and forehead. The injured man was taken to the City Hospital.

WHAT CUTICURA IS DOING DAILY

BABY ONE SOLID SORE

Tried Everything Without Relief. No Rest Night or Day. Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

My baby, when two months old, had a breaking out with what the doctor called eczema. Her head, arms, feet and hands were each one solid sore. I tried everything, but neither the doctors nor anything else did her any good. We could get no rest day or night with her. In my extremity I tried the CUTICURA REMEDIES, but I confess I had no faith in them, for I had never seen them tried. To my great surprise, in one week's time after beginning to use the CUTICURA REMEDIES, the sores were well, but I continued to use the RESOLVENT for a little while, and now she is as fat a baby as you would like to see, and as sound as a dollar. I believe my baby would have died if I had not tried CUTICURA REMEDIES. I write this that every mother with a baby like mine can feel confident that there is a medicine that will cure the worst eczema, and that medicine is the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

MRS. BETTIE BIRKNER, Lockhart, Texas.

Cuticura Remedies

Cure every humor of the skin and scalp of infancy and childhood, whether torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, scaly, crusted, pimply or blotchy, with loss of hair and every impurity of the blood, whether simple, scrofulous or hereditary, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail. Parents, save your children years of mental and physical suffering. Begin now. Cures made in childhood are permanent.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, 50c; CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Purifier and Beautifier, 25c; CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S FACE WAS RAW

Distressing Itching Skin Disease Cured in One Month by the Cuticura Remedies.

When our boy was six weeks old he had a rash on his cheek. It spread on both cheeks and chin. His face was raw. I doctored with various remedies, but it got no better. My mother advised me to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES. I used them faithfully, and in one week the boy looked better. In one month he was cured, and now he is three years old and no signs of it returning. The child was so bad I had to tie him in a pillow case, and pin his hands down so that he could not scratch his face. I cannot speak too highly of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. I recommend CUTICURA whenever I can. I would be pleased to see any one and talk to them of the good it has done by boy.

MRS. CYRUS PROSCH,
Coytesville, Fort Lee P. O., N. J.

N. B. My husband is president of the Prosch Manufacturing Company, proprietors of the "Duplex" and "Triplex" Photographic Shutters, 389 Broome street, New York city. He dislikes undesirable notoriety, but is willing to make sacrifices to benefit others, and assents to this testimonial to encourage the use of CUTICURA, and thus bring relief to others.

Mothers, Do You Realize

How your little ones suffer when their tender skins are literally on fire with itching and burning eczemas and other itching, scaly and blotchy skin and scalp diseases? To know that a single application of the CUTICURA REMEDIES will, in the great majority of cases, afford instant and complete relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a permanent and economical (because so speedy) cure, and not to use them without a moment's delay, is to be guilty of positive inhumanity. No greater legacy can be bestowed upon a child than a skin without blemish and a body nourished with pure blood.

A SCROFULOUS BOY

Running Sores Covered His Body and Head. Bones Affected. Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

When six months old the left hand of our little grandchild began to swell, and had every appearance of a large boil. We poulticed it, but all to no purpose. About five months after it became a running sore. Soon other sores formed. He then had two of them on each hand, and, as his blood became more and more impure, it took less time for them to break out. A sore came on the chin, beneath the under lip, which was very offensive. His head was one solid scab, discharging a great deal. This was his condition at twenty-two months old, when I undertook the care of him, his mother having died when he was a little more than a year old of consumption (scrofula of course). He could walk a little, but could not get up if he fell down, and could not move when in bed, having no use of his hands. I immediately commenced with the CUTICURA REMEDIES, using all freely. One sore after another healed, a bony matter forming in each one of these five deep ones just before healing, which would finally grow loose and were taken out; then they would heal rapidly. One of these ugly bone formations I preserved. After taking a dozen and a half bottles he was completely cured, and is now, at the age of 6 years, a strong and healthy child.

MRS. E. S. DRIGGS,
612 E. Clay st., Bloomington, Ill.

May 9, 1885.

My grandson remains perfectly well. No signs of scrofula and no sores. MRS. E. S. DRIGGS,
Feb. 7, 1890. Bloomington, Ill.

Cured for All Time

The above is one of the most gratifying of the thousands of cures made by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and is conclusive evidence that they not only cure the worst cases, but cure them for all time. Hence it is not surprising that mothers and children bless the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

DREADFUL PSORIASIS

Covering Entire Body With White Scales. Suffering Fearful. Cured by Cuticura.

My disease (psoriasis) first broke out on my left cheek, spreading across my nose, and almost covering my face. It ran into my eyes, and the physician was afraid I would lose my eyesight altogether. It spread all over my head, and my hair all fell out, until I was entirely bald-headed; it then broke out on my arms and shoulders, until my arms were just one sore. It covered my entire body, my face, head and shoulders being the worst. The white scabs fell constantly from my head, shoulders and arms; the skin would thicken and be red and very itchy, and would crack and bleed if scratched. After spending many hundreds of dollars, I was pronounced incurable. I heard of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and after using two bottles CUTICURA RESOLVENT I could see a change; and after I had taken four bottles I was almost cured; and when I had used six bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, one box of CUTICURA and one cake of CUTICURA SOAP, I was cured of the dreadful disease from which I had suffered for five years. I cannot express with a pen what I suffered before using the REMEDIES. They saved my life, and I feel it my duty to recommend them. My hair is restored as good as ever and so is my eyesight.

MRS. ROSA KELLY, Rockwell City, Iowa.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood Purifier, internally (to cleanse the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements), and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally (to clear the skin and scalp and restore the hair), have cured thousands of cases where the shedding of scales measured a quart daily, the skin cracked, bleeding, burning and itching almost beyond endurance, hair lifeless or all gone, suffering terrible. What other remedies have made such cures?

FOR THE BLOOD

MORTAR SPOTTED SKIN.

Covered With Scales. Awful Spectacle. Cured in Five Weeks by the Cuticura Remedies.

About the 1st of April last I noticed some red pimples like coming out all over my body, but thought nothing of it until some time later on, when it began to look like spots of mortar spotted on, and which came off in layers accompanied with itching. I would scratch every night until I was raw; then the next night, the scales being formed meanwhile, were scratched off again. In vain did I consult all the doctors in the county, but without aid. After giving up all hopes of recovery I happened to see an advertisement in the newspaper about your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and purchased them from my druggist, and obtained almost immediate relief. I began to notice that the scaly eruptions gradually dropped off and disappeared one by one, until I had been fully cured. I had the disease thirteen months before I began taking the REMEDIES, and in four or five weeks was entirely cured. My disease was eczema and psoriasis. I know of a great many who have taken the REMEDIES, and thank me for the knowledge of them, especially mothers who have babes with scaly eruptions on their heads and bodies. I cannot express my thanks to you. My body was covered with scales, and I was an awful spectacle to behold. Now my skin is as clear as a baby's.

GEO. COTEY, Merrill, Wis.

Only Relief and Cure

Words can scarcely do justice to the esteem in which these great skin cures, blood purifiers and greatest of humor remedies are held by the thousands upon th ousands who have found them the only source of immediate relief and of speedy, permanent and economical cure of skin, scalp and blood diseases, which have rendered life almost unendurable by reason of personal disfigurement and great physical suffering.

AN ECZEMA 17 YEARS

Cured in 8 Weeks. One of the Greatest Cures Ever Performed by the Cuticura Remedies.

At the age of three months a rash (which afterwards proved to be eczema or salt rheum) made its appearance on my face. Physician after physician was called. None of them did me any good at all, but made me worse. The disease continued unabated; it spread to my arms and legs, till I was laid up entirely, and from continually sitting on the floor on a pillow my limbs contracted so that I lost all control of them and was utterly helpless. My mother would have to lift me out and into bed. I could get around the house on my hands and feet, but I could not get my clothes on at all, and had to wear a sort of dressing-gown. My hair had all matted down or fallen off, and my head, face and ears were one scab. The disease continued in this manner until I was seventeen years old, and one day in January, 1879, I read an account in the Tribune of your CUTICURA REMEDIES. It described my case so exactly that I thought, as a last resort, to give them a trial. When I first applied them I was all raw and bleeding, from scratching myself, but I went asleep almost immediately, something I had not done for years, the effect was so soothing. In about two weeks I could stand straight, but not walk, I was so weak; but my sores were nearly well. As near as I can judge, the CUTICURA REMEDIES cured me in about six to eight weeks, and up to this date (i. e., from January, 1879, to January, 1887) I have not been sick in any way, or have had the least signs of the disease reappearing on me.

W. J. MCDONALD,
3732 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill., June 30, '87.

Wonderful Cuticura

I regard the CUTICURA REMEDIES of more importance and intrinsic value to the world than any other medicines now before the public.

REV. WM. CREELMAN,
Worthington, Mass.

A BURNING SORE LEG

Ulcers Form. Hospitals and Doctors Useless. Crazed With Pain. Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

About eight years ago I wrote you from Wilkesbarre, Pa., describing how your wonderful remedies completely cure dme of a terrible case of eczema or salt rheum. I must now tell you what CUTICURA REMEDIES have again done for me. On the 22d of last September I had the misfortune to bruise my leg and I put a piece of sticking plaster on it. Inside of a week I had a terrible leg. My wife became frightened and advised me to go to a surgeon. I went and doctored for two months, but no good was done me, besides costing me big money. My leg had by this time formed into an ulcer, and got worse every day. I could not stand it any longer and made up my mind to go to a hospital and see if I could be helped. I went to several here in the city, in turn, but none could do me any good. I had a terrible leg with a hole in it as big as a dollar, and pain that almost set me crazy. I got scared about it, and determined to try CUTICURA REMEDIES. I obtained a set, and inside of five weeks my leg was healed up as well as it ever was, except the terrible scar it left for a reminder of what was once a terrible sore leg. These REMEDIES are worth their weight in gold.

JOHN THIEL, 243 E. 93d st., New York.

Greatest Humor Remedies.

It is one thing to claim to cure these great skin and blood diseases, but quite another thing to do it. No remedies ever compounded in the history of medicine have performed the wonderful cures daily made by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which are in truth the greatest skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies of modern times. We earnestly desire those who have suffered long and hopelessly from torturing and disfiguring humors and diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, and who have lost faith in doctors and medicine to make at least one trial of the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

SCRATCHED 28 YEARS

A Scaly, Itching Skin Disease, with Endless Suffering, Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

If I had known of the CUTICURA REMEDIES twenty-eight years ago, it would have saved me $200 and an

Barr's Great Sale of Frank Bros.' Stock.

The most stupendous event of the year in the dry goods world. A whole stock of one hundred thousand dollars' worth of fresh new goods bought at a tremendous sacrifice and now on sale at Barr's.

Frank's Muslin
Underwear Sacrificed.

	Barr's ask.	Frank asked.
Fine Muslin Skirts, fine embroidery	$ 1 00	$ 1 75
Fine Muslin Skirts, fine embroidery	50	75
Fine Muslin Skirts, fine embroidery	1 25	2 25
Fine Muslin Skirts, fine lace trimmed	1 25	2 25
Fine Muslin Skirts, fine lace trimmed	2 00	3 00
Fine Muslin Skirts, fine lace trimmed	3 00	4 50
Ladies' Lawn Sacques, great variety	60	1 00
Ladies' Lawn Sacques, great variety	60	1 25
Ladies' Cambric and Lawn Sacques, great variety	50	90
Chemise, lace trimmed	50	1 00
Chemise, lace trimmed	60	1 00
Chemise, lace trimmed	1 35	2 00
Chemise, fine embroidery	60	1 00
Chemise, fine embroidery	75	1 50
Chemise, fine embroidery	1 10	1 65
Cambric and Muslin Drawers, lace	75	1 50
Cambric and Muslin Drawers, lace	1 00	2 00
Muslin Drawers, embroidered	50	1 00
Muslin Drawers, embroidered	1 00	1 75

Gowns, Corset Covers, Aprons, Infants' Slips, Robes and Dresses at half price, all fresh, new goods.

Frank's Boys' Clothing.
Read the Prices.

	Barr's ask.	Frank asked.
Star shirt waists, laundered	$ 75	$ 1 00
Unlaundered shirt waists, blue, fancy	50	65
Flannel shirt waists	75	1 18
Flannel shirt waists	1 25	1 75
Boys' knee-pant suits, odd lots	2 75	4 00
Boys' knee-pant suits, odd lots	3 50	5 50
Boys' knee-pant suits, odd lots	6 00	8 75
Boys' knee-pant suits, odd lots	8 00	11 00
Boys' extra trousers, 4 to 14 years	1 50	2 00
Star shirt waists, white, laundered, odd sizes	75	1 00
Star shirt waists, fine ginghams, laundered	75	1 00

Frank's Corsets
Go Cheap, Cheap.

	Barr's ask.	Frank asked.
A good corset, white and drab, all sizes	$ 37	$ 75
Sateen Corset, white and cream	45	85
Jean corsets, cream and drab	58	1 00
P. D. corsets, white and drab	2 50	3 25
R. & G. corsets, white, drab and cream	75	1 00
R. & G. corsets, white, drab and cream	1 00	1 25
I. C. corsets, white and cream only	2 00	3 00
J. B. corsets, white only	75	1 50
Satin corsets, assorted colors	2 00	3 25

Frank's Men's Goods.
Prices Way Down.

	Barr's ask.	Frank asked.
Fancy merino shirts and drawers	$ 60	$ 1 25
Fancy merino shirts and drawers	35	50
Camel's hair shirts and drawers	90	1 50
Natural wool shirts and drawers	1 00	1 69
Heavy tan balbriggan shirts (only)	50	1 50
Natural wool shirts and drawers	65	1 13
Fancy cotton half hose	15	30
Jersey jackets	2 00	4 00
White unlaundered shirts	35	65
White unlaundered shirts	50	75
White unlaundered shirts	65	1 00
Fancy suspenders	15	35
Four-in-hand ties	20	50

Frank's Handkerchiefs.
All New and Fresh.

	Barr's ask.	Frank asked.
Ladies' hemstitched union linen, Belfast print	04	10
Ladies' hemstitched all linen, colored and white, embroidered	10	20
Ladies' hemstitched and scalloped, embroidered, pure linen	12½	25
Ladies' hemstitched and scalloped, colored and white, embroidered, all linen	25	40
Ladies' scalloped, sheer linen and hand embroidered	65	85
Ladies' scalloped, sheer linen and hand embroidered	1 00	1 75
Ladies' scalloped, sheer linen, colored and white, embroidered	75	1 25
Ladies' hemstitched initial, all linen	20	30
Men's Japanese silk handkerchiefs, colored borders, full size	35	65
Ladies' scalloped Japanese silk handkerchiefs, colored, embroidered	50	1 00
Men's Japanese silk handkerchiefs, initial, full size	35	75
Men's Japanese silk handkerchiefs, fancy border	50	85

Frank's White Goods.
All New Stock.

	Barr's ask.	Frank asked.
1500 yards striped nainsook	$ 04	$ 6¼
370 yards plaid sheer muslin	6¼	10
400 yards 40-inch lace apron lawn	05	10
480 yards sheer stripe India lawn	09	12½
600 yards satin plaid nainsook	09	12½
475 yards 40-inch lawn with colored border	05	12½
295 yards 42-inch hemstitched lawn	22	35
40-inch black apron lawn	20	30

700 yards of remnants in mulls, lawn, India linens, slightly soiled, VERY CHEAP.

Frank's Wool Dress Goods.
All New!
All Desirable!

	Barr's ask.	Frank asked.
45 pieces English cashmeres, 36 inch	$ 11	$ 20
36 pieces striped mohairs, 35 inch	20	30
25 pieces Clyde suiting, 38 inch	12½	25
50 pieces English cashmeres, 36 inch	15	25
42 pieces stripes, 36 inch	30	45
15 pieces plaids, all wool, 38 inch	40	55
47 pieces all-wool henrietta, 45 inch	59	1 00
52 pieces all-wool henrietta, 46 inch	76	1 10
39 pieces all-wool cashmeres, 38 inch	50	65

Thousands of styles and materials. A full list of the goods would fill this paper.

Frank's Silks.
All New,
All Great Bargains.

	Barr's ask.	Frank asked.
200 pieces colored silks, all shades	$ 29	$ 65
80 pieces colored silks, all shades	43	85
20 pieces colored silks, all shades	46	90
30 pieces all shades bro. satins	24	40
40 pieces colored satins	15	30
30 pieces colored satins	35	60
90 pieces colored surah, new goods	26	45
30 pieces colored velvet	55	90
40 pieces colored velvet	95	1 50
20 colored watered silk	95	1 75
16 colored watered silk	1 50	2 50
20 pieces black surah	40	65

Frank's Linens
At Prices To Fetch the Town.

	Barr's ask.	Frank asked.
188 dozen 5-8 Napkins	$ 80	$ 1 25
490 yards 68-inch bleached damask	1 10	1 75
370 yards 72 inches wide brown damask	69	1 10
430 yards 72 inches wide brown damask	88	1 25
700 Momie linen scarfs	1 00	2 50
1000 Hemstitched pillow slips, 22x36, pair	2 00	5 00
800 Hemstitched pillow slips, 22½x36, pair	1 25	2 50
88 pairs hemstitched linen sheets, pair	5 25	8 00
104 pairs hemstitched linen sheets, pair	5 75	10 00
40 pieces Turkey red damask	22½	40
800 yards cream damask	40	65
200 yards cream damask	50	75
Odd towels	25	40
Odd towels	25	50
Odd towels	25	60

Frank's Cottons
At Barr's Sale Price.

	Barr's ask.	Frank asked.
70 pieces yard-wide bleached cotton	$ 5	$ 7½
20 pieces yard-wide bleached cotton	6¼	8½
44 pieces yard-wide bleached cotton	7	9
60 pieces yard brown cotton	5½	7
33 pieces yard brown cotton	6	8⅓
40 pieces yard brown cotton	6¼	9
10-4 bleached sheeting	18	25
10-4 brown sheetings	20	27½
Feather tickings	15	25
10-4 linen-finish sheeting	25	32½

Frank's Jewelry Notions.
Stylish New Goods.

	Barr's ask.	Frank asked.
Gold-plated bonboniere jeweled boxes, each	$ 25	$ 1 25
Oxidized silver bonbon boxes	35	75
Gold-plated baby pins	5	25
Gold-plated lace pins	10	35
Gold-plated lace pins	10	40
Rhinestone lace pins, 12 brilliants	50	1 25
Gold-plated hoop earrings	10	25
Oxidized silver bangles	10	25
Oxidized silver bangles	10	35
Oxidized silver bracelets	50	1 00
Gold-plated bracelets	25	1 50
Rhinestone silver hair pins	75	1 50
Silver and oxidized combs	50	1 00
Silver and oxidized combs	50	1 35
Silver hairpins	5	15
Black hair pins	10	25
Stick pins (6 different styles on card)	5	10
Oxidized tablets	25	75
Oxidized vinaigrettes	25	65

Frank's Shoes.
Note the Reductions!

	Barr's ask.	Frank asked.
Ladies' hand welt button	$ 2 00	$ 3 50
Ladies' hand turn button	2 50	3 50
Ladies' patent leather tip button	2 15	3 00
Ladies' patent leather tip button	1 95	2 75
Ladies' kid button common sense	1 45	2 00
Ladies' kid button common sense	1 85	2 50
Ladies' kid Oxford ties	1 00	1 50
Misses' kid spring heel button	1 00	1 75
Misses' kid spring heel button	1 25	2 00
Misses' kid spring heel button	1 50	2 25
Child's kid spring heel button	75	1 25
Child's kid spring heel button	1 00	1 50

Frank's Household Goods.
Come on, Housekeepers!

	Barr's ask.	Frank asked.
Fine vases	$ 10	$ 35
Framed pictures	40	75
Lamp shades	10	20
Lamp shades	25	50
Baskets	20	50
Tumblers, dozen	40	75
Goblets	30	68
Lamps	1 88	3 00
Lamps	1 50	2 50
Butter dishes	25	50
Traveling cases	38	75
Collar and cuff boxes, set	60	1 00
Collar and cuff boxes, set	38	75
Plush poker sets	50	1 00
Leatherette poker sets	38	75
Picture screens	25	1 00
Plush stools	50	1 00
Wood-work boxes	50	1 25
Thermometers	25	1 00
Photograph frames	10	25
Picture easels	15	35
Leather traveling cases	75	1 50
Salt boxes	25	75
Toothpicks, box	2	5
Towel racks	25	50
Butter moulds	15	35
Wash tub holders	5	25
Candlesticks	10	50
Cake moulds	2	6
Dish pans	22	40
Wire sponge baskets	15	25
Rocking chair foot rests	25	1 00
Broom holders	2	10
Pepper grinders	18	25
White tar camphor flakes	4	15
Dolls	10	25
Flour boxes	75	1 15
Flour boxes	1 00	1 50
Majolica mugs	8	15

Frank's Cloths, Flannels.
Not a Yard of Old Goods.

	Barr's ask.	Frank asked.
54-inch French broadcloth	$ 1 95	$ 2 75
54-inch French broadcloth	1 25	2 00
54-inch Ladies' cloth	85	1 25
54-inch Ladies cloth	35	60
54-inch Ladies' cloth	55	85
27-inch Union cassimere	25	50
22-inch fancy velveteen	50	80
36-inch red Shaker flannel	38	50
27-inch white Domet flannel	10	20
36-inch embroidered flannel skirting	95	1 25
27-inch fancy Jersey cloth	38	50
27-inch French flannels	50	75
36-inch plaid flannels	38	50
27-inch all white flannel	35	50
27-inch plain red flannel	20	30
27-inch plain red flannel	25	40
27-inch navy blue flannel serge, all-wool	20	30

Short lengths of broadcloth, ladies' cloth, cassimere, cloakings, velveteen and flannels at a great reduction.

Frank's Millinery.
Prices Talk Right Out!

	Barr's ask.	Frank asked.
Trimmed hats	$ 1 50	$ 4 00
Trimmed hats	3 00	6 00
Untrimmed hats and bonnets	50	1 50
Fancy feathers and wings	04	10
Assorted colored tips	75	1 50
Assorted colored tips	1 25	2 50
Black plumes	2 00	4 00
Assorted colored plumes	2 00	4 00
Assorted colored plumes	3 00	6 00
Black plumes	3 00	6 00
Assorted flowers	33	75

Frank's Hosiery.
Here's Cheapness!

	Barr's ask.	Frank asked.
Ladies' ribbed and plain wool hose	$ 19	$ 34
Ladies' wool hose, solid colors	15	25
Ladies' wool hose, solid colors	15	30
Ladies' fancy cotton hose	15	25
Ladies' fancy cotton hose	15	30
Ladies' opera hose, lisle and lisle and silk, black feet, colored tops and solid colors	50	1 00
Ladies' plain cotton hose, black and solid colors, full regular made	10	35
Ladies' fancy thread hose, black feet, colored tops, double heels and toes	3 pr $1	75c pr
Ladies' fancy thread hose, novelties, very fine quality, extra long	$ 50	$ 1 00
Ladies' fancy thread hose, novelties, very fine quality, extra long	50	1 25
Ladies' fancy thread hose, novelties, very fine quality, extra long	50	1 50
Ladies' Topsey fast black cotton hose	3 pr $1	60c pr
Ladies' fancy cotton hose, black and solid colors	$ 25	$ 40
Ladies' fancy cotton hose, black and solid colors	25	50
Children's plain black cashmere hose, regular heels and toes, extra long	10	20
Children's ribbed black cotton hose, spliced knees, guaranteed ablolutely fast black—		
Size 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7	19	35
Size 7½, 8, 8½, 9	23	43

Frank's Ribbons.
Less Than Half Price.

	Barr's ask.	Frank asked.
No. 9 all-silk gros-grain, satin edge, per yard	5	10
No. 12 all-silk gros-grain, satin edge, per yard	5	12
No. 16 all-silk gros-grain, satin edge, per yard	5	15
No. 5 all-silk, satin and gros-grain, per yard	5	10
No. 5 fancy neck ribbons, per yard	7	12
All-silk cord edge ribbons, Nos. 1 to 5, light blue only, per piece (10 yards)	5	14
No. 16 fancy Jacquard effects, per yard	10	30
No. 22 fancy Armure effects, per yard	10	35
No. 30 fancy weave, per yard	10	35
No. 7 Fancy plaid velvets, per yard	15	40
No. 22 fancy plaid velvets, per yard	25	50
No. 40 fancy plaid velvets, per yard	50	90
Nos. 9, 12, 16 all-silk, satin and gros-grain, per yard	10	15-25

Frank's Shawls.
All New! Fresh!

	Barr's ask.	Frank asked.
Cheap Breakfast Shawls	$ 35	$ 50
Cheap Breakfast Shawls	75	1 25
All-wool cashmere shawls	1 75	2 25
All-wool cashmere shawls	2 00	2 50
All-wool cashmere shawls	2 75	3 25
All-wool cashmere fichus, handsomely embroidered	1 25	1 75
All-wool cashmere fichus	2 00	2 75
All-wool cashmere fichus	3 00	3 75
All-wool beaver shawls, 64x64	1 00	1 50
All-wool beaver shawls, 64x128	1 50	2 00
All-wool beaver shawls, 72x72	2 50	3 00
All-wool beaver double shawls, 72x144	4 00	5 00
All-wool beaver double shawls, 67½x135	4 25	5 25
All-wool beaver double shawls, 72v144	4 50	5 50
All-wool blanket shawls	3 75	5 00
All-wool blanket shawls	4 50	6 50

Frank's Embroideries. Look Out for Crowds Here!

	Barr's ask.	Frank asked.
1½-inch Hamburg embroidery, per yard	$ 1	$ 5
2½-inch Hamburg embroidery, per yard	3	7½
3½-inch Hamburg embroidery, per yard	7	12½
3½-inch Nainsook embroidery, per yard	22	45
22-inch Hamburg all over embroidery, per yard	28	50
22-inch Swiss all-over embroidery, per yard	35	75
22-inch Swiss H. S. Skirting, neat work	40	75
22-inch Swiss H. S. Skirting, neat work	60	1 25
45-inch black mull skirting, H. S. border, 12-inch work, per yard	85	1 35
45-inch black mull skirting, H. S. border, 12-inch work, per yard	1 00	1 75
45-inch black mull skirting, H. S. border, 12-inch work	1 25	2 25

Frank's Art Needlework.
A Fortune if You Buy Enough.

	Barr's ask.	Frank asked.
One lot of fancy head rests	$ 50	$ 2 00
One lot of embroidered infants' afghans	75	2 50
Beaded slipper cases	50	2 25
Embroidered wash silks, all colors	10	50
One lot of handkerchief cases, blotters, sachets	50	2 00
Linen flosses, all colors	10	50
Best zephyrs, a package of 4 oz	10	30
Figured china silks	50	1 25
Tidies and chair scarfs	50	1 50
Applique patterns in all new designs	25	1 50
Beautiful down sofa pillows	3 00	8 00
Stamped linen mats	5	15

Frank's Black Fabrics.
All the Latest!

	Barr's ask.	Frank asked.
24-inch black English cashmere	$ 12½	$ 16⅔
40-inch black mohair alpaca	40	60
40-inch black mohair brilliantine	50	65
46-inch black mohair luster	75	1 00
54-inch black mohair sicilian	75	1 10
40-inch black all-wool Henrietta	45	60
40-inch black French Henrietta	48	65
40-inch black all-wool serge	48	65
38-inch black brocade mohair	40	60
40-inch black brocade mohair tamese	65	85
40-inch black French cordurette	85	1 10
40-inch black pure silk and wool Henrietta	85	1 25
36-inch black English Henrietta	20	30
40-inch black French tamese	60	75
40-inch black French albatross	60	80

Remnants and dress lengths in calicoes, ginghams, lawns, percales, etc., etc., at half price.

Frank's Wash Goods
Go Cheap!!

	Barr's ask.	Frank asked.
10,000 yards printed de beige, per yard	3	7½
2000 yards American shirting prints	3	6¼
1000 pieces dress gingham	10	14
10 cases dress and comfort calicoes	5	8⅓
200 pieces 32-inch penangs	10	12½
100 pieces 36-inch dress serges	12½	20
400 pieces imported ginghams	20	30
100 pieces waist penangs	15	25
700 pieces extra wide fine imported ginghams	25	45

Frank's Suits, Cloaks.
Great Sacrifice, Best Styles!

	Barr's ask.	Frank asked.
All-wool dresses	$ 5 00	$ 8 50
All-wool dresses	5 75	10 00
All-wool dresses	6 75	9 00
All-wool dresses	8 50	12 00
All-wool dresses	12 50	25 00
Sateen dresses	3 75	9 00
Sateen dresses	4 50	10 00
All-wool ladies' newmarkets	3 00	5 00
All-wool ladies' newmarkets	5 00	8 00
All-wool ladies' newmarkets	6 75	10 00
All-wool jackets, high shoulder, coat sleeves	1 50	3 00
All-wool jackets, high shoulder, coat sleeves	2 00	5 00
All-wool jackets, high shoulder, coat sleeves	4 00	6 00
All-wool jackets, high shoulder, coat sleeves	5 50	9 00
Misses' cloaks	1 75	3 00
Misses' cloaks	2 00	4 50
Misses' cloaks	2 50	5 00
Michigan mink fur capes	18 75	35 00
Michigan beaver fur capes	22 50	32 00
Real Persian lamb fur capes	8 00	15 00
Real Astrakhan capes	8 50	14 00

Frank's Knit Underwear.
Here's Where You Double Your Money.

	Barr's ask.	Frank asked.
Ladies' ribbed silk vests, high neck, long sleeves, pink and sky, a big bargain	$ 75	$ 1 50
Ladies' fine jersey ribbed vest, high neck, long sleeves	50	1 00
Ladies' jersey ribbed vests, high neck, long sleeves	35	60
Ladies' ribbed jersey combination suits, high neck, long sleeves, medium weight	1 00	2 00
Ladies' camel hair and natural wool vests, high neck, long sleeves, drawers to match above	35	67
Ladies' ribbed balbriggan combination suits, high neck, long sleeves	65	95
Children's white merino vests, high neck, long sleeves, drawers and pantalets to match	25	48

Frank's Toilet Goods.
Terrible Cut in Prices.

	Barr's ask.	Frank asked.
Mayflower toilet soap, 2 cakes for	$ 05	$ 06 cake
Haut cure toilet soap, per cake	05	12
La pere tooth powder, per box	10	25
Swandown face powder, with bottle Hoyt's cologne, a package	05	15
Lundborg's 1 ounce handkerchief extract, per bottle	35	55
Lundborg's 2 ounce handkerchief extract, per bottle	50	85
Lundborg's 4 ounce handkerchief extract, per bottle	75	1 40
Hair brushes, good quality, each	10	25
Excellent tooth brushes	05	10
Excellent tooth brushes	05	12
Good leather pocket books	10	25
Good leather pocket books	10	30
Handsome Boston hand bags	25	60
Handsome Boston hand bags	25	80
Chatelaine leather bags	50	1 25
Chatelaine leather bags	50	1 50

Barr's Offerings of Frank's Staple Notions.

	Barr's ask.	Frank asked.
Eureka button hole twist, per spool	$ 1	$ 2½
Eureka 100-yard spool silk, per spool	5	10
200-yard white spool cotton, per dozen	10	20
Hook and eye tape, black, white and colors, per yard	4	8
Roy's silk belts, each	5	25
Dress stays, covered and all colors, per dozen	5	15
Dutch linen tapes, all widths, per piece	3	6
Curling irons	3	10
Neuss' pin cubes	10	15-20
Silk elastic garter web, all colors	20	40
Fine satin hose supporters	60	1 50

Frank's Fans, Buttons.
Read. Read. Read.

	Barr's ask.	Frank asked.
All colors in satin fans	$ 25	$ 65
All colors in satin fans	25	75
Black satin fans, hand-painted	50	1 25
Black satin fans, hand-painted	50	1 50
Black and all colors satin fans	75	1 50
Black and all colors satin fans	75	2 00
Ostrich feather and quill fans, all colors	50	1 00
Ostrich feather and quill fans, all colors	50	1 75
Silk gauze fans, maize, cream and all new shades	50	1 00
White satin feather-tip fans	75	1 50
Children's feather fans	20	50
Lorgnettes in shell	50	1 25
Lorgnettes in shell	1 00	2 25
White pearl buttons	12	25
White and smoke pearl buttons	7	12
Black and colored silk crochet buttons	25	50
Black and colored silk crochet buttons	25	60
Black silk velvet buttons	15	25
Pearl, steel and crochet buckles	25	50
Pearl, steel and crochet buckles	25	60
Pearl, steel and crochet buckles	25	75

Absolutely the lowest prices dry goods have ever sold for in the history of the trade. Not a yard of trash, nothing undesirable. Barr's never deal in inferior goods. Orders by mail selected from this list must be in as early as possible.

BARR'S, St. Louis.

BRANDT'S SALE OF REMNANT PAIRS (Sizes 2 to 4 Only.)

These Goods are the BEST that CAN BE PRODUCED. ALL THIS SEASON'S GOODS, FRESH and CLEAN.

Patent Leather Button Boots, with cloth tops	Reduced from $5.50 to	$3.75
Patent Leather Button Boots, with Imperial top	Reduced from $5.00 to	3.50
French Kid Hand-sewed Welt Button Boots	Reduced from $5.50 to	3.50
French Kid Hand-sewed Turn Button Boots	Reduced from $5.00 to	3.50
Cloth-Top Hand-turn Button Boots	Reduced from $5.00 to	3.50
Imperial Kid Hand-sewed Welt Button Boots	Reduced from $4.50 to	3.00
Imperial Kid Hand-sewed Turn Button Boots	Reduced from $4.50 to	3.00
Straight-grain Goat Hand-sewed Welt Button Boots	Reduced from $3.50 to	2.50
Ladies' Patent Leather Hand-sewed Welt Bluchers	Reduced from $6.00 to	3.00

Sample Pairs of all the above goods displayed on Counter Show-Case in Ladies' Department.

Open every Saturday Night until 10:30. Illustrated Catalogue Mailed Free. **J.G. BRANDT,** Broadway and Lucas Avenue.

DRINK VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA AT THE DELICATESSEN.

CITY NEWS.

Dr. E. C. Chase, Corner of 9th and Olive streets. Set of teeth, $8.

PRIVATE matters skillfully treated and medicines furnished. Dr. Dinsbeer, 814 Pine st.

THE LEAVY TROUBLES.

The Husband Claims That They Are Another Case of Mother-in-Law.

William Leavy, whose divorced wife, Emma Leavy, abducted her children from the residence of Mrs. Millie Ross, No. 112 Loughborough avenue, last Thursday morning, states that he was not legally divorced from his wife. Since the disappearance of his children he has been almost wild with grief. Mr. Leavy states that he married his wife in July, 1886, at Athens, Tex. Shortly after his marriage he left Texas and resided in Mattoon, Ill. He resided at that place for a few months and returned to Texas. It was while residing there that some difficulty arose between himself and his wife's people. They forced her to leave him and live with them. Mr. Leavy attempted to see his wife, but her stepfather threatened to shoot him if he did so. They lived together afterwards. His mother-in-law persuaded her daughter to sue for a divorce on grounds of ill-treatment and abandonment. Before the case was called Mr. Leavy and his wife left Texas for Litchfield, Ill., with their two children. They lived in Litchfield very happily until Nov. 1889, 24, when Leavy read a letter which his wife intended for her mother, stating that she would leave Leavy at the first opportunity and for good. He then made up his mind to leave, and, taking the children, left for St. Louis. In December his wife left for her mother's home in Texas, and in January, 1890, succeeded in getting her divorce and the custody of her children. Mr. Leavy denies that he stole the children from the court-room at Tyler, Tex., and further denies that he hid his children from place to place to escape the authorities.

JAS. MCNICHOL would be pleased to see his friends at his new place of business. MYERS-MCNICHOL TAILORING CO., 615 Pine street.

Carondelet Jottings.

Mr. L. R. Woods, Superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday School, is busily engaged in preparing the programme for an entertainment to be given in the near future.

"Out in the Streets," a drama in three acts, will be rendered this evening at St. Boniface Hall by the St. Boniface Dramatic Club.

The Dramatic Section of the Germania Turnverein will give an entertainment and hop this evening at Turner Hall.

Rev. B. P. Barnum of Texas, who for twenty-five years had been a public advocate of Agnosticism, will preach this evening at the new M. E. Church, giving his reasons why four years ago he become a Christian. Mr. B. P. Barnum is a brother of B. C. Barnum of the South End.

SS. Joseph and Mary's Council, No. 9, Knights of Father Mathew, will give a dress ball, Feb. 9, at Turner Hall.

The Carondelet Improvement Association will hold its regular weekly meeting to-morrow evening. Messrs. Krauss and Mott, the committee appointed to request the Mullanphy Board to sell a plot of ground lying back of Blow School to the School Board, will call on the board to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The Thistle Club gave a masquerade ball Thursday evening at Union Hall, which was largely attended by a fashionable class of people. The hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion, and the supper, which was furnished by the ladies, was gotten up in quite a unique style. Among those present were Misses May Park, Jennie Zeller, Edna and Emma Waibel, Ada Reber, Clara Krebs, Laura and Bertha Johnston, Della and Laura Stockl, Alice Johnston and Messrs. George French, Hugo Doering, C. E. E. Sandborn, Guido Doering, F M. Emerson, Oscar Merkle, C. D. McPherson, Chester Steth, H. A. Chapin, Henry Welsch and Harry Park.

John Etling, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Etling, one of the oldest German residents in this section of the city, died at 5:30 o'clock last evening at the home of his parents, No. 6635 South Broadway, after a prolonged illness. The deceased was 49 years of age and was well known throughout the State.

The wedding of Miss Nellie Carroll to Mr. Edward Paul will take place to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

A warrant was sworn out yesterday by Mrs. Hunt Owen against her step-daughter, Mrs. Mit Lollement, charging her with disturbing the peace. The parties involved are well known ladies residing in the West End. The case will be tried to-morrow in the Police Court.

FOR base burners use Pittsburg crushed coke. Devoy & Feuerborn, sole agents, 708 Pine street.

To Start a Creamery.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., Feb. 7.—A meeting of the progressive farmers of this vicinity was held in the Court-house this afternoon for the purpose of taking steps to start a creamery in this city. This is some of the fruits of the recent Dairymen's Convention, which was held in Ashley recently, in the hopes of arousing an interest in dairy affairs in this section of the State. There is not a creamery in this (Jefferson) county, and should one be started, which is very probable, it would prove a great benefit to the farmers of this county.

A DESPERATE FIGHT

The Waggoner Brothers Recaptured After a Bloody Resistance.

A REHEARSAL OF THEIR DEPREDATIONS WHILE A FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.

Sam Jones' Brother Tried for Murder and Acquitted—A Lecherous Letter-Writer—Koch's Lymph and the Coroner—A Candidate's Plight—A Fatal Family Feud—The Criminal Record.

BATON ROUGE, La., Feb. 7.—The escaped convict, J. A., alias Sparn, Waggoner, who, with his brother, Link, has been terrorizing the parishes of Claiborne, Webster and Bossier for the past six months has been recaptured after a hard fight and landed in safety in the penitentiary. "Spank" escaped last October from the camp of Capt. Row while working on one of the East Carroll levees. He went back to Bossier Parish, where he and his brother, Link, who was also a fugitive from justice, began a series of depredations almost unparalleled. All parties who had anything to do with the prosecution of the Waggoners, or had in any way incurred the enmity of the brothers, were waylaid and shot at and their cattle driven off and property destroyed.

The people up there became panic-stricken and many fled for their lives. A perfect reign of terror existed, which neither the law officers nor law-abiding citizens of the parish could suppress. The Sheriffs of Bossier, Webster and Claiborne organized various posses to capture the boys and those assisting them, but the latter retreated into the dense woods, and, being well supplied in every respect, successfully fought and defied all who attempted their arrest.

Finally they were driven from their stronghold and sought safety in flight. They were followed by Sheriff Kirkpatrick of Claiborne, who was assisted by the Sheriff of Nashville-town, Ark., and about twenty-five men, who surrounded the house where the Waggoners were stopping one night. On being called on to surrender the latter refused. They were told that thirty men had them hemmed in and that it was foolish to resist. The boys again refused and said they would fight it out and die with their boots on, but they requested that the women and children then in the house be permitted to get out of it, which request was granted. The boys then fought the crowd, which finally numbered about one hundred, and held them at bay for forty-eight hours, when the besiegers threatened to fire the building. This threat and hunger forced the surrender.

Many were wounded in the fight, but the wagoners were unscathed. Spank was brought back to the State Prison loaded with chains to serve a life sentence. Link, not yet having been tried for his crimes, was landed in the Homer Jail, Claiborne Parish, where a mob of seventy-five men attacked him. He seriously wounded three or four of the attacking party, and the balance were repulsed. He was then removed to Monroe for safe keeping. Both of the Waggoners are bold, desperate men of the Jesse James order, of good build, clear-cut features, keen, piercing eyes and nerves of iron. They affect a nonchalant demeanor, bordering on the insolent.

A Lecherous Letter-Writer.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Feb. 7.—Lorenzo Bright, the human fiend who has been making life miserable to Wellington Dewitt and his wife of Goshen, Ind., was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary to-day in the United States Court. Bright has followed Dewitt and his wife for five years with demoniacal hatred. He has written letters in Indiana, Ohio and West Virginia, which for obscenity and inconceivable filthiness, have never had an equal.

Five years ago Bright engaged in business as traveling agent and became acquainted with Dewitt and his wife, a woman of irreproachable character. He became infatuated with Mrs. Dewitt and, having been repulsed, began a system of persecution, making her life miserable by letters from various cities containing charges of the most terrible character against Mrs. Dewitt and threatening her husband's life. Bright was arrested several years ago in Indiana, found guilty and given six months and a $500 fine. After he got out he began to threaten Dewitt's life and sent the most inconceivably filthy letters to both. Letters written at Wheeling gave a clew to his whereabouts, when he was arrested by Deputy Marshal Robinson.

Among Bright's papers is a record—"diary" he calls it—which contains alleged names of married and single women seduced and ruined by him in Indiana, Iowa, Illinois and Ohio. When one name more prominent for beauty or social distinction was mentioned, the prisoner laughed with fiendish glee.

Judge Jackson sentenced him to two years in the Penitentiary on one letter which he confessed to have written, reserving the rest for the future. Bright is wanted in all the States above mentioned and doubtless, after finishing his term here, will be taken to some other State for punishment. His case is considered the most terribly depraved one ever on record in the United States Court of this State.

A Candidate's Plight.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 7.—A big crowd was on hand at Justice Bander's Court to-day to hear the examination of Prof. Elroy M. Avery, one of the leading candidates for postmaster, on a charge of stealing a valuable gold watch from Henry C. Spaulding, a merchant of Dundee, Mich., during the war. Judge Ingersoll appeared for Avery and declared his readiness to proceed with the trial forthwith. Judge McKinney, on behalf of Spaulding, asked for an adjournment, as his client was unable to be present, having gone to Michigan to secure witnesses. Ingersoll responded that his witnesses from Michigan were in the court-room, denounced Spaulding as a rascal who would not show his face in Cleveland again, and said it was an outrage to have such a charge suspended over the head of an honorable man like Avery for even one day when he was ready to meet it.

The attorneys almost came to blows over the characters of their respective clients. Judge Ingersoll declared that Avery should go to the Penitentiary for grand larceny or Spaulding for perjury, and that he would insure Avery's safety for a 5-cent cigar.

There is no doubt that Spaulding will be arrested for perjury whether he returns to Cleveland or not. Justice Bander granted an adjournment until Tuesday next.

Sam Jones' Brother Tried for Murder.

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., Feb. 7.—Perhaps no case has in recent years so greatly interested the public at large as the case of the State vs. Charles T. Jones of this place, brother of the Rev. Sam Jones, charged with murder. The defendant belongs to a very prominent family in this section and has a large number of personal friends as well as family friends. The deceased, Jim Young, upon whom he is charged with committing the offense, was a worthy colored citizen of the county. The immense throngs who have attended the trial testify to the feeling aroused in the case. Judge Galen presiding in Judge Miller's stead, directed with a firm and powerful hand the course of the trial. There was but little trouble in securing a jury. Immense throngs of people have crowded the court-house here. All during the trial an intense interest has been manifested by the large crowds present. Volumes of testimony on both sides were presented.

From the testimony submitted to the jury and the personal character of Mr. Jones the opinion all along has been expressed that he would be acquitted. When the jury, who have been engaged in trying the case of Mr. Jones, returned a verdict of not guilty to-day at 11 o'clock a scene followed that was touching in the extreme.

Koch's Lymph and the Coroner.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 7.—Was John B. Ells murdered? That is the question which Coroner Langsdale and an able corps of assistants endeavored to decide this afternoon at the post-mortem examination of the body at Stine's morgue. Ells is the man who died yesterday at the City Hospital from the effects of an injection of what was said to be Dr. Koch's lymph. There is a great deal of interest taken in the case among the members of the medical profession, and Coroner Langsdale has been besieged all morning by physicians who were axious to witness the examination. There is a great deal of doubt as to the genuineness of the fluid injected.

The examination was held at 2 o'clock this afternoon and was conducted in the presence of a very few persons, no reporters being allowed to be present. The dead man's wife is loud in her denunciation of Dr. Baum, who administered the lymph, and says that she and her family were ignorant of the experiment. The Coroner is very skeptical on the subject of Dr. Koch's treatment, and when he learned of Ells' death he determined that a thorough investigation and post-mortem examination should be made.

Clever Forgeries.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 7.—Two clever forgerise of notes of $60 each have just come to light and the police are unable to learn the identity of the mysterious forger. On Saturday last a boy entered the dry goods house of Hoberg, Root & Co., with a $60 check signed L. S. Briggs, a prominent lumber merchant, drawn in favor of Postmaster D. C. Greiner. The boy had a note purporting to be from Greiner asking the firm to cash the check, as it was after banking hours, and the post-office had had an unusual run during the day. The money was paid the boy, and yesterday when the check was presented at the Vigo National Bank it was declared a forgery. Miller Pros., cracker manufacturers, cashed a bogus check for $60 under similer circumstances.

The matter was reported to the police, but as yet the forger has not been apprehended. The forgeries, coming so close on the departure of Ethel Towne, excited much suspicion, but there is no reason to believe she is implicated.

An Ex-Pastor Accused of Forgery.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 7.—Rev. George Cooper, until recently pastor of the Evangelical Church at Wopneallapan, this county, was arrested in this city to-day charged with forging indorsements on two notes, aggregating $500. Not long ago Mr. Cooper retired from the ministry, on the ground that the salary was not sufficient. He then went to Davidow Bros., a prominent jewelry firm in this city, and entered into negotiations for the purchase of a number of gold and silver watches, which he proposed to sell. He had only a small sum of money, and offered to deposit as security two notes, one for $200 and one for $300, indorsed by Henry Augstatt, a well-to-do and well-known man of Wopneallapan. Davidson Bros. ascertained that Mr. Augstatt was a responsible man and then accepted the notes. They came due last week. Cooper failed to meet them and the firm went to Mr. Augstatt, who at once pronounced both notes forgeries. Cooper was taken before an alderman and committed to jail.

Killed in Ga uarrel.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 7.—Ben Moulton and Harry Jones, negro laborers on a sewer for the city in the West End, quarrelled this morning about the occupancy of a shanty. Moulton cut Jones badly with a case-knife, who retreated and as he ran picked up an adze, and, turning, knocked Moulton down. Jones is in a prison cell and Moulton is dying in the hospital.

An Epidemic of Thievery.

NEVADA, Mo., Feb. 7.—Foot-pads and sneak-thieves are becoming exceeding bold and persistent in plying their vocation in this city. Last night three men entered Brady & Sons' shoe store and while two of them attracted the attention of the clerk to the back part of the store the third carried off several pairs of fine shoes. This morning about 5 o'clock Dick Massey, a resident of this city, was held up on East Cherry street and relieved of what money and valuables he possessed. Numerous other depredations have been committed recently.

J. H. Athridge and T. Lyons, the former claiming to be from New York and the latter from Illinois, were arrested on complaint of Massey and will be held for trial Monday.

A Fight for Freedom.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 7.—While Sheriff Gibson of Christian County was giving the prisoners in Ozark Jail their suppers last night Billy Sprague, charged with murder, J. W. Officer, a burglar, and Ben Bledsoe, held for rape, attacked him. Sprague had a pistol and Officer a heavy stick. The Sheriff was unarmed, but tried to bar the outer door. The desperadoes seized him, and dragged him back and Sprague covered him with his pistol while the others ran out. Then he also left. Gibson organized a strong posse, but the night was dark and the fugitives could not be found. To-day fresh men joined in the hunt and by noon the county was full of mounted men. This afternoon Officer and Sprague were overtaken and recaptured several miles from town.

A Defaulter's Confession.

CONCORDIA, Kan., Feb. 7.—Since W. R. Harvey, the defaulting City Clerk here, has been sentenced to the Penitentiary he has written a confession, showing what became of the city's money he embezzled. It was spent in a poker den and he tells where and gives the parties' names. The local papers publish the confession in full, but suppress names out of respect to the wives and families of the men, who have hitherto stood well in the estimation of our citizens.

The matter has created quite a sensation, as Harvey states that it was well known by those winning the money that it was city funds. There is strong talk of a petition to the District Judge to call a Grand-jury to investigate the facts brought out by Harvey's confession.

A Driver Held Up on His Car.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 7.—About 9:30 o'clock Driver A. J. Reardon of the Rosedale line was making a return trip apparently alone when he felt a touch on his shoulder and, turning, looked into the muzzle of a revolver held by a slender young man, whose face was masked by a piece of shawl. The man ordered Reardon to throw up his hands, but the driver at first thought it a joke. The cocking of the revolver disabused him and he obeyed. Then the robber searched him and secured $3.75, all the change the driver had. The robber then disappeared in the darkness.

Cut to Pieces.

DES MOINES, Io., Feb. 7.—At Morrisonville, a suburb of Oskaloosa, last night, Jerome Barrett, a man 30 years old, attacked James Brown with a butcher-knife and literally cut him to pieces. Brown died from the effect of the gashes, which, combined, were over eight feet long. Brown was a young man of unsavory reputation and the affair grew out of his intimacy with Mrs. Barrett. Barrett immediately surrendered himself to the authorities and is now in jail charged with murder.

A Fatal Family Feud.

MONTICELLO, Ill., Feb. 7.—A bad stabbing affair occurred at the school at Slabtown, north of Monticello. A fight occurred between Roy Rankins and Homer Foraker. In the struggle Rankins drew a knife and stabbed young Foraker under the ribs, which is a fatal wound and will cost him his life. It grew out of an old family feud, and more trouble is expected from the friends of the parties. This is in the same community where James Mounts so outrageously murdered Adam Spears some time ago by filling his body full of bullets.

Fireman Radcliffe Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 7.—Fireman Radcliffe, who was shot last night during the attack on the Southern Pacific express train near Bakersfield, died to-night. It is reported that the train robbers took a southwestly course from Alita. They were two in number and well mounted. There are about thirty well armed men in close pursuit of them with hounds, and it is thought they will overtake them before morning. The express company offers $5,000 for the capture of the train robbers.

A Serious Deficit.

VANDALIA, Ill., Feb. 7.—The accounts of J. M. Little, Fayette County's defaulting Treasurer, who resigned his office last August, have been undergoing a thorough examination by a committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors. At the time his office was declared vacant his shortage was said to be about $7,000. The investigation, which is still in progress, shows a deficit of between $11,000 and $12,000. The county has ordered suit to be brought against Mr. Little's securities for $50,000.

A Serious Scandal Brewing.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 7.—A scandal is brewing at Blairsville, Pa., which involves the names of three well-known people. A society girl is charged with sending letters to a school teacher making some very serious charges. The motive of the girl is said to be jealousy. A young man who had jilted her was paying attention to the school teacher. Arrests have not been made as yet because the authorities are not yet convinced that they have jurisdiction in the matter, as the obscenity in the letters is implied rather than said.

Postmaster McKean of Pittsburg has been appealed to. The decision of the Post-office Inspector will be made in a few days and a sensation will then be developed. The young lady who received the letters is prostrated, but she does not wish further publicity in the matter.

A Satisfactory Verdict.

SEDALIA, Mo., Feb. 7.—The trial of Thomas Williamson for the murder of Jefferson Moore, a farmer near Sedalia, closed this morning. The case was given to the jury late Friday night. Three ballots were taken, the vote standing 11 to 1 for murder in the first degree. One more ballot was taken this morning and a unanimous verdict for murder in the first degree was reached. A motion for a new trial was overruled. Sentence of death was pronounced by Judge Ryland, who named March 20 as the day for the execution. An appeal to the Supreme Court was granted. Williamson threatens to commit suicide within three weeks. The verdict gives universal satisfaction.

Accused of Blackmailing.

DES MOINES, Io., Feb. 7.—Disbarment proceedings have been commenced in this city against J. S. Love, a prominent attorney, for attempted blackmail. The affair is creating a sensation. Love is accused of acting in conjunction with several toughs of the town, whom he is said to have hired to buy intoxicating liquors of druggists; then after they had sworn out information charging illegal selling, Love would visit the druggists and for a stipulated sum—usually $50—would guarantee to stop all proceedings.

Bank Officials Discharged.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 7.—G. G. and A. A. Adams, President and Treasurer of the Birmingham Savings Bank, who were arrested several weeks ago upon the failure of their bank, on the warrant of J. D. McChesney, a depositor, who charged them with embezzling his money, were discharged to-day upon a preliminary hearing. They received the money and paid McChesney $600 cash, the amount of his deposit.

Investigating Census Frauds.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The Assembly Committee to investigate alleged frauds in the recent United States census met here to-day. Deputy Secretary of State Benedict testified that nothing had yet been filed at Albany by the census people in regard to this State, though duplicates of the result in other States have been filed. The inquiry was then directed into the method of electing the census enumerators.

Burglarious Revenge.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 7.—A burglary occurred here last night whereby the house burglarized lost $5,000 and the burglars secured not a cent. They entered the wholesale liquor house of Edward Fey, bored and blew open an old empty safe, then, as if for spite, tapped three great tubs of wine, allowing 5,000 gallons, worth $5,000, to escape into the sewer. The burglars were not caught.

A Saloon Blown Up by White Caps.

FINDLAY, O., Feb. 7.—The saloon of Bishop Williamson, in the village of Benton Ridge, twelve miles from here, was blown up by White Caps. The stock, fixtures and buildings were destroyed. The saloon was only opened yesterday and was the first establishment of the kind in the village. It is supposed that the White Caps were citizens of the town.

A Ghastly Find.

PARIS, ILL., Feb. 7.—This morning some fishermen at Arthur dragged from Red River the body of a white infant. Officers went to work to investigate the matter. Suspicion points to people of prominence and developments are expected that will create a sensation of mammoth propositions.

A Thief's Unlucky Return.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Feb. 7.—Last November Doug Vance stole about $150 from the safe of L. Levi, a liveryman. He was arrested and upon returning the money and promising to leave town was released. He came back yesterday and is now in jail in default of $900 bail to await the action of the District Court.

Criminal Negligence.

JOPLIN, Mo., Feb. 7.—By omitting to place lights at a newly made excavation an estimable lady named Mrs. J. Thomas, accompanied by her daughter, had her arm broken and received other serious injuries a night or two since. It is said that she will probably sue the city and the water company for damages.

Foul Play Feared.

YANKTON, S. D., Feb. 7.—Another mysterious disappearance has occurred in Yankton. J. W. McMillan, collector for Aultman, Miller & Co., Akron, O., has been missing since Jan. 15, and no trace of his whereabouts can be found, and is believed to have met with foul play. This is the fourth disappearance within two years, and no solution of the mysteries has ever been found.

Charged With Criminal Assault.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Feb. 7.—A man named Duncan was brought here this morning by Deputy Sheriff Spencer from the mining town of Jenny Lind, this county, charged with criminally assaulting a 13-year-old orphan girl. Much excitement prevails.

A Grave Accusation.

CONCORDIA, Kan., Feb. 7.—G. W. S. Gray, an insurance agent of Clyde, was arrested in this city last evening charged with criminally assaulting a Swedish girl about 14 years old who resided near Ames. He was given preliminary hearing to-day, which will be continued Monday.

ANOTHER WEEK OF

Joel Swope & Bro's.

Patrons' Benefit Sale.

Another Chance to Buy the Finest Footwear Made at Prices Usually Asked for Medium-Grade Goods.

Ladies' French Kid Button, hand-turns, Louis XV. heels.....Reduced from $8.00 to $5.50
Ladies' Bright Dongola Kid Button, hand-turns, opera and common sense, Reduced from $4.00 to $3.00
Ladies' Straight Goat Foxed, Kangaroo-top, Button, Waukenphast, plain and tipped toe, Reduced from $4.50 to $3.50
Ladies' Straight Goat Button, common sense and opera, double and single sole, Reduced from $4.00 to $3.00
Ladies' Kid Foxed Cloth-top Button, patent leather tipped.....Reduced from $3.50 to $2.75
Ladies' Calf Foxed Button, plain toe and low heels.....Reduced from $3.00 to $2.00
Ladies' Patent Leather Vamp Silk-back Oxford Ties, Louis XV. heels, Reduced from $5.00 to $4.00
Ladies' Tan and Gray Suede, ribbon-braided vamp, Oxford Ties, Louis XV. heels, Reduced from $5.00 to $4.00
Ladies' Bronze Vamp Silk-back Oxford Ties, Louis XV. heels.....Reduced from $5.00 to $4.00
Ladies' Tan and Black Undressed Kid Slippers, mixed lot....Reduced from $4 and $3.50 to $2.50
Ladies' French Kid Beaded Vamp Slippers, with bows.....Reduced from $3 to $2
Ladies' Bright Dongola Kid, patent leather tipped, Oxford Ties.....Reduced from $1.50 to $1
Misses' Kid Spring-Heel Button, patent leather tipped.....Reduced from $2.50 to $2
Misses' Kid-Foxed Cloth-Top Button, spring heels.....Reduced from $2.75 to $2.25
Misses' Calf-Foxed Kangaroo-Top Button, spring heels, plain toe....Reduced from $3 to $2.25
Misses' Straight-Goat and American Kid Spring-Heel Button, mostly narrow widths, Reduced from $2.50 to $1.50
Child's Pebble-Goat Button, spring heels, sole-leather tips.....Reduced from $1.75 to $1.25
Child's Calf-Foxed, Kangaroo-Top, Spring-Heel Button.....Reduced from $2.25 to $1.25
Men's French Calf Lace and Congress, double sole, tipped, hand-sewed, Reduced from $6.50 to $5.50
Men's Porpoise Lace Bals, double sole, French toe, hand sewed....Reduced from $7.00 to $6.00
Men's Banister's American Calf Lace Bals, tipped, cork sole, machine-sewed, Reduced from $5.00 to $4.00
Men's Patent Leather Congress, slightly damaged, $5, $6 and $7 shoes.....Down to $2.50
Men's Patent Leather Congress, slightly damaged, $6 and $7 shoes.....Down to $4.00
Men's Calf-Foxed Button, lace and Congress, tipped and plain toe, Reduced from $3.00 to $2.00
Men's Velvet-embroidered Slippers.....Reduced from $3, $2.50, $2 to $1.50

311 N. BROADWAY.

HUMPHREY'S.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 8, 1891.

The indications for to-day are fair; decidedly colder; cold wave.

Boys' Suits.

Extraordinary values in Boys' two-piece Suits, sizes 5 to 14 years. Many of those we offer this week at $3.95 were $5, $6, $6.50 and $7. If you find among those at $3.95 none to please you, look among those at $7.75, reduced from $8.50, $10 and $12.

F. W. HUMPHREY & CO.
Broadway and Pine.

Reid's Three-Dollar Shoes.

$3.00.

These Men's Calf Sewed Shoes are our own special brand, in all styles, sizes and widths, and will wear equal to any shoe in the market costing double the money.

REID'S
411 North Broadway.

Corner Broadway and Locust.

Best Spectacles and Eye-Glasses Accurately Fitted

By the Most Skillful Opticians at

MERMOD & JACCARD'S, Cor. Broadway and Locust.

Low Prices. Steel Frames, $1 to $8. Gold Frames, $5 to $12.
Repairing carefully executed. Prescriptions accurately filled. We ask a call.

THE OLD PROVIDENT.

ITS MEMORY REVIVED IN LITIGATION IN THE CIRCUIT COURTS.

Judge Klein Passes on an Important Motion in the Case of Garland vs. Smith—Suits for Divorce—Enjoining the Merchants' Terminal.

Judge Klein yesterday passed upon a motion to strike out parts of Mrs. Persis Smith's answer to the suit of James L. Garland vs. George Smith et al. Mr. Garland was formerly President of the Provident Bank. Prior to the collapse of that institution he became deranged and was confined for some time in an asylum in New York State. He was at the time of his trouble joint trustee with George Smith for Mrs. Persis Smith, and in event of certain things happening would have been entitled with his co-trustee to the use of the property of the trust. He alleges that while mentally incapable he was induced to sign papers relinquishing and transferring his interest in the trust to his co-trustee, and as he was mentally incapable of doing this thing, he asks to be restored and the transfer set aside. Mrs. Smith objects to his restoration as her trustee on the ground that she has lost confidence in him, that owing to his mismanagement of the estate large sums were lost to it, that although he well knew of the failing condition of the Provident Bank, he withheld the information from his co-trustee at a time when the stock they held in trust could have been sold at par. By reason of his failure to give information the estate lost $32,000. Mrs. Smith also alleges that Mr. Garland has so mismanaged his own estate that it has been wholly lost to him. Judge Klein discusses the question of striking out all this matter in her answer, it having been raised on a motion by the plaintiff, and in the end decides upon overruling the motion.

Divorce Petitioners.

Annie Shule yesterday brought suit against Anton Shule for divorce. They were married Nov. 9, 1884, in St. Louis, and lived together until Jan. 13, 1891. She charges him with habitual drunkenness, failure to support and physical violence. She claims that in the summer of 1888 she was forced to flee at night from the house to save her life, he having threatened to put an end to her. She asks the custody of their one child, Josephine, aged 4 years.

Sarah Seegar sued John W. Seegar for divorce. They were married on March 18, 1885, and separated in the fall of 1886. She charges desertion and failure to support. She prays for the custody of their child, aged 2 years.

Dead Men's Shoes.

Edwin F. and George R. Collins, sons of John M. Collins, deceased, brought suit in the Circuit Court yesterday against their sister, Cassie A. Grafsath, her husband, Julius E. Grafsath, their brother, Charles F. Collins, and Stephen F. Ramsden, administrator of their father's estate. They want the will of their late father declared null and void, for the reason that he was of unsound mind at the time the will was made. John M. Collins died Sept. 28, 1890, and his will was probated in October. He cut the plaintiffs off with $5 each and gave as a reason for this that they were addicted to drink. He gave the bulk of his property to his daughter Cassie and son Charles. They charge that their father was unduly influenced by his daughter.

Injunction on the Merchants' Bridge Co.

The Knapp-Stout & Co. company yesterday applied to Judge Klein in Division No. 1 of the Circuit Court for an injuction against the St. Louis Merchants' Bridge Terminal Railway Co. They want to prevent the Bridge & Terminal Co. from laying tracks on the north side of Hall street from Salisbury street 196 feet west in front of their property on the plea that such tracks would irreparably damage them. The court made an order on the Bridge & Terminal Co. to show cause on Feb. 14 why a temporary injunction should not be granted.

THIS is positively the FINAL week of the GREAT MUSIC-BOX SALE at MERMOD & JACCARD'S, corner Broadway and Locust. You can buy them very low THIS WEEK. Come and see.

The Bureau of Promotion.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 7.—Promoter-General Handy to-day issued his first monthly report of the progress of the Bureau of Promotion. He calls attention to the provisional nature of the bureau and its constantly increasing scope and necessary expenses. The department will mail a quarter of a million of documents per month henceforth. About three thousand mail packages will have to be mailed and addressed the year around. Communications with 100,000 daily and weekly papers and 300 trade papers in this country have been established. Arrangements have been made to send daily and weekly matter to these papers, also signed articles by the chief executive officials. Considerable attention is being given to counteracting prevailing erroneous opinions in Europe.

Loyal Legion Gathering.

A meeting of the military order of the Loyal Legion was held at the Lindell Hotel last night. A large number of the companions of the order were present, and a most enjoyable evening was passed. After the admission of four new companions Capt. Charles S. Wills read a paper on the last battle of the war. The company then adjourned to the ladies' ordinary, where a most enjoyable evening was passed. Among those present were Gen. Wesley Merritt, Gen. E. A. Carr, Gen. A. J. Smith, Col. John B. Gandolfo, Col. J. F. How, Maj. H. H. Morrill, Maj. John B. Harlow, Capt. L. Garrison Harris and Capt. W. R. Hodges.

Public Library Board Meeting.

The Board of Managers of the Public Library held its regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon, with President Learned in the chair. The principal business was the consideration of reports from the standing committees. From these it appeared that the receipts from subscriptions, fines, etc., for the month of January amounted to $511.10; that during that period 492 volumes had been added to the collection, of which eighty-nine were gifts, and that 19,984 books and 11,088 periodicals had been issued, a gain of 797 books and 1,055 periodicals over the issue of January, 1890. The question of observing Washington's birthday anniversary on Monday, the 23d, was brought up, and it was decided to keep open as usual.

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A Poverty-stricken Millionaire!

This seems a paradox, but it is explained by one of New York's richest men. "I don't count my wealth in dollars," he said. "What are all my possessions to me, since I am a victim of consumption? My doctor tells me that I have but a few months to live, for the disease is incurable. I am poorer than that beggar yonder." "But," interupted the friend to whom he spoke, "consumption *can* be cured. If taken in time, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will eradicate every vestige of the disease from your system." "I'll try it," said the millionaire, and he did; and to-day there is not a healthier, happier man to be found anywhere. The "Discovery" strikes at the *seat* of the complaint. Consumption is a disease of the blood—is nothing more nor less than lung-scrofula—and it *must* and does yield to this wonderful remedy. "Golden Medical Discovery" is not only an acknowledged remedy for that terribly fatal malady, when taken in time and given a fair trial, but also for all forms of Scrofulous, Skin and Scalp Diseases, as White Swellings, Fevers-sores, Hip-joint Disease, Salt-rheum, Tetter, Eczema, Boils, Carbuncles, Erysipelas and kindred ailments.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

AN adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Laclede Gas Light Co. will be held at the company's office on Thursday, Feb. 12, 1891, at 12 o'clock m. A. BIXBY, Secretary.

THE POST-DISPATCH—PAGES 9 TO 16.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8, 1891.

PUGILISTS.

The Men Now Champions and Their Future Prospects of Staying So.

MIKE DONOVAN DISCUSSES THE BEST MEN IN THE RING.

Fitzsimmons Likely to Hold His Grip for a Long Time—With Sullivan Out, Who's the Coming Man, Corbett, Jackson or Slavin?—Can Jack McAuliffe Keep the Light-Weight Honors?

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

I have been asked to discuss certain questions relating to pugilism and especially to the men now at the head of their several classes in that department of athletics. In sports, as in most other matters, people are not satisfied with knowing what has already happened; they want to know what is going to happen. That is why some of the questions laid before me deal with the future. In answering, I have no gift of prophesy to help me but only a long experience.

The Sullivanic Arms—From Sketches by Arthur Lumley.

Is there a middle-weight who can wrest the honors from Fitzsimmons? That is the first of the questions which have been put to me. I must answer that I do not know any such man. We have some clever middle-weights, but Fitzsimmons is at least as clever as the best of them, and he has tremendous natural advantages. There are a number of fairly good heavy-weights who are not good enough for him. Above the waist Fitzsimmons is a heavy-weight. His body looks solid and strong. The slender waist is not necessarily a sign of weakness. It is by no means so in his case. His short ribs stand out well, and he has good muscular development in the lower part of his back. His big chest and powerful, flexible shoulders give him the proper backing for a hard blow. Where he saves weight is in the legs; and the value of a big leg has been greatly overestimated. Men who are very heavy below the waist are almost always slow. A slender leg, made of bone and muscle, with good strong cords and joints is the best for a boxer. Those who thought that they saw Fitzsimmons' weakness there have discovered their mistake. He can get along very well on the legs which nature gave him.

FITZSIMMONS WILL REMAIN CHAMPION.

After the fight at New Orleans there is very little use in discussing the chances of any of our middle-weights against Fitzsimmons. If he takes good care of himself, he ought to be able to hold the championship for ten or a dozen years. I have heard it said that he would be likely to increase in weight so much as to take him out of the class, but I do not think that that will happen. He does not look like a man who would gain much weight. He has that sort of nervous temperament which keeps a man down. In my opinion he will stay in his present class as long as he remains in the ring, and he is likely to resign the honors before they are taken from him.

He was too big a man for Dempsey. The Brooklyn boy had not only height and reach against him, but he had weight. It is true that when they entered the ring there was only a difference of about three pounds; but Fitzsimmons was a 150-pound man at 150, and Dempsey was a 142-pound man at 147. Jack was no stronger for the extra five pounds, while every ounce on the Australian counted.

Going outside of this country, there does not appear to be any middle-weight in Australia likely to improve enough in the next few years to make a winning fight against the champion. Pritchard, the English champion of that class, is a good man from all accounts, but I do not think that he is built to stand against Fitzsimmons. He hasn't the height or reach. No; the middle-weight honors, to the best of my view, will remain where they are for some time to come.

THE COMING HEAVY-WEIGHT.

Who is the coming heavy-weight? There's an interesting question. At present we have no champion. Sullivan has retired from the ring. A champion must be always ready to defend his belt. He must come into the ring within six months after receiving a challenge properly given and supported. If he does not do so, the challenger becomes champion by default. I do not think that anybody is in the position to claim this honor from Sullivan at present. Joe McAuliffe challenged him to a glove contest and Sullivan ignored the offer, but that, in my opinion, did not give McAuliffe any grounds for a claim to championship honors.

Jackson challenged Sullivan just after the Mississippi affair but the conditions of the case were such as to prevent the championship from passing by default. John L. couldn't accept. If he had, he would have found himself in no end of trouble down there in Mississippi. It was unreasonable to expect him to agree to a fight under the circumstances.

Neither can Slavin claim on account of his challenge to be champion of this country. In realty, as I have said, the first honor is in dispute. Sullivan is the retired champion. It cannot be said that the honors have been taken from him; nor can he be properly called the active defender of the belt. This, of course, does not involve any criticism of his present ability as a fighter.

But the coming fight between Corbett and Jackson will be for the championship of this country.

Who will win it? There is no doubt that both are good men. In build they are somewhat similar. They are about equal in height, both being very tall men—they stand 6 feet 1½ inches, if I remember rightly. Jackson has the larger frame and is the heavier. He will fight at something over two hundred; Corbett at not more than a hundred and ninety-five. But I believe that Corbett will hit the harder blow. They have different styles of hitting. Jackson reaches away out and then stabs his man; Corbett punches from the shoulder. Both are clever, but Corbett is the cleverer.

JACKSON UNDERRATED.

I think, however, that Jackson is underrated by many. They say that he is slender in the waist and weak in the lower part of the body. There is, perhaps, some truth in this, but it must be remembered that a man may have a weak spot and at the same time know now to guard it so well that he stands in little danger of injury. That is the way with Jackson; it will take a good man to get in an effective body blow on him. That isn't the way in which he will be knocked out—if he meets with that catastrophe. The way to knock him out is to hit him in the head.

As to Corbett, it takes an exceptionally good man to hit him anywhere. He is as quick as a flash in getting out of the way as well as in putting in a blow. He has that certainty of judgment which tells him just how far away his opponent is. In striking an effective blow it is the elasticity of the muscle which counts most. It gives the quickest blow, and speed tells. Shoot a bullet out of a gun, and it kills a man throw the same bullet, and it may bruise him a little, perhaps, but no more. It is the same way with a blow. In this matter of speed, I think Corbett has the advantage over Jackson. I believe that he will win the fight and the heavy-weight championship.

The best man whom the winner of that fight will have to face is Slavin (leaving Sullivan out), now heavy-weight champion of England and Australia. He is a man of remarkable physique, and a surprising fighter. Surprising is a good word for it, so far as I can learn. According to all accounts his style of fighting is very unusual. That was what Joe McAuliffe thought about it. In conversation with him and with Billy Madden, I learned some facts about the fight in which McAuliffe was beaten. Both Madden and McAuliffe said that Slavin hit harder than any man they had ever seen. I was looking at a fine picture of Slavin the other day, and I could see where this power comes from. The muscles of his arms are smooth and round, and apparently possessed of that flexibility which is so important. He has a particularly heavy, strong forearm, and that is a good place to look for power. With such an arm, he should be able to drive his fist through a wall. And his style, as I have said, is peculiar. He comes out at a man in unusual ways, at unexpected moments, and with surprising force.

M'AULIFFE'S KNOCK OUT.

"I didn't know where I was hit or anything about what had happened till half an hour afterwards," said McAuliffe, speaking of the blow which knocked him out. Some of his friends said that he'd been hit in the stomach but he hadn't. The blow which did the work struck him on the cheek bone. A man who can put in a knock-out blow there must be a hard hitter.

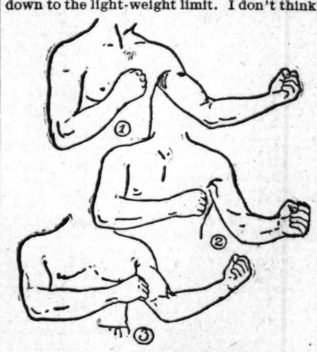
Now supposing Corbett wins his fight with Jackson and then faces Slavin, can Slavin get in such a blow as the one which used up McAuliffe? There's the question. He can't afford to tire himself with such work as that unless he is reaching his man. The fighter who gets tired in front of Corbett will get whipped. Hard hitting must find the mark it aims at or it uses up the man who is doing it. Personally, I believe that Corbett is too clever to get caught that way. I believe that he is too clever for Slavin.

I can't help saying a word more about Corbett. I have had something to say about legs already. Well, Corbett has the cleverest pair I ever saw. He uses his legs as well as he does his arms. He is a boxer all over. He has the most deceptive feint I ever had the pleasure of observing. He does it with his legs, his arms, his entire body. It draws a man on. He thinks he sees an opening; he starts a lead, and then all of a sudden Corbett comes at him like a thunderbolt. And then he has a left hand upper, the equal of which has no place in my recollection. A man who stops it with any vulnerable part of his body will wish he hadn't. Take him all over and through and through, he is a splendid fighter as well as a good fellow.

THE LIGHT WEIGHTS.

Passing from the heavy men to the light-weights, we come of course to Jack McAuliffe, the present champion. He is a heavy man for his class, which limits a fighter to 133 pounds weight. Jack can fight at 137 to 140 pounds and not have an ounce too much on him. He is a second Sullivan in build, round, and thick and compactly made. When he strips down for work the more clothes he takes off the bigger he looks. Out of training he weighs close to 160.

Some day he may make a mistake by getting a match in the light-weight class. But he's a shrewd fellow and is looking out for the conditions very carefully. His match with Billy Myers does not compel him to come down to the light-weight limit. I don't think



1. James J. Corbett. 2. Frank B. Slavin. 3. Peter Jackson.

that Myers can win. He can fight easily at 133, but he was anxious to get a match on with McAuliffe and didn't let the conditions stand in the way. He isn't so good a "two-handed man" as McAuliffe. He depends too much on his right, and goes in to knock his man out. This is a dangerous way to fight, and it won't do against a clever man.

McAuliffe can be compelled to fight at 133 by any man who is really after the lightweight championship, and I am willing to express my opinion frankly that at that weight Jimmy Carroll is a better man, because Carroll will be strong at that weight and McAuliffe will not. Of course Jack would get down there if it killed him. The result wouldn't be so serious as that, but it would be a big strain. Carroll, however, I think is out of the ring. Not that he is too old to fight; he is 38, but well preserved, for he has never injured himself by any sort of dissipation. He is in every way able to make a fight, but I think he will be wise enough not to go back to the ring. There is no need of it. He has a chance to make "easy money" with Fitzsimmons, and I guess he will devote himself to the interests of their tour of exhibition.

ANDY BOWEN.

Leaving him out of consideration then I think that Andy Bowen, the New Orleans boy, is the next best to McAuliffe and very likely the coming champion. There has been some talk of matching them, but it has not resulted in anything. Andy is now matched with Austin Gibbons. Bowen is young, very strong, and an uncommonly hard hitter. He has 14-inch biceps, and is built strongly throughout. If he were taller it might be better for his chances, perhaps. He is short and a little bow-legged—rather on the Sayres style. As a boxer his chief fault is that he has too much faith in swinging blows; but William M. Davis, the old-time California champion, has got hold of him, and believes that he can teach Andy the errors of his ways. I rather think he will succeed and I shouldn't be surprised to see Andy at the top of the heap before long.

Speaking of McAuliffe's weight reminds me to say that I think the light-weight class ought to run up to 140. As it is now a 140-pound man can't hope to have much show with a good big middle-weight. There is usually a wide difference between a 150-pound and a 140 pound man, and there are a good many tall, strong fellows who can get down to within the 158-pound limit. There are too big odds against the 140-pound man, as the classes now stand. I shouldn't be much surprised if they were changed before long in the way I have spoken of here.

MICHAEL DONOVAN.

AN EARLY MARRIAGE.

THE BRIDE IN A HOMESPUN GOWN AND THE GROOM IN BUCKSKIN.

The First Great Society Event in St. Louis—The Entire Population Gathered to Witness the Ceremony and Everybody Permitted to Kiss the Bride.

It was a beautiful spring morning in the month of April and the tiny, tender blades of grass were beginning to peep out from the withered and brown herbage left from the year that had faded and passed away. Even as we begin to mourn for the death of the beauties we have loved so well in the summer just gone they are born again and one forgets the past in rejoicing in the tender beauty of the present. The buds upon the trees were bursting forth in tiny new-born leaves, and the birds, sweet harbingers of summer, had already arrived from more Southern regions, and were bustling from tree to tree singing sweet love songs and preparing for that domestic life which is as much a part of bird life as of common life. The great Mississippi, swollen by the spring rains and the melting snows from the northern hills, rushed gaily onward to its distant haven, the Gulf of Mexico, while the skiffs and canoes of its various voyagers danced lightly upon the bosom of its gray waters and seemed like their occupants to sparkle with some of the brightness borrowed from the lovely spring morning. At that time a projecting bank of white limestone rose up from the river's edge and extended far along the shore. Farther back was a dense forest. On the top of the bank and beyond the overflow of the river a dozen cabins sent up their wreaths of blue smoke to mingle with the clouds above. Fresh and new these cabins looked with their background of great forest trees, many of which stretched forth their giant limbs and leafless branches yet gray from the effects of old winter.

Only two years before the first tree from this forest had been felled to build the first cabins which were the fore-runners of the present great city of St. Louis. The first step had been taken, and behold the infant city in the few cabins that sheltered the hardy brave men and gentle women, the pioneer settlers of the present Mound City. But this April morning was the scene of another picture in which a romance was developed in the rugged frontier life.

THE BRIDEGROOM.

Among those who came with Chouteau to found this new colony was Toussaint-Hunant, a "sturdy young hunter, voyager and guide," says the old chronicle. He was a brave type of the brave men who led the skirmish line of civilization. Yet those rough sons of the border, who fearlessly trod where white men had never touched before, and who carried their lives in their hands, had their gentler moments, their manly weaknesses, and time for love-making like the young men and women who live in the city of to-day—so far advanced beyond its infant state of that period.

Toussaint Hunant loved a fair young girl of the South and when her people went with young Chouteau into the Northern wilderness to found his new post of St. Louis, Hunant followed the girl he so fondly loved, as a brave man should. After two years of hardship in their new home she had consented to reward his devotion and this April morning ushered in their wedding day and the little village awoke to the fact that its first marriage ceremony was to be celebrated. There was great bustle and preparation among the wives and widows, for the female heart that is not stirred and interested in lovers and marriage is unworthy its habitation in the breast of a woman. There was increased volubility of tongues not usually too silent, and vigorous gesticulation that betokened a great state of excitement. Gay ribbons, bits of lace and other finery that had not seen the light for many a long month were hunted out, brought forth, and their effect noted and discussed. Stout matrons were not without a touch of vanity, and the maidens of the village felt the power of their charms even in this Northern wilderness.

There was no church yet, but there was a priest, which was all-sufficient to consummate the happiness of the lovers. The women were all assembled in the house filled with pleasurable excitement and sympathy, waiting for the ceremony to begin, while some of the men were laggards. But this is always the way; the women are most prompt to witness the joys and sorrows of their sex. Two guns fired from the little yard in front of the house brought the lagging guests together. The priest, Father Gibault, stood ready to perform the duties of his sacred office for the young couple who had sought his assistance as the Minister of Christ to bind them in the holy bonds of wedlock. A door opened and all eyes turned upon the bride and groom who entered. The guests were all standing in a state of expectation and the same movement and impatience to view the young couple and miss no part of the proceedings were observed in that little crowd of first settlers in St. Louis as will be noticed at any one of the weddings which occur in the city daily during the present period of advanced culture and civilization. There was the same eager stretching of the neck and turning of the head on the part of the female portion of the crowd to see Marie Beaugenon and her bridal gown that April morning as there was "to see the handsomest wedding gown that has been worn by a bride this season."

HOW THE BRIDE WAS DRESSED.

The bride, Marie Beaugenon, wore a bridal gown of plain homespun cloth; a crimson ribbon to confine the heavy braids of her raven tresses, and the only ornament consisted of a small posey of wild flowers, scentless, yet sweet.

That was the bridal toilet of the first young girl who ever plighted her troth and became a bride in the town of St. Louis and simple as her garments were, she was charming. The bridegroom wore a suit of yellow buck skin covering him from head to heel, trimmed and befringed in the most approved primitive manner.

A little rude table formed the altar before which stood Father Gibault, as he pronounced the solemn words which made Toussaint Hunant and Marie Beaugenon man and wife in the sight of God and man forever, and no ceremony could have been more solemn and sacred in the reverent eyes of that rough, but loyal crowd of men and women, early settlers of St. Louis. After the ceremony the "reception" followed, or in the homely words of the period, the wedding was celebrated by a feast of good, solid viands, and wine to drink the health of the young couple, winding up with a dance that lasted—so the story goes—"until the rough floor wore out their moccasins." In the words of the old record, "On the 20th day of the month April, 1766, there were married Toussaint Hunant and Marie Beaugenon at St. Louis, being the first married in this place," nearly 125 years ago.

An old newspaper account of the wedding says: "Whatever was wanting in the toilet of the bride, was made up and compensated for in vigorous, robust beauty. There was dancing all night, with good cheer, and it was daylight before the fiddlers found a rest. There were no cards, because the nearest printing press was 1,200 miles away, but every inhabitant of the settlement saw and kissed the bride." Scharf says in his history of St. Louis that "the marriage was, as the contract in the archives shows, between Toussaint Hunant, of Canada, and Marie Josepha Beaugenon, eldest daughter of Nicholas Beaugenon, whose name is on Chouteau's list of first comers, and his wife, Marianne Henrion. Beaugenon had seven or eight children. He built his house on the north half of block 39, Second street and Almond, and here the first wedding in St. Louis was celebrated."

GOVERNOR COMMANDANT'S WEDDING.

Just as the eighteenth century was about to end and thirty-four years after the wedding of Toussaint Hunant and Marie Beaugenon, St. Louis was the scene of a much grander wedding, that of no one less than Charles Dehault Delassus de Deluziere, the Spanish Governor Commandant. St. Louis and the Territory of Louisiana had been for some years under Spanish rule. Delassus de Deluziere was a native of France although his predecessors had been Spaniards, and he himself had been for a long period in the Spanish service. Since the first wedding in 1766 a generation had passed away. The limestone of the river bank had been quarried and hewn. The rude cabins of Chouteau and his day had given place to warehouses and mansions with massive halls. Trade had brought wealth, and with riches had come the more luxurious manners and habits of civilization. Emigrants had come in from all quarters; Indian wars and devastations had swept over the colonies; troubles had come and gone, yet the little village of St. Louis, which had consisted of a few huts on the limestone bank of the Father of Waters, had survived, grown and thriven day by day. The matrons of that April day in 1766 had become old women, the maidens matrons, the bride herself a grandmother. St. Louis was now a military post with forts, cannon and a garrison. Such were the changes of thirty-four years.

The Governor Commandant was a soldier and a gentleman, and having been born in France of good family, it seemed strange that he could be tempted to settle down in a Western wilderness of that day to a quiet domestic life. But the village of St. Louis had its belles and the new Governor had come, seen and been conquered by one of the little city's belles, and he had been received by the society of the town with open arms. Delassus de Deluziere was a gay bachelor, and balls and parties followed quickly upon his arrival and acceptance of his new office. Silks and satins were no longer wanting to heighten the charms of the village ladies. Managing mammas and willing daughters were a component part of society then as now. There were jealousies and heart-burnings over the attention of the gay French Governor Commandant, but Delassus de Deluziere plucked the finest flower in the rosebud garden of girls. He wooed and won the belle of the village, and his wedding was the grand event in the last days of the old regime.

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Light for Dark Corners.

When one is giving an entertainment it is difficult to know sometimes just how to get light in dark corners or the best way to supplement the ordinary way of lighting the house in case you need added brilliancy. The writer has for many years used a very simple arrangement with invariable success, and has suggested it to friends, who, having once tried it, always use it for festive occasions. It is nothing more nor less than a straight, narrow board with holes made with a large auger to stick candles in, says the New York *Tribune*. These boards are hung on the wall with a wire, and, when prettily

decorated, are most effective. The board catches the drippings from the candles and may be entirely screened from view by drapery, or, what looks better still, by a garland of flowers. The accompanying sketch will give an idea of the effect, and the candles may be used with or without shades; they give more light without and are equally pretty. Lights twinkling from a bed of green moss, for instance, have a fairy-like look in a dark corner that is lovely.

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50 Red Room Suits, $40.00.....Reduced to $30.00
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50 Folding Beds, $40.00.....Reduced to $30.00
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$75 worth of goods.....For $1.25 per week or $5 a month.
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Larger Bills in Proportion.

No trouble to show goods. No interest asked. No security required. Polite attention to all. Everybody invited to inspect our goods, terms and prices.

WE would like to have our old customers take advantage of this sale as we know our prices cannot be duplicated. In fact we will not be able to duplicate them ourselves, after this week. We make this great reduction simply because we must have room. We are receiving several car-loads of Furniture every day and our immense establishment is crowded with goods. We are crowded for room and take these means of procuring it.

15.00 8.75 11.25 **$15.00 BED ROOM SUIT REDUCED TO $11.25!**

THE STRAUS-EMERICH OUTFITTING CO.,

St. Louis' Leading Time-Payment House,

1121, 1123 AND 1125 OLIVE ST.

Special Inducements to Parties Starting Housekeeping. OPEN TILL 9 P. M.

A HOSPITAL PATIENT.

ONE TELLS OF THE ADVANTAGES AND COMFORTS TO BE HAD.

The Experience of One Who Has Tried It—The Saving of Lives That Would Otherwise Be Lost—Science of Caring for the Sick.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Were you ever rendered helpless by a sudden illness away from home, and in great need of intelligent attendance as well as skillful medical aid? No doubt many of you have been and have lain in a hotel dependent upon the busy housemaid for such little services as the goodness of her heart or hope of reward prompted; you were visited only by a stranger physician whose very presence brought on a fit of blues as your mind involuntarily reverted to your own old friend and physician in that distant city, who had humored your whims since childhood.

If in such a position again do not worry over the unattainable, but go at once to some good hospital; there, in the pleasant room, you may learn the stranger is a much wiser physician than the one whose long service might enable him, like Dickens' Venus, to articulate your very bones if given him in chaos, but might not discover the actual ills of your flesh. Have you ever steadied you nerves to listen while some truthful physician firmly discloses to you your dangerous condition, almost too terrible to believe yet painfully manifest in the daily loss of vigor or the endurance of both mental and physical agony? Your heart stopped in terror as he irrevocably decreed immediate action, careful nursing and the greatest precautions to aid his heroic endeavor to restore health, or at least arrest the demon disease. Did he suggest hospital care you probably felt doomed sure enough or you may have rebelled, believing the kindness and sympathy of relatives necessary to your recovery, thinking it impossible to go down to that dreaded brink which must be seen and probably trodden without the sustaining hand of mother. It did not occur to you that while she thus would give you love, hope and care it was at too great a cost of her own vitality, or that you imposed duties upon her for which she was wholly unfitted.

We are to be congratulated upon the march of progress in this direction, and though we may never realize Bellamy's ideals we may hope for our children to have the benefit. In the day to come sickly sentiment regarding home care will give way to more practical plans, and wives and mothers will not be expected to perform prodigies of sick room care because of their love and good will any more than fathers will be asked to perform surgical operations because of their strength or superior knowledge in banking or trade.

If in contagious or wasting diseases proper hospital care is secured fewer graves will be filled yearly and many heartsick and weary wives and mothers will not give up their lives with "she wore herself out when James had malaria," an epitaph unwritten but not unmerited. Home care at best means love without experience, anxiety without knowledge, and labor without success, for the first principles of nursing may be wanting or the necessary training needed in an emergency.

How many babies have been literally kissed to death. The poor, agonized mother can do nothing practical in the agony of suspense, and the intelligent nursing is denied that would most probably save the life.

A LIFE SAVED.

An incident occurred not a month ago that proves the superiority of knowledge over love as elements of a sick room. A little patient at St. Luke's Hospital, who had bravely endured an operation for a facial deformity, when apparently rapidly improving was taken with hemorrhage. The skilled hand of a woman, whose heart was no less in sympathy than a mother's—for the boy was a general favorite—was prompt in the extremity. When her forceps failed to grasp the artery she quickly resorted to measures, known only to medical science, which produced the blood clot and stopped the death flow, saved the boy's life, and asked as her only gift at Christmas that he might live. It would seem a God-given reward, for from the subsequent exhaustion the little fellow rallied and was sufficiently convalescent at Christmas to enjoy the tree prepared for the children, and is now fully recovered. Had the child been at home what mother could have done this? A few moments of helpless agony and when the young life had fled some would have endeavored to comfort that mother with the old story, "The wisdom of Providence and you are wicked to mourn," when, in truth, it was the sad ignorance of the mother; she would have given her life, if necessary, but could not give the boy a simple pressure of her hands that would have saved him.

The general idea of many concerning hospitals is like my own before good fortune, I am now tempted to deem it, sent me into one a patient. When there was no other alternative but St. Luke's Hospital I accepted my fate much as the condemned man does his sentence, and though bravely endeavoring to maintain calmness the change from hotel to hospital well nigh finished what disease had relentlessly begun.

Recovering from the dazed condition, I found myself in a home-like room, the stiffness of a hotel apartment lost in the dainty appointments and cheerful arrangement. I soon began to feel at home, and before the day had passed found myself hoping to live and enjoy this quiet nook—at least a week! The clean bed afforded such a sense of comfort that without aid of either bromidia or chloral sleep, which had been denied me for weeks, had almost soothed me into rest when I was aroused by the gentle voice of the attendant, who came to tell me I was to be her charge for the present.

A NURSE.

Her very manner inspired trust, her neat uniform of checked gingham dress and a dainty cap pleased the weary brain, and with a feeling of entire relief and a reliance upon her knowledge and experience I was at rest. She became at once friend as well as nurse and her attention was given with but one motive—success without thought of reward. Nothing pertaining to a sick room was permitted in sight, so that in moments of rest from pain one could imbibe a tonic from the cheerful surroundings. Here were home comforts without a thought or care in their provision; here, rest and quiet, undisturbed by well-meaning but useless interruptions lent aid to shattered nerves; here, grave and trying duties were performed with studied effort to avoid a sense of obligation upon the part of the patient; here, intelligent and encouraging replies reassured the fearful, and genuine sympathy dispelled many black shadows of a distorted vision.

It would seem ungrateful not to recover under such care, and one would almost frame an apology to each nurse should grim death succeed in the struggle. During the long nights it was such a relief to know that loved ones were free from weary vigils, and to feel that this duty was cheerfully undertaken by those whose interest and care seemed to center in your individual case, though you knew others were being cared for by them in the same untiring manner. How often one suffers through many hours of a dreary night rather then waken the home watcher whose deep, healthful sleep has overcome the good intentions and rasps upon the nerves of the restless patient, or fills the mind with uncharitable thoughts until perhaps the exaggerated comparisons of other martyrs leave the impression none were greater than yourself.

To the sincere exclamation heard from many a sick room—"save us from our friends"—I would add: Send us to some good hospital.

Believing that many are not as familiar with your own St. Luke's Hospital as it deserves, with the disinterest of a Chicagoan, I would speak its praise.

Under the present management the seventeen rooms furnished by friends as memorials or thank offerings for mercies are available to the public and only need to be seen or occupied to be appreciated.

Free from any disturbing sight or sound one is more secure than at home and chances of recovery doubly sure where proper and prompt attention is given and all antiseptic precautions daily observed. Everything that science and experience can give is at the command of the occupant.

THE PATIENTS.

Among the patients of December were lawyers, railroad officials, physicians and physicians' wives, business men and women, teachers, women of independent means and others. Money is the equivalent offered for care and advantages in this department, and but poorly repays the debt and obligation.

There is another department in this noble institution where charity opens the door and bids all who need just such care and comforts above mentioned to enter and welcome. Last year seventy-one unfortunates were cared for and, in many instances, not only restored to health, but set upon their feet again in their various occupations. Physicians and the hospital management cooperate to afford help to the worthy, and the surgical ward especially is constantly filled with grateful occupants.

The children's ward is a paradise for suffering little ones; the five cots are generally all occupied by brave little men and women. For the impatient or discontented man or woman a lesson of value may be learned by one visit to this department. Without the nervous apprehension or foolish prejudice of adults these patients rapidly improve under treatment and a fatality among them is a rare occurrence. The youngest, a German boy of about 3 years, speaking only the native language, was given German speaking nurses and it is needless to relate his entire contentment, ultimate recovery and reluctance to leave the institution.

The following case is one of many at the hospital. A young doctor procured admission for one of his patients; she was miserably poor, had been shamefully ill-treated by her drunken husband; her death was certain if allowed to remain in the wretched home and her condition so alarming that recovery any way seemed improbable. When admitted she was accompanied by the intoxicated husband, and her fear of him prompted the management to protect her by refusing him admittance. The kindly help was of no avail to save life as she lingered but a few days. It seemed that nothing had been accomplished, but all doubt of good done was dispelled when one of the nurses said: "That poor woman was very grateful, she expressed herself so to me and told me how comfortable the bed was, and how peaceful everything seemed after the turmoil she had left." To make a dying woman's couch a peaceful one is surely something!

THE TRAINING SCHOOL.

St. Luke's Training School, less than one year in existence, is one of the chief features of the hospital. It was first decided to make the term one year of study, during which time the nurses were to give their services in return for board, lodging, in and outdoor uniform and a certificate after examination, if merited. Now a second year is determined upon, when the same privileges will be given, $5 monthly added for small personal expenses and a higher examination with diploma. Twenty-nine candidates out of 200 applications have been received; the present corps includes daughters from the families of the best people, a rector's daughter, an ex-school teacher, the daughters of business men and many women of some means vie with each other in the conscientious performance of duties and the excellence and perfection in study. Prompted by higher motives than the actual reward for services rendered and without using the work as a temporary business, while they await matrimony, the young ladies are without exception as earnest and enthusiastic as any medical student.

The course of study includes physiology, anatomy, chemistry, therapeutics, materia medica and obstetrics, together with preparation of foods. The nurses assist in all surgical operations and devote one evening each week to dissection. Lectures by the regular staff are given bi-weekly, while the instruction and direction of the school is in charge of Miss M. J. Kober, a graduate of St. Luke's Hospital of Chicago, who opened the school, and to her efficient and untiring work much of the success is due.

St. Luke's is properly an Episcopalian institution and an especial care of Bishop Tuttle, but it is greatly indebted to all churches for favors and aid granted. An idea of the different denominations cared for may be gained by the following month's record, taken at random: Episcopalians, 11; Baptist, 3; Roman Catholic, 6; Hebrew, 1; Presbyterian., 1; Methodist, 1; no religion, 6; while Quakers, Swedenborgians and a Russian Mennonite have enjoyed its care from time to time.

Like all such institutions, more good might be done if power was not lacking. The will is there, but handicapped in many ways. The Mercy Cot is not fully endowed, and to those who are looking about for a grateful beneficiary, allow me to commend St. Luke's Hospital. A few dollars as thank offerings for some mercy shown will not be missed from your pockets, and will help in providing the comforts and luxuries so acceptable in illness.

"Inasmuch as ye have done it to the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me." ANTIQUE.

"Primm's Pharmacy,"

One of the oldest and best known retail drug establishments in the city, situated on the corner of Fourteenth and Washington avenue, has been purchased outright by Mr. W. A. Stuart, who has been connected with it in the capacity of prescription clerk and manager for the past ten years. This house has always enjoyed an enviable reputation built up largely by the late Hubert Primm who founded it and most successfully continued by [illegible], its present owner.

F. W. MEISTER, President. JOHN WAHL, Vice-President. RICHARD HOSPES, Cashier. H. HUNICKE, Assistant Cashier.

GERMAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

Merchants' Exchange Building, Cor. Third and Pine Sts.

ORGANIZED 1853. CAPITAL, $250,000. SURPLUS, $436,237.49.

DIRECTORS.

F. W. MEISTER, JNO. WAHL, A. NEDDERHUT, LOUIS FUSZ, CHAS. F. ORTHWEIN, J. G. GREER, A. BOECKELER, WM. KOENIG, RICHARD HOSPES.

This institution retains its original title. Has successfully passed through all financial panics (including 1857) to date, and is now, without change of name, the oldest banking institution in the State of Missouri.

1853. COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS. 1891.

1st Statement	May 31, 1853.	June 2, 1863.	May 28, 1873.	June 5, 1883.	January 15, 1891.
Assets.					
Loans and Discounts	$ 400.00	$385,327.23	$1,450,716.69	$1,833,544.41	$2,634,881.53
Mo. State and St. Louis City Bonds	....	95,058.75	432,001.25	451,000.00	534,500.00
Real Estate	....	49,639.02	38,291.16	63,534.76	39,915.04
Cash and Sight Exchange	13,503.57	452,615.36	364,818.34	512,021.90	897,167.19
	$13,903.57	$982,640.36	$2,285,827.44	$2,860,101.07	$4,106,463.76
Liabilities.					
Capital	$ 5,000.00	$ 60,000.00	$ 60,000.00	$ 250,000.00	$ 250,000.00
Surplus	27.57	42,134.25	62,040.66	182,540.93	436,237.49
Deposits	8,876.00	880,506.11	2,162,886.78	2,427,560.14	3,420,226.27
	$13,903.57	$982,640.36	$2,285,827.44	$2,860,101.07	$4,106,463.76

☞Accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals Solicited.

FINANCIAL.

Local Bonds and Stocks For Sale.

150 shares Lindell Street Railway Co.
200 shares Exposition stock.
25 shares National Bank of Commerce.
20 shares Third National Bank.
50 shares American Brake Co.
100 shares Mississippi Valley Trust Co.
2 shares Adams Electric Co.
$2,000 St. Louis Street Railway Co. (Broadway line) 6s per cent bonds.
$8,000 Kirkwood (Mo.) 4½s.
$2,500 Grundy County, Mo., funding 5s.
$2,500 Cooper County, Mo., (Pop.) funding 5s.
$2,000 Trenton (Mo.) funding 5s.
$2,000 St. Louis 4s, due 1918.

GEO. M. HUSTON & CO.,
Bonds and Stocks, 305 Pine St.

Monthly quotation circular mailed free. A large line of first-class securities always on hand.

L. A. COQUARD,
INVESTMENT BROKER
124 North Third Street.

Bonds and stocks of every description bought and sold outright or on commission. Will be pleased to serve you.

Saml. A. Gaylord. John H. Blessing.
GAYLORD, BLESSING & CO.
307 OLIVE ST.
DEALERS IN HIGH-GRADE BONDS.
Suitable for Savings Banks and Trust Funds.

EDWARDS WHITAKER. CHAS. HODGMAN.
WHITAKER & HODGMAN.
Successors to
MATTHEWS & WHITAKER,
BOND & STOCK BROKERS,
800 N. FOURTH ST., - St. Louis.

FLOUR AND GRAIN COMMISSION.

A. N. EATON. J. R. CRANDALL. J. S. McCLELLAN.
EATON, McCLELLAN & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION.
Grain and Flour Specialties.
4 S. Commercial st., St. Louis, Mo.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

L. HAKE & SON,
Commission and Provision Merchants.
819 N. 3d st. & 816 N. 4th st., St. Louis, Mo.

EUGENE G. WEIDNER
COMMISSION CO.,
903 and 905 N. 3d st., St. Louis, Mo.
Special attention given to the sale of wheat, oats, corn, fruit, wool, feathers, hides, bacon, lard, butter, eggs, poultry, game, furs, Tyres, etc. 1-7

WM. J. HAYNES & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Specialties, Wool, Hides, Furs and Produce
12 S. Main st., St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS PRODUCE COMMISSION CO.
OSCAR HEIL, Manager.
Fruits and Vegetables.
Consignments solicited.
17 1027 N. Third st., St. Louis, Mo.

T. C. TAYLOR & CO.,
Grain, Hay, Seeds, Wool, Hides, Furs, Etc. Track Stuff a Specialty.
Consignments of all kinds solicited.
114 Pine st., St. Louis, Mo.

ESTABLISHED 1884.
WM. BRAY & CO.,
General Commission Merchants.
1 226 Market st.

ESTABLISHED 1878.
MICHENFELDER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Wool, Hides and Country Produce.
Consignments and correspondence solicited.
x6 3 N. Main st., St. Louis, Mo.

WHOLESALE FRUIT DEALERS.

GUNN FRUIT CO.
WHOLESALE
Foreign, Florida and California Fruits, Nuts, Etc.
938 and 940 N. 3d st.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ESTABLISHED 1838.
GREELEY-BURNHAM GROCER CO.,
Staple and Fancy Groceries.
1-7 618 to 622 N. 2d st.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

ESTABLISHED 1845. INCORPORATED 1885.
J. S. MERRELL DRUG CO.,
Wholesale Druggists.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

A "Novelty."

This is not a "novelty" in the sense of a new thing, for it is a picture of the gold tie-

[Gold Tie-Clasp Taken at Waterloo From the Carriage of Napoleon.]

clasp that was taken from Napoleon's lumbering old carriage captured at Waterloo. The bees were of fine gold. In this some of our local jewelers may find a suggestion.

Would He Get Married if He Were?

From the Atchison Globe.

No man is really wise until he has been married.

Excepting Constancy.

From the Atchison Globe.

There is nothing improbable to [illegible] woman.

TRADE TOPICS.

A REVIEW OF MARKET CONDITIONS FOR THE PAST WEEK.

The Boom in Wheat Over—Shorts All Run In—Corn Holds Its Own—So Do Oats—Something in Cotton—The Flour Trade—Local and Outside Gossip.

The bull cyclone has blown itself out. Perhaps it should be compared to a furious fire that burns itself out for lack of fuel to feed upon. For the old 85c and 95c shorts, or most of them at any rate, were driven in by the sharp sudden upward rise in price. John W. Kauffman, who was supposed at one time to be short several million bushels, mostly the May option, it is believed, is out of most his wheat. John Thyson, one of the redoubtable and at one time all-conquering "Art Club," ordered all his trades closed, though settling in a highly honorable and satisfactory manner with his creditors. The two other members—Frank Ryan and Fred Puff—of the "Art" may have and probably did cover a considerable portion of their short wheat, though they are still credited with a large shortage in July. As for their followers and tailers-on, most of them went out a-flying, where they were not forced or frozen out. There is no denying the fact that St. Louis traders were heavily hit by the large advance. It is estimated that this market blew in between $500,000 and $750,000 through the late boom. But the clearing out of the short interest has given the advance a good backing. The highest figures were seen on Monday when May sold at $1.02½ and July at 92c, a rise from the bottom of 9½c for the former and 8½c for July. Since then the market has been settling slowly downward until yesterday, when it went down with a rush, May selling at 97½c and July at 87½c. On yesterday's "curb" the latest figures were 97½c May and 87½c July, and these were 2½@3c below Saturday's closing. Trading dropped off greatly and was nowhere near what it was during the advance, nor near approaching, either, the period anterior to the late "razzle." The country did start in buying after the market got near the top, getting most its wheat around the fancy figures, but doing next to nothing now, probably having its brief bit of enthusiasm cooled by the subsidence of the boom. Already long seem to have all the wheat they care about carrying, and are now looking more for a good, hard spot to unload upon than adding to their lines. This hard spot shows no signs of developing, as there are no large number of shorts as yet to be run in and buy this wheat, and the wonderfully strong bull influences that came to the front during the advance have disappeared or turned out to be the merest shadowy illusions. Where that extraordinary cash demand is is difficult to discover. It is not here in St. Louis; Minneapolis has stopped describing it in the glowing colors she lately painted it in; New York hasn't a word to say regarding it and seldom mentions an export sale. Chicago alone buys in a sale of 80 or 90 cars No. 3 red at fancy prices, but fails to stir up any real enthusiasm. This cash demand having served its purpose is probably shelved for a more auspicious occasion. The extraordinarily full receipts at Northwestern points, the increased arrivals here and the facts that receipts at most of the primary points run ahead of the shipments, together with the dullness of ports from the seaboard and the hold-off attitude of European buyers is having a discouraging and depressing effect that daily grows more and more perceptible. The bulls will either have to work up a demand that will show what it really is by a good clearing out of stocks, or else get the market oversold again, if they wish to get a good grip on the market again and a chance to bulge prices. Some of the longs here and elsewhere are beginning to grow somewhat restive at the change in conditions, and would be rough on them but not at all improbable, if they had to unload as rapidly on a breaking market, as the shorts had to climb out on the late advance. So far the local bears show no great disposition to dip in as free sellers, and take a hand in slugging the market. They have not gotten over their late thrashing and are cautious to the verge of timidity. Crop conditions are so perfect and market conditions changed so decidedly to the bearish side that the crowd may at any moment become as confident the price was going to 85c for May and 75c for July, as they were less than two weeks ago. Then some more plunging on the short side, another oversold market and another bull campaign. It is a far cry to foretell the future, so uncertainty of a big crop and the ups and downs between now and then will be many and, at times, startling. Yesterday's tumble reawakened the old bear feeling and brought out livelier and larger short selling than at any time since the late advance set in. A further tumble will start the sluggers to work at the market again.

* * *

The advance to above $1 not alone drove in the shorts, but it deadened the cash markets and attracted larger receipts than have been seen in a long time past. Bulls claim that a great proportion of the present receipts is low grade wheat—the sweepings of the country bins—or white wheat from the Pacific Coast, hard winter from Kansas and spring wheat from Nebraska. The actual fact is the country is tributary to this market has loosened up on its holdings and is rushing its wheat in to take advantage of present prices. During the past week primary receipts 162,690 bu, a gain of 65,770 bu over the preceding week and 73,000 bu larger than corresponding week last year. Out of the total 194 cars inspected for week, only 7 cars was shipping stock, and of these 57 cars Pacific Coast wheat, while 114 cars, or 70 per cent of the whole, graded No. 2 red. This is a sufficient answer to the bulls' claim. Notably cut down the late advance was the demand from Southern mills. Chas. F. Burr & Co., who had a large line bought for Tennessee mills, sold the wheat out at the higher prices on the market, and have since bought very little back. Conner Bros., who purchase for Kentucky mills, took comparatively few cars to what they had been buying, and other Southern buyers shut off altogether. As for the local millers, they only took what their absolute requirements demanded. Only for the high price that mill feed commands, some of them affirm they could not run at all, as they are selling more than half their output. They also state that country mills are offering flour 15c per bbl cheaper than they can afford to sell at, which interferes greatly with their trade. The increased receipts have rendered millers mere independent of the holders of stock. The effect of this has been that where the holders were a short time ago demanding and realizing the May price for No. 2 red this side, it sold yesterday at 1c below the option, selling at 96½@97c this and 97½c East side. Considerable Pacific coast changed hands, ranging from 93c to 96c.

* * *

Between the fear of manipulation, that the continued light movement from the country and an oversold market would give rare opportunities for, and the generally bearish proclivities of the average city trader, corn speculation has fallen into a state of almost innocuous desuetude. Trade has just simmered along. The country long has probably all he wants and is afraid to sell much short; hence operations in the local pit have been no more than the merest dabbling and the market has been a feebly uninteresting one. About the only question of interest just now is, will "Old Hutch"—"the crazy old man who lost $19,000,000," of a couple weeks ago—be able to hold up or advance Chicago and the markets of the world? The wily old scalper has two facts in his favor just now. One is the light receipts and insignificant stocks everywhere and the other the strong and advancing markets abroad. Liverpool's gain in price during last week being 1½d per cental, equivalent to nearly 1½c per bu. On the other hand is the extreme dullness of the cash demand in all the markets of this country, a dullness that is more likely to deepen than let up in the near future. As is well known the feeding of corn decreases after this month, oats beginning to take its place, more especially in the South, where with warmer weather the consumption of such a heating cereal as corn almost ceases. So, if there is any quantity of corn back in the country, and it does not start in any volume to market until spring, when consumption is small and the next crop's prospects begin to be figured, then something is liable to crack wide open. The 60c men will have to begin pulling for that figure very shortly if they ever wish to see it on this crop. How small the cash demand for corn was in the home market was plainly evident each day in the transactions, a few cars daily filling the buyers up. There was no export buying, and the only purchasers were local manufacturers and feeders and order shippers. So little grade Nos. 2 and 3 were offered for sale, however, that they sold up 2c above the option, the contract grade selling as high as 50½c and No. 3 at 50c, though by yesterday the former had dropped to 49½c and No. 3 to 48c. Offerings of white were so much larger than buyers' wants that that description weakened and yesterday's rates were 53½c cash and 54c bid, a decline of ½@1c from the Saturday previous. The price of white corn has been so much higher here than elsewhere that large sales have been made by the country to this market, and a considerable run of white corn has been started this way. As stated above, speculation has been light, and, as a consequence, there has been no startling changes in the future market. May ranged between 50½c and 51½c up to yesterday, when, along with wheat, it dropped considerably. The lowest price—50¼c—was seen on the curb, and that was ½c lower than the preceding Saturday. Receipts for week were 326,525 bu, against 282,565 bu the week before and 1,679,695 bu for corresponding week last year.

* * *

There does not just now appear to be any probability for very much lower prices for oats unless a severe break in wheat or corn should pull the market down temporarily. Of the extreme shortness of the crop every one is aware who keeps in any way posted. That it has been pretty well marketed seems assured, if country advices are to be believed at all. There have been several good-sized runs to market this season, but receivers do not look for any more. The oats that were forced up for high money have been forwarded to market, sold to the consumer and probably by this time are mostly consumed. Supplies back in the country warehouses or farmers' hands are said to be small and held very tightly, and stocks in primary markets are low. When it is considered that we are now passing through the season of the highest oats consumption and rapidly approaching the season when the consumption of oats increases greatly, going into that period with a small visible and at the tail end of an exceptionally short crop, it hardly seems probable that much lower prices can be seen. An increased demand was seen in the home market last week, several good-sized cars coming from the South and filled and No. 2 sold at 45¾@46c, No. 3 white at 46@46½c and Northern for seed as high as 48c. Week's receipts were 157,000 bu, against 184,945 bu the week before and 168,755 bu for same week last year. Speculation was light and May ranged between 46¾c and 45¾c, selling at latter figure yesterday.

* * *

The receipts of flour for the week were 21,587 bbls, against 24,245 bbls last week; shipments, 52,620 bbls, against 71,065 bbls last week. Output of the local mills, 51,150 bbls against 51,150 last week. There has been little or no export business doing, and though somewhat firmer bids have been received, the advanced views of the buyers were not enough to permit the acceptance of orders, owing to the strength developed in the wheat market in the early part of the week. Since wheat showed a weakening tendency there has been considerable inquiry and offering has resulted without so far resulting in the booking of orders. Ocean freights are reported weak and in some instances lower. This, together with the decline in wheat noted late in the week, should stimulate trade to some extent. The local dealers and receivers have been forced to reduce their prices on the best grades about 10c per bbl. Low grades have not changed. The local millers report more inquiry with a moderately fair business from the South and Southeast. Advices in inquiry for a little increase in orders from the East. Mill feed remains high, which enables the local miller to cheapen the cost of manufacture, which is a large item in the profit of small margins. The general opinion of both millers and receivers is that no improvement can be looked for until the wheat market shows a disposition to hold steady. Stocks here in no section are large, causing the trade to be steady buyers in a small way, to supply their immediate wants. They are, however, not taking any more than they are compelled to have.

* * *

Ever since the failure of Steenstrant last August cotton has been going down and down in price, and the decline has been almost uninterrupted up to the present time. There is no doubt that the crop will prove to be about 8,000,000 bales or even more, but it should be borne in mind that the consumption this season is the largest on record and with the Indian crop 200,000 bales short, and Egypt's crop not to be far below its actual value and it is really artificial means that now hold prices at their low level. When that famous manipulator, Mr. Ranger, was here a short time ago, he advised that the New York stock consists of 20,000 bales good cotton and the balance nondescript. That really means that their contracts represent nothing save a mountain of dirt. Two years ago this SUNDAY Post-Dispatch was the first to call attention to the fact that unless the low grades were properly revised great injury and injustice would be done the entire country. That warning lost nothing to this paper's readers. A similar state of affairs once more confronts the trade. It is a conceded fact that good grades cannot be bought in the New York market within 1½c of their present quotations, while low grades are a drug on the market at ½c below quotations. Unless New York keeps a strict watch over the revision of its grades outsiders had best quit trading in such a market.

Official reports of the growing wheat crop in India make the area this year compared with actual areas as follows:

	1891, acres.	1890, acres.	1889, acres.
Punjab	6,363,000	6,222,000	6,919,000
Northwest and Oudh	4,759,000	4,490,000	4,771,000
Bombay	1,891,000	1,878,000	2,078,000
Berar	800,000	830,000	942,000
Sind	420,000	444,000	283,000
Totals	14,233,000	13,864,000	14,993,000

The outlook in the Punjab reported much more favorable than last year. In the Northwest provinces rain is needed.

Chat From Change.

Bob Golson is the king-pin of the pit, just now. He has been a heavy seller of wheat on this decline and is pressing the game now.

* * *

"I feel like Senator Ingalls," remarked Mr. John Longagain as he came out of the pit Monday morning and wrote down on his card the purchase of the last five wheat he had been short. I am the innocent victim of a bloodless revolution."

* * *

On March 1 the Commercial Board will remove to the room of the Mining Exchange, on the same floor and directly south of their present quarters. The latter will be occupied by Arthur Wiseman as a "bucket shop."

* * *

During the recent hurly-burly in the wheat market a well-known broker was in his office figuring with his book-keeper how much longer his firm could continue to put up margins when the door opened, a small boy put in his head and addressed him with: "Say, mister, do yer want some one to clean out yer office?"

"Clean out hades!" exclaimed the broker. This office is already cleaned out."

* * *

A certain party who, as Tom Francis would say, is a man who trades on the floor, was discussing the market the other day with another trader. The first trader was a bull, who has his wheat bought far above present prices, and he was naturally taking that view in his arguments. In answer to other assertions he made was one that crop prospects were too good to continue and he looked for damage by frost and fly and another short crop.

"Another short crop!" exclaimed the trader he was arguing with. "The Great Maker would not allow two short crops in succession. Don't you believe in a divine Providence?"

"Don't believe in a divine Providence?" exclaimed he in his turn. "Well, if I don't just go and ask the broker who is carrying me."

* * *

Dornbusch says: At last there are signs that the long-continued frost is about to disappear, at least in its most acute form. The agricultural outlook is without marked change. Where snow fell to protect the wheat plants good results are anticipated, but in several counties the crops have been exposed to severe frost, which, coming after partial thaws, cannot fail to have been injurious. In France considerable damage appears to have been done both to wheat and barley, and farmers are considering the necessity of reseeding in the spring.

From the Street.

A Chicago commission man: "You have, I see, something here unknown in South Water street—women trading in poultry, game, eggs, butter, fruits, vegetables, etc., and buying such goods in every commission-house on the street. Now, we never see these customers, the men alone doing all this buying."

* * *

An egg shipper: "I tell you the place to make money buying and shipping eggs is further South. Most anywhere Southwest of us you will see a big margin. Every Southern market now offers a much more inviting field for speculators than this does. The competition here is so sharp and close they can't make a dollar here and have not done so for past five years. The egg dealer who lately said in your columns that big money would be made shipping this season does not know what he is talking about."

* * *

As a result of patronizing a raffle during the past week, Louis Hake, Sr., has secured a magnificent diamond ring, over which he is feeling very jubilant. Tom Connolly is also ahead an elegant pony, as a patron of another raffle. These windfalls come in at a good time, it being difficult just now to enlarge one's assets in any other way.

* * *

The very last man that anybody should attempt to sell a bad or bogus egg to is Henry Broeder, yet Mr. Broeder is the last man that has been favored with some imitation eggs. Mr. B. found a few days ago in a case he purchased from a down-town commission house a gourd just the size, color and shape of an egg. The color, however, was that of a stale or bad egg and did not escape Broeder's eagle eye, and he hereby gives fair warning that no more of them are wanted, nor can they pass muster in his house, whatever they may do elsewhere.

* * *

There are now 110 commission, fruit and produce merchants here using telephones, a tax on the business of $11,000 annually, a sum that should remain in the pockets of the men, who have to work so hard to earn it. No such loss would, as a result of dispensing with it, arise, and a good many are of the opinion that a boy hired by each house would prove more beneficial and all this money would fall into the hands of deserving families instead of the capacious pockets of the grinding monopoly that owns the telephone. There is a bill before the Legislature now for a reduction of cost, but the street talk man is betting that it will be suppressed by interested parties before it ever becomes a law. It will be well to watch its course at Jefferson City.

* * *

The New York Fruit Trade Journal says that the largest cargo of Valencia oranges ever consigned to one house was received one day last week by a New York firm, and amounted to 24,000 cases oranges and the prices at which they sold averaged $3.37 per case. The St. Louis firm who would be in receipt of this much fruit in one day would be exceedingly busy, not only then but for many weeks afterwards, over this one consignment. The same journal states that there is due in this country direct from Sicily during February, over 109,000 boxes and 3,000 half boxes oranges and 75,000 boxes lemons.

* * *

Two well-known Third street potato dealers in passing down Fourth street a few days ago on their way to the Exchange discovered in a jeweler's window a diamond pin that took their fancy. They gazed at it in silent admiration and then concluded to go inside and ask the figures. They learned they could secure it at $85. They were engaged in close conversation for awhile and then asked if that was the bottom. Finding they were anxious to buy the dealer dropped $10. Then began a very critical examination of the sparkler, and once more the dealer was requested for a further decline, and he finally yielded and made it $65. Then began a shuffle in the various pockets to funds, but enough could not be raked out. Finally one remarked: "I will loan you enough to buy it." "Why, I thought you wanted to buy it and was going to loan you." Why, no, I don't want it." The look of painful disquiet that spread over the dealer's face can be imagined. Exit potato dealers feeling rather cheap.

* * *

A new law or ordinance was passed last November by the City Council of Chicago covering or regulating the sale of packages containing fruits, vegetables, etc. The law also aims to kill the business of crooked packing practiced so often by shippers and declares that all berries or other fruits, whether fresh, dried or preserved, when sold or offered for sale in packages, shall be of equal quality throughout the package. The law aims to stamp with so many irregular packages that no deception shall be practiced, says that barrels, bushels, or some aliquot part of a bushel, dry measure, must be used. This will do away with the basket or boxes containing one-fifth or one-sixth of a bushel, and similar uncertain quantities, which are frequently sold for larger quantities. The box and basket factories are up in arms against it as they assert they will be compelled to change their machinery and revolutionize their whole business to meet the demands of the new ordinance.

* * *

The market continues bare of strawberries, although we were receiving plenty of them daily a year ago from Florida. Early Southern vegetables are also scarce, showing that more winter weather has been prevailing South than formerly. Cabbage is coming from New Orleans and very fine for early receipts, and the prices, $2.50 to $3 for the best, are much higher than ruled a year ago. The only new tomatoes offered are the Bermuda stock. Cauliflower is coming just now from home-growers and the Southern shippers also, and so is lettuce, beets, celery, radishes, carrots, parsnips, etc. There has been considerable inquiry for cucumbers, but they are accessible only to men with fat pocket-books—$2.50 to $2.75 per doz. Advices from many Southern points show that the new potato crop is quite large, and receiving the first attention at the hands of growers.

* * *

Charley Taylor was up in Chicago some time a go and while down on South Water street discovered quite a number of Chinamen passing through the crowd, each one having a live duck. He had not noticed this trade in St. Louis and determined to find out the whereas of the when in the case he finally located the duck trader. The Chicagoan confided to Charley some startling information on the subject showing the whiciness of everything and other interesting details, and how to secure their trade. On their return to St. Louis Charley humped himself at his desk several evenings sending out postals with the necessary Chinese hieroglyphics, and when Charley is an adept, and to the surprise of Mr. Taylor's competitors in business, a steady stream of Mongolians can be seen daily going to and from the commission house. Dead ducks, however, are not wanted, only live ones, and no pig-tail buys over one. What do they do with them? Well, now, that's a snap the street talk man is not going to give away, and the reader desiring to pursue the subject further must see Charley.

* * *

The late failures on South Water street, Chicago, embraces M. E. Luddington & Co., Woodley Bros., Chas. Schreiber & Co. and Robert W. Brandt. These four firms failed since the 1st of January and before that Chas. E. Rosenthal "done up" the street for quite a sum. Rosenthal's case was brazen and cheeky and he went to work very systematically to rob the public and was very successful. He began business there only a year ago, with check and assurance about all his capital. He paid cash at first and was so exceedingly prompt in meeting his engagements that he was regarded a desirable customer, and bills came only on Monday mornings, the usual time on the street. He made an equally favorable impression with his bankers and soon induced him to cash drafts against shipments made to New York, Boston and Philadelphia. Having thus established a credit with the bank and every house on the street, he then proceeded to the front for all they were worth. Immediately before Christmas he converted everything in his store to cash, made liberal shipments to the cities named and got drafts against them cashed and owed a long list of firms on South Water street, and hastily and suddenly departed for the East. M. Gray & Co., the big poultry firm, however, succeeded in getting him into the hands of the Sheriff and had him locked up for several days, when he managed to secure bail. Gray & Co. and others he got into on South Water street are evidently determined to make an example of Mr. Rosenthal, and thus prevent others from following in his footsteps. This information is gleaned from the columns of the Produce Trade Reporter.

* * *

The concern known as Moore & Co., which disappeared here a year ago after getting away with a number of confiding country shippers, turned up in South Water street, and if is stated by a party who knew them here that they were the worst of the lot, in the shadow of, one of the firms that failed lately up there. Where will Moore & Co. turn up next?

* * *

The man who figured on the scarcity of apples and other fruits as a basis for much higher prices for oranges, must have learned by this time what a mistake that belief has led to. The belief that oranges would be used largely as a substitute for apples and thus, as a result, be higher than for years, was widespread and was shared alike by the grower and speculator, and there was no dissent or protest against this view of the outlook. Coupled with this general prevailing idea was the light Florida crop to brace up buyers. A good many launched in heavily and a profit followed on what was marketed up to Christmas, but the quantity disposed of up to that time was so small that it arises as a poor offset against the enormous losses clearly visible from the 1st of January up to date, and the only ones to the early buyers is far from closed yet. It is now quite manifest to the most indifferent observer, that the sale of oranges was not benefited much, if any, by the scarcity of apples and other fruits. A review of the rating figures just a year ago as compared with those of to-day shows that prices are now actually lower instead of higher. The orange cannot be used the family for the many purposes for which the apple is available, and when the buyer wants apples the orange will not be accepted as a substitute. The use of the orange is confined to much smaller limits, and its consumption limited regardless of the scarcity of the apple. The Californians will also be compelled to meet a decline instead of what was anticipated, a high, or advanced market, and notwithstanding a smaller Florida yield together with the scarcity of apples, the principal competing fruit, now selling at more than double the usual price—independent of these favorable conditions, the Golden State must accept smaller figures than they secured last year. The "scarcity of other fruits" can therefore be regarded in the future as no safe basis on which to advance the price on oranges. The grape growers in New York and Ohio were led astray by the same idea in the fall yet they failed to average the previous year's prices, which were low, and would not think of selling when the season opened at such figures.

* * *

Messrs. McKenna Bros. review the fur and wool markets as follows: The only change observable in the fur market during the past week was a slight weakness in raccoon, opossum, but as receipts were only moderate no material decline was established. This easiness was due to the fact that stocks of these articles are large here and elsewhere and accumulating. It is estimated that there are now nearly 100,000 raccoon and 125,000 to 150,000 opossum in this market. Prices paid now are been higher than the late sales at London justified, but considerable stock had been taken from here by American coat manufacturers, while speculating exporters also purchased, hoping that the cold, severe winter abroad and the improved condition of European finances would cause an advance at the March sales. Values were thus established on the present basis, but for some reason this demand has fallen off and confidence is therefore shaken in the face of accumulating stocks. There is sufficient demand, ever, to absorb current receipts at about old prices, but heavy offerings would undoubtedly cause a decline, unless there is some increase in the outward movement. The same condition of affairs prevails in other markets, notably New York. The demand continues active for desirable skunk, mink beaver and otter, but gray fox, wolf and wild cat are dull and low priced. These reactions are to be expected after a period of great activity. We do not say any material decline will occur depends almost entirely on the probable European demand, as American fur manufacturers are already provided with good stocks. The advices from abroad are largely responsible for the present hesitation on the part of the majority of buyers.

* * *

Wool continues active and firm and the lightness of receipts and firmness of holders alone prevent large transactions. Stocks in this market, which were estimated to be between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 lbs on Jan. 1, have been largely reduced. Holders have been selling freely all along in view of the approach of the new clip, otherwise a material advance in prices would undoubtedly have occurred. The policy of Eastern manufacturers has been to mix cheap scouring territory wools with the best Australian, claiming that the joint product is cheaper and more satisfactory working material. This explains the active demand for territory stock and the purchase of 1,800,000 lbs Australian for the United States at the London sales up to date. The competition of American, French and German buyers has caused an advance abroad of 2c per pound on wool which our tariff allows to come in. Other kinds are bought cheaper by European manufacturers and sent over to a great extent in the form of goods. If the duty on wool were ad valorem instead of specific, importations would be uniform and not fluctuate wildly around an arbitrary duty limit.

Woolen goods are affected in a similar way and the large stocks taken out of bond previous to Feb. 1 have a considerable influence in keeping prices on a basis of last year's.

* * *

Receipts of wool for the week were 48,104 lbs; previous week, 67,157 lbs; since Jan. 1, 258,001 lbs; same time last year, 394,273 lbs. Shipments for the week were 19,561 lbs; previous week, 310,820 lbs; since Jan. 1, 1,775,628 lbs; same time last year, 1,099,956 lbs.

ON THE STREET.

[The Post-Dispatch quotations are for lots in first hands unless stated otherwise. On orders higher.]

Fruit.

Apples—Receipts, 186 bbls. Selling steadily, but quietly at $3.50@4.50 per bbl for fair to medium varieties and $4.50@5 for fancy. Damaged, small and inferior fruit less. On orders, repacked fruit ranges at $5.50@6.50 per bbl. Sales 2 cars choice varieties on p. i. repacked.

Dried Fruit—Receipts, 305 pkgs, quiet but firm; light offerings. We quote sun-dried apples—Quarters, 9¼@9½c to 10c, latter rate for choice bright; peelings, cores or chopped at 2¾c; sun-dried peaches at 8@9c. Evaporated—Apples: Quarters at 11@12c, rings at 12½@14c, peaches at 12@16c. Old, wormy, damp or wet fruit less, and fancy more. Sales: 12 sks and 1 bbl sun-dried quarter apples at 10c, a few at 9½c (including some dark), 3 sks peaches at 9c, and 8 sks evaporated and some smaller lots at quotations.

Cranberries—Steady, but quiet. New Jersey selling in a jobbing way at $10.50 per bbl and $5.50 per bu box.

California Fruit—We quote: Pears at $2.50@3 per case.

Malaga Grapes—Selling at $8@10 per bbl for choice, to $10 to $12 for fancy tinted stock.

Pine Apples—Havana quotable at $2@3 per doz.

Persian Dates—Quotable at 5@5½c per lb.

Oranges—Supplies large and demand only fair. We quote: Florida at $1.75@3.50 per box, according to number, size and quality; Florida grape fruit at $3.50@4; Tangerine at $4@5 for fair, to $6@6.50 for fancy large; Valencia, 420-size case, at $4.50@5; New Messina at $2.50@2.75—former for 300 and latter for 200-size case.

Lemons—Palermo and Messina in original packages quotable at $3.50 for fair to choice.

Bananas—Quotable at $1.50@2 per bunch for choice on orders.

Cocoanuts—$4 per 100, or $37.50 per 1,000.

Vegetables.

Potatoes—Receipts, 6,450 bu. Quiet, but steady. We quote: Minnesota, Wisconsin or Michigan Peerless at $1.03@1.05, Burbank at $1.01@1.03, Rose at $1, Hebron at 95@97½c, Iowa stock at 90@95c; small and inferior or mixed lots less, and fancy more; Colorado or Jerseys at $1.15@1.20 per bu; foregoing in bulk and delivered. Sales: 1 car very small Michigan Rose at 60c; 1 car Michigan Burbank, 1 car Wisconsin Burbank and 1 Wisconsin ordinary at $1.03; 2 car fancy Michigan Burbank at $1.05—all delivered.

Onions—Receipts, 183 bu. Steady, but demand slow. We quote choice Northern red and yellow at $1.75 per bu in bulk and delivered. Small and inferior less. In bbls at $4.25@4.35 and on orders at $4.50@5. Sale: 1 car yellow and 1 car red and yellow (half and half) at $1.75; 1 car fancy red globes at $1.80—all delivered.

Cabbage—Market steady on old northern stock, but the greater part of this variety will be tossed with frost or inferior in quality. In bulk and delivered, medium stock ranges from $2@27 per ton; fancy more and frozen or inferior less. Choice heads all billed out on orders at $2.50@3 per crate. Quote Southern new at $1.50@2.50 per crate for leafy, green or soft to $2.50@2.75 for choice; on orders, higher. Sale, 1 car Mobile at $2 per crate for leafy and green to $2.50 for choice.

Tomatoes—Southern new quotable at $1 per peck-box; green and ripe.

Rutabagas—Market quiet and demand limited. Northern quotable at 26c per bu in bulk and delivered. On orders at $1.25 per bbl.

Sweet Potatoes—Home-grown quotable on orders at $3.50 per bbl for red and yellow Nansemond and $2.75 for red Bermuda. Southern consigned lots, slow sale.

Celery—Home-grown quotable on orders at 25@50c ₰ bunch for average size to 75@85c for fancy. Southern stock unsalable. No Northern offering.

Cauliflower—Southern quotable at 35@4 ₰ doz for choice large; small and inferior, $1.50@2.50.

Chestnuts—Steady and quotable on orders at $1.50 ₰ bbl. New Southern consigned at 45@50c ₰ doz bunches.

Turnips—Choice home-grown quotable on orders at $2@2.25 ₰ bbl.

Turnips—Home-grown unwashed on orders at $1 ₰ bbl. Consigned Southern lots not wanted.

Lettuce—Home-grown quotable per quotable at $1@1.15 ₰ bu-box; new Southern arriving in only fair order; choice quotable at $5@6 ₰ bbl; heated and poor less.

Rhubarb—Home-grown sells on orders at 75c per dozen bunches for choice.

Asparagus—Home-grown on orders at 75c ₰ dozen bunches for small, to $1 for choice large.

Radishes—On orders, home-grown are quotable at 35c per doz.

Young Onions—Quotable at 15c per doz bunches for home-grown.

Spanish Onions—Quotable at $4 per 3-bu case.

Beets—Old home-grown on orders at $2@2.25 per bbl; new Southern at 40@60c per doz bunches.

Cucumbers—New Southern; choice large quotable at $2.50@2.75 per doz; small and inferior less.

Spinach—Home-grown in shipping order at $1.25 per bbl.

Horseradish—Home-grown at $5@5.50 per bbl, on orders.

Hubbard Squash—Home-grown on orders at $1.25@1.50 per doz.

Oyster Plant—On orders, home-grown at 25@35c per doz.

Sour Bunches—On orders sell at 40c per doz.

Sauer Kraut—Steady at $2 per half bbl and $3.90 per bbl. On orders, 25@50c higher.

Grass and Flax Seed, Castor Beans, Etc.

Grass Seeds—Little offering, and market generally steady, but quiet. The only sales were 2 sks clover at $4.30, and 10 sks do at $4.40.

We quote prime seeds: Clover at $4.40@4.45, timothy at $1.28, red top at 40c, white millet at 45c, Hungarian at 45c.

Flaxseed—Receipts none. Market steady at $1.22.

Hempseed—Last sale at $1.35, sks in.

Buckwheat—Last sale at 45c.

Castor Beans—Receipts, none. Last sale at $1.47½ for prime.

Onion Sets—Last sale at $3 per bu.

Butter and Eggs.

Butter—Receipts, 32,580 lbs. The demand for the best grades of creamery, dairy and roll continued very fair. They are not, however, quotably higher. Should the present healthy demand continue, a slight advance may be looked for in the near future. The medium and low grades continue to show gradual accumulation, and for which there is little or no demand.

CREAMERY.	
Fancy separator and set milk	23 @24
Choice separator and set milk	22 @23
Choice fancy gathered cream	21 @22
Faulty, streaked and off flavor	18 @20
DAIRY.	
Fancy, selected	19 @21
Good to choice	18 @20
Medium	14 @16
Poor, streaked and off flavor	8 @11

Root, squills, sliced, per lb	15
Root, senega, per lb	50
Root, valerian, per lb	30
Saffron, American, per lb	35
Sage, pressed, quarters and halves, per lb	10
Silver, nitat, per oz	80
Soda, bi. carb. Eng., per lb	3½
Seed, anise, per lb	15
Seed, canary, per lb	04
Seed, cardamon, per lb	1 00
Seed, flax, cleaned, per lb	03
Seed, flax, ground, per lb	04
Seed, hemp, Russian, per lb	04
Seed, mustard, white, per lb	07
Seed, mustard, black, per lb	05
Seed, rape, per lb	07
Soap, castile, mottled, per lb	07
Soap, castile, white, H. B., per lb	14
Strychnia, crystal, in ¼, per oz	1 20
Strychnia, powdered, in ⅛, per oz	1 15
Sulphur, flor, per lb	04
Wax, bees, yellow, per lb	30
Wax, bees, white, per lb	50
White precipitate, per lb	1 15
Zinc, sulphate, per lb	10

FOREIGN FRUIT MARKET.

As Reported by Gunn Fruit Co.

Wholesale Foreign, Florida and California Fruits, Nuts, etc., 938-940 N. 3d st., St. Louis.

Feb. 1, 1891.—Trade has moved along in a little better than its usual way during the week just past, and it is generally admitted that the accumulation of stocks has diminished, and that better prices will be realized on oranges and lemons.

Dealers who desire to purchase their fruits in St. Louis may have a special price list mailed them regularly by addressing Gunn Fruit Co., 938-940 North Third street, St. Louis, Mo.

To more systematically review each article we have prepared the following, which reflects the condition of the market as it appears to us at this writing, and we invite your attention to the following detailed report:

Oranges—Florida golden russets, $2.50 to $3.25; brights at $2.75 to $4 per box, according to grades and sizes; Messina at $2.50 to $3 per box, and Valencia cases, $6 to $6.50 per case.

Lemons—A very firm feeling exists in this article and it is likely that a steady advance will be the rule. We quote extra fancy 300s or 360s at $4.25; fancy 300s or 360s at $4; choice 300s or 360s at $3.50 to $3.75.

Bananas continue in abundant supply with heavy demand and firm market, and are quotable at from $1.50 to $2.50 per bunch, according to size, quality, etc.

Grapes—Malaga or Almeria sorts are the only reliable kinds obtainable; quotable at $8 to $12 per bbl as to grade.

Figs—Ex. fancy layers, 16c; fancy, 15c; choice, 14c; bags, 7c; ovals, 3c to 3½c.

Dates—This item having been relieved of all duty by the McKinley act, has touched the popular heart by its seasonable price, and finds a big demand at 5c for best grades and 4c to 4½c ₰ ℔ for poorer qualities.

Cocoanuts—The fancy grades find many friends and a good demand, and while some poor stock is being sold for less, the best sell much more readily at $3.75 to $4 ₰ 100.

Nuts—Almonds—Taragonas, 17c. Brazils present the usual condition of being cheaper in St. Louis than in New York; we quote 16c to 17c for fancy stock. Chestnuts are now to be had at 8c to 10c ₰ ℔ for sound, pecans are to the average dealer the thing "to put your money on." Chicago and Eastern parties having been here and cleaned the platter a week or two ago, and the indications are they will shortly stick the figures up pretty high; walnuts are not high and would seem a good thing for a retailer to push at present prices, quotable Sorrenobles and Naples at 15c, best Californias, 13c; French, 10c.

Lumber.

Reported by the Russell-Massengale Commission Co., lumber commission merchants, southwest corner Main and Olive.

We note a very quiet closing of the week in the lumber markets. Arrivals have been light, both by river and rail, on account of bad country roads, caused by wet weather. We expect light receipts, balance this month, and perhaps next, much depending on the weather. We quote:

Poplar Boards and Squares—Good grades, $25@28, and $14@16 for clear and common; for poor stock, $2@3 less.

Cypress—Demand light; 2½@3-in., $27@28, and $17@18 for first and second and common; for first and second, $26@27, and $10 less for common.

White Oak—Wanted. Quartered, 1 in. and 2 in., $37@38, and $18 for clear and common. Plain sawed, 3@4-in., $28@29, and $18 for clear and common. For 1@2-in., $1@2 less. In wagon stock—Bolsters and reaches, $26 and $16 for clear and common; tongues, $35; felloes, 60@65c per set, 1¾@2⅜ in.

Red Oak—We note but little difference in price, except for wagon material.

Walnut—Firm, at $70@75; $40@45 and $20@22.50 for first and second, common and culls.

Cherry—$70@72.50, $40 and $20.

Ash—In demand; 2@4-inch $26@29 for first and second, and $18 for common; for 1@1¼-inch, $26@27 and $16@17.

Hickory—Boards—1@2 in., $32.50@35 and $18 for first and second and common. Axles, $35 and wanted.

Sycamore—Quartered, $24@25.; plain, $13@14; in demand.

Red Gum—Wanted—Dry stock—$22@12 for 1@2 in.; stock light.

Cottonwood—Quiet; for green stock, $11@12; dry worth $1 more.

Maple—Dull; $13@14 for mill run.

Elm—$12@13 and dull.

Yellow Pine—Quiet and dull; rough 1x4 strips wanted; $10 and $10.50 for clear and common; dry finish, 1x8 and up, $22 and $11; d. and m., 8x4, clear, $18@18.50; star, $17; and common, $12.50; ceiling and partition on orders.

The Chicago Markets.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 7.—This has been a memorable week in wheat speculation. The market declined from Monday morning until Saturday afternoon, opening within 1c of the top and closing within 3c of the bottom for May. A great mass of long wheat was sold out above $1, and great lines of short wheat were bought in above a dollar. The bull dealers then threw out and sold short or stood aside, feeling certain that a reaction would follow. In this they were not disappointed. At first the market settled of its own weight. Then heads were bandaged and arms in slings, hobbled into the pit on crutches and resumed their campaign of short selling.

The market kept on sinking and to-day inside figures were reached on sales of prime wheat and indications of a general rainfall on the Pacific coast, on a revival of the big Northwestern movement, on disappointing exports and on prospects that the visible supply would show little, if any, decrease next Monday.

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The foreign markets reflect the weakness on this side, and there is said to be a marked decrease in the inquiry for flour.

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The news from the Northwest looks very much as though made to order. They are crafty lot over there, and have repeatedly worked the Chicago market to the queen's taste to suit their own selfish purposes; there is good reason to believe that they are up to a game now.

It is known that farmers' deliveries of spring wheat have dwindled away to almost nothing, yet the increasing receipts at Minneapolis impress the public with the notion that the fountain of everlasting supplies had broken out afresh. The stuff in reality comes from country warehouse stocks and simply counts as a forward move of already enumerated grain.

The big millers and grain buyers of the Northwest very plainly see the end of their rope, and, realizing that there is little wheat left in farmers' hands they are naturally figuring on taking off their hedges and standing pat on their cash property. What is more natural than to rush a lot of wheat into Minneapolis, work down the futures in this market and fill their outstanding contracts? That is just what they have done and are doing. They have made a Sept. market and are covering.

* * *

The mob is now savagely bearish, just as it was boisterously bullish last Monday. It is safe to bet that the mob is dead wrong nineteen times out of twenty. "Old Hutch" has been in wheat and corn on a large scale for two weeks. He profited immensely by the May boom in wheat and for a man who was advertised two weeks ago as crazy and broke, he seems to be doing quite well. Three weeks ago the veteran told Pardridge he wouldn't be as big as a small quail in thirty days and within two weeks from the date of the prophecy Pardridge was admittedly loser to the tune of $550,000, and was going around giving his notes to square with a number of his brokers.

"Old Hutch" is a bigger man drunk, crazy or broke than any one of the endless procession of gallery-playing plungers who have passed in review before him in a dozen years. He has outlasted them all. As for Pardridge, he is far from broke. He has followed the practice for years of salting away a part of his winnings in real estate, and he now has a $3,000,000 wife with a $250,000 rent roll. If he should go on the shoals he might get car fare anyway from his wife. As he was in the market again to-day in a big way he has probably made a raise somewhere.

* * *

Exports from both coasts this week equal 1,300,000 bu, or 900,000 bu less than a year ago, but "Bradstreet's" figures exports since July 1 at 60,000,000 bu, against 65,000,000 bu a year ago.

* * *

Deductions based upon government estimates and accepted data relating to home consumption go to show that on March 1 there will be 60,000,000 bu of wheat less in the country than on the corresponding day last year and allowing nothing for export from March 1 next to July 1, a period of four months, reserves will be 25,000,000 bu below last year's meager supplies. These are things that will count later. A bitter cold wave is on the way from the Northwest, a regular blizzard.

* * *

No new features of interest have developed in corn or oats. Trade is moderate, receipts are moderate and speculative temper is quiet.

* * *

The second stage of decline and liquidation has set in in provisions. The big movement of hogs keeps up and is a way to blast the hopes and exhaust the patience and the purses of the bears. A great mass of stuff came out to-day on stop loss orders. It was caught by the shorts, and, but for the support given by that element, the market would have gone to smash. As it was, pork closed 20c lower than yesterday, lard 10c lower and ribs the same.

* * *

An enormous business was done in provisions to-day, and the blue chips were flying thick. Three or four hundred thousand barrels of long pork are hanging by the gills and must come out before there can be any good in the product. Local stocks of product are 295,000,000 lbs, against 282,000,000 a month ago and 16,000,000 a year ago.

Stocks at outside points are good, the consumptive and shipping demand is only moderate and the supply of raw material apparently without end. Local receipts next week are estimated at 210,000.

...and SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH is the ...n St. Louis with a proven circu-

IN LITERARY PASTURES.

SOME NEW BOOKS OF VARIOUS KINDS FOR YOUNG AND OLD.

Dr. William Everett's New Boys' Book—"The Doctor's Dilemma," by Hesba Stretton—"The Taking of Louisburg"—Latest Magazines—Literary Gossip.

Although "Thine, Not Mine," was written during a fit of illness, it is thoroughly vigorous and healthy. It is a sequel to "Changing Base," a boys' story by the same author, Dr. William Everett, published twenty years ago. During a recent illness, the scenes and characters of the earlier work "floated before his mind and gave rise to the notion of reviving the old personages and tracing what the boys of his earlier writings might be as men and fathers." In this book the characters of "Changing Base" reappear with other new ones. The author's object was to display the repulsiveness of a selfish or rather self-concentrated temper. He takes a boy in many ways likable and agreeable, but who is a source of anxiety to his parents, because of his thoughtfulness for himself and forgetfulness of others. The character is followed to some developments apparently unnatural, but the author justifies himself by an appeal to his own experience as a schoolmaster. The book is thoroughly wholesome and none better can be found by parents to place in the hands of a son too much given to self love. It has also the added merit of being written by one evidently in sympathy with boy nature. Boys will recognize the author as their friend. ["Thine, Not Mine." By William Everett. Roberts Bros., Boston.]

* * *

"The Doctor's Dilemma," by Hesba Stretton, is a novel full of dramatic incidents. It sustains its interest throughout and although often clogged by too much detail and disfigured by improbabilities which tax the reader's patience as well as his credulity, it is a good, readable book. It is the story of a persecuted wife who flees from her husband and takes refuge among the peasants of Guernsey, where she is cared for tenderly and protected for a time by a faithful fisherman who conceals her in his cottage. While there she wins the love of a physician who is called to attend her during an illness. To him she reveals her identity. She is discovered by her husband and again disappears. The doctor again finds her, and the two are united after a series of dramatic disappearances and misunderstandings, the husband having meanwhile happily died. The peasant characteristics of Guernsey and the adjacent islands are exhibited with a lively faithfulness which comes only from an intimate acquaintance. If the author were as well acquainted with the facts of the law she would have escaped some absurdities. No country is so barbarous that a wife must seek refuge in flight and concealment from a brutal husband. Nevertheless, the book is rather interesting, and if the reader can pardon its length, he will no doubt—skipping now and then—pursue the story to the end. ["The Doctor's Dilemma." By Hesba Stretton. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.]

* * *

The "Taking of Louisburg," by Samuel Adams Drake, is a valuable addition to the series of historical studies entitled "Decisive Events in American History," published by Lee & Shepard. Mr. Drake's essay opens with a short description of the condition of the coast defenses of America prior to 1745, and a glance at the political situation in Europe. The defenses of Louisburg are fully described and the importance of that stronghold in American history is clearly set forth. It is a significant, though inconspicuous fact, that although colonial interests in those days were the footballs of European diplomacy, it more than once happened that events in America exercised a determining influence over European politics. Louisburg was captured by the English colonists without any aid from the mother country. The expedition was conceived by a citizen of New England and planned and organized by New England energy. Although the conquest of the fortress was fruitless, it being returned to France at the conclusion of the war, the success which then crowned the daring and untaught skill of the colonists was not without momentous consequences. It gave them the self confidence which always follows success and gave them an inkling of their own power. Mr. Drake is right in considering the taking of Louisburg as the event of its epoch so far as the colonies were concerned. "In the trenches of Louisburg was the training school for the future captains of the republic." Although mainly descriptive, Mr. Drake's little book exhibits the historical connection between the Louisburg expedition and subsequent events and is therefore to be commended as a study with historical value. ["Taking of Louisburg," by Samuel Adams Drake. Lee & Shepard, Boston.]

* * *

The Boston School Supply Co. have issued in their "Boston School Series," a little book of fables, anecdotes and stories, for the purpose of composition. The stories are gathered from all quarters of literature, told simply and clearly, and each is followed by a suggestive outline to aid the little students in composition in reconstructing the story for themselves. The editor rightly holds that a child cannot begin too early to learn composition. As soon as he can write the child should be taught to express himself as well on paper as orally. These exercises are well selected for the purpose in view, and will, no doubt, be of considerable assistance to the teacher. ["A New Book of Fables, Anecdotes and Stories," for the purpose of composition. Boston School Supply Co., Boston.]

* * *

"Aunt Dorothy" is an old Virginia plantation story. It was published a few months ago in *Harper's Monthly*, where it attracted considerable attention and excited favorable interest. It is now reprinted in a tasteful form and is well illustrated. Mistress Dorothy Clayborne, or Aunt Dorothy as she is affectionately called by the blacks on the plantation, is threatened with speedy death, but instead recovers, and moved by a queer but characteristic whim, insists that the guests whom she had ordered bidden to the funeral be invited to the house, where the clergyman preaches from the text designed for the funeral sermon. The occasion is taken to announce the engagement of Lucian Clayborne and his cousin, Annis. The story is slight and of little interest. As a study of character, however, it is charming. It is valuable, too, as a faithful exhibition of a type now fast passing away. ["Aunt Dorothy." By Margaret J. Preston. A. D. F. Randolph & Co., New York.]

* * *

G. W. Dillingham, New York, announces "Her Husband's Friend," by Albert Ross, the author of "Thou Shalt Not," etc. This is the fifth book of the Albatross Series by the same author, which in twenty-two months has had a sale of 365,000 copies, and there is yet no falling off in the demand.

* * *

Edgar Fawcett has written so much and so well that anything from his pen would be sure to claim attention, but nothing he has written has led the public to expect such a remarkable story as that which opens in the February number of the *Century*. In this he has branched out into the field of speculative history and in "The Pink Sun" has given the most original of all his varied works. It is a book which will compel attention.

* * *

Belford's Magazine for February opens with an article by Gen. Trumbull on "Lincoln at Richmond; Admiral Porter's Mistake." Mr. Edmund E. Sheppard contributes "The McKinley Bill and Imperial Federation," while H. L. Aldrich asks, "Is There an Open Polar Sea?" Other articles are: "The Germ Theory and Dr. Koch's Discovery," "Popular Science and Housekeeping in Havana," the latter by Adam Badeau.

* * *

"Nature's Wonder Work" is the title of some "Short Life Histories in the Insect World" by Kate R. Lovell which the Cassell Publishing Co. have ready. In this book the author's aim is to interest the reader in what are called the "useless insects." The information has been collected from the best authorities and may be relied upon. It is just the book to place in the hands of the young to teach them that the most despised creatures have their use in the world and should not be wantonly destroyed.

* * *

The *North American Review* for February has an unusually rich list of articles. A most interesting group of reminiscences is "Gettysburg Thirty Years After," called forth by the visit to the battle ground by the Count of Paris last October. The contributors are the Count of Paris, Gen. O. O. Howard, Gen. Slocum and Gen. Abner Doubleday. In the next number contributions from Gen. Sickles, Newton and others will appear. Right Hon. Sir Charles W. Dilke discusses the Talleyrand Memoirs. Other articles are "The Silver Question Again," "Has Christianity Failed?" and "The Deposition of Mr. Parnell," by Jesse Seligman, Ouida and Father Ignatius and Mr. Justin McCarthy.

* * *

A portrait of Talleyrand in his youth is the appropriate frontispiece of the February *Century*, in which is given a very full and interesting installment of extracts from the "Talleyrand Memoirs." Napoleon is almost the sole subject of the extracts in this number. The California series reaches the discovery of gold in this number of the *Century*, an account of which is given by John S. Hittel, Esq., the historian, accompanied by attractive illustrations—among them a facsimile entry in the diary of H. W. Bigler (one of the party of discovery) which fixes the date as Jan. 24, 1838, instead of the 19th, as celebrated by the pioneer societies, Edward Eggleston's new story, "The Faith Doctor," begins in this number.

* * *

Nature's Realm for February is full of interesting and useful information concerning the ways of Mother Nature and her works. Zoology, botany and physical science are all represented in papers written in popular style and well calculated to arouse the interest of boys, old and young.

* * *

Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine is a new publication devoted to topics relating to geography and contains what every teacher and student wants to know. The second number, February, has articles on "The Inland Ice of Iceland," well illustrated; "The Nicaragua Canal" and "Popular Mistakes About the Sahara." There are departments devoted to young folks and teachers, besides geographical gossip and a record of geographical progress.

* * *

The first issue of *The Dolls' Dressmaker*, a magazine for girls, is just received. It is designed to help "little women" to spend their time pleasantly and profitably with their dolls. It is a unique idea and certainly deserves success. In the list of contents are "A Doll's Store," "What Dolls Have Done For Poor Children This Winter," the doll's toilet, walking dress and ball costume for lady doll, and others equally interesting to little girls who love dolls.

* * *

In the *Kindergarten Magazine* for February Baroness von Marenholtz-Bulow continues her exposition of "Froebel's System," Louise Parsons Hopkins writes on "The Relations of the Kindergarten to the School Courses" and S. Van Note writes on "Geometric Paper Folding." This magazine is indispensable to the kindergarten teacher and ought to be suggestive and useful to others.

* * *

The always interesting *Homemaker Magazine* opens its February number with a charming article on "Typical Homes of America," by Helen Leah Reed. The home selected for description is "Craigie House," the headquarters of Gen. Washington during the early months of the Revolution, and for fifty years the home of the poet Longfellow. The article is well illustrated. Other interesting articles and stories are "Up to Summerville Gap," by M. G. McClelland; "The Loyal Girl of Winchester," by Rebecca L. Wright Bonsal, and "Some Early Homes of Mankind—The Cave Dwellers," by Frederick Starr. Besides these are many others calculated to please and instruct.

* * *

The *Homiletic Review* for February opens with a strong article by D. S. Gregory, D. D., on the "Divine Authority of the Scriptures vs. Tradition." Dr. Deems discusses "Heredity and Christian Doctrine," and Prof. J. O. Murray writes on "College Pulpits." The number is crowded with many other articles of interest and value to clergymen.

* * *

Dr. W. L. Carr's exhaustive article on "Croup as a Symptom in Different Diseases," in the February number of *Babyhood*, will be read with the greatest interest by thousands of young mothers. A hardly less important article is that by Dr. Wm. H. Flint on the "Cause of Foul Breath in Childhood." Besides these are many others of importance to mothers. *Babyhood* is indispensable to any well regulated household where there are babies.

* * *

A very successful tableau-entertainment was recently given in New York, the subjects being taken from illustrations in the current magazines. The idea is a simple one and if the subjects are well chosen it can be made very interesting. The Century Co. has prepared a list of suitable pictures with suggestions for any one who wishes to get up the entertainment. They will send it on request.

* * *

Howard Pyle's romance of the middle ages, entitled "Men of Iron," now running in *Harper's Young People*, increases its interest with each succeding chapter. It is a faithful portraiture of men and manners in "Merrie England" during the reign of Henry IV., 500 years ago, and cannot fail to enlist the interest not only of all young readers, but of hosts of older ones as well.

* * *

Herbert D. Ward's story of American school life, "The New Senior at Andover," published by D. Lothrop Co., Boston, is his first individual volume and is appropriately introduced with the simple dedication, "To my wife." This, as all the world knows, is the popular authoress, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.

The second part of a story by Mrs. Burton Harrison, author of "The Anglo-Maniacs" and "Flower de Hundred" is given in the February *Wide Awake*.

* * *

Mr. Rudyard Kipling has re-written and greatly enlarged his novel, "The Light That Failed," which appeared recently as a serial in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. The new edition will be published at once by MacMillan & Co., New York.

* * *

The February number of the Jenness Miller Magazine is a model woman's publication in every respect. Among other articles are "Baby's Inherent Rights," by Ada Cone; "Alpine Divided Skirts," by Celia Logan, and "A Love Test," a story, by Maud Rittenhouse. There are the usual department articles besides a number of new and pretty poems.

* * *

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt has written for the Historic Towns Series, which Prof. Freeman edits, the volume on New York. It will appear shortly. Mr. Roosevelt shows that the intermixture of races is no new thing, the population being quite as heterogeneous in the beginning as it is to-day. It will be published by Longmans.

* * *

Worthington Co., New York, announce "Was It Love?" by Paul Bourget, translated by Camden Curwen. The problem set by the author is, "Is it possible for a woman to be sincerely in love with two suitors at once?" As the inner history of a good and charming woman's heart, overtaken by one of those infatuations that will sometimes besiege the noblest, it may well rank in living interest with anything that has appeared in late years.

* * *

"Is This Your Son, My Lord?" by Helen H. Gardener, has been issued by the Arena Publishing Co. of Boston, Mass. This is the second edition of this notable story and in it the author in a preface of some length explains the object of the book, which she deems necessary, inasmuch as it has been taken so seriously by many people. The volume contains as a front-piece a portrait of the author.

A ROMANCE OF TWO BROTHERS.

BY EDGAR FAWCETT,

Author of "The Confessions of Claud," "An Ambitious Woman," "The Evil That Men Do," "A New York Family," Etc.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

VIII.

Toward evening of the next day Sylvan Maynard began wondering at his brother's absence. Gerald was so apt to drop in of a morning; what meant this failure to present himself? True, his late visits had been brief and his manner while making them had seemed preoccupied, abnormal. But he had always come; he had always evinced a desire to come and warm feeling for the sorrow and sickness by which his nearest kinsman was crushed.

Sylvan had now recovered from his second dismal attack and begun to accept the gray despondency of the life which Lucia's desertion had wrought for him. A certain indignation against her had indeed nerved him like a sort of tonic. She had wronged him infinitely; he meant to try and tear from his heart all craving to look upon her again. Her flight had been a confession of antipathy—of past hypocrisy as well. They needed him at his office down-town. He would make an effort, very soon, and go there. As for the slightest further search—no! He could not force her to come back and live with him, and the self-humiliation of publicly seeking her only to meet repulsion afterward would but increase the burden he now bore.

And yet, whither on the face of the earth had she fled? This question, he well saw, must ceaselessly vex him, like a pebble in one's boot-sole. What conceivable means of livelihood had she found? Must not her Aunt Janet have certainly duped him, lied to him? His indignation strengthened as he grew more and more convinced that this was true.

Three or four days went by, and still Gerald failed to appear. He was now convalescent; he thought of leaving the house on the morrow, and instead of at once going to his office he had resolved first to call upon his

He at Once Went Down Stairs and Received Her.

brother. Somewhat late in the afternoon of the day when this resolve was formed, a servant handed him the card of his wife's aunt, Mrs. Calderly.

He at once went down stairs and received her. The moment they met she gave a little moan and lifted both hands. Immediately afterward, and while they were seating themselves, he observed that she looked sallower than ever and that the eye which had no cross in it was full of distress. Her first words confirmed this impression.

"I have come to you, Sylvan," she said, "in a very miserable frame of mind. Please pardon my—my surprise at your appearance. But I wasn't prepared to find you looking so bad."

"I've been quite ill," he said, curtly, "but am getting on now. Pray, what is your own trouble?" * * * He could not resist adding: "Has some one of your brave army of free-thinkers been deserting your rationalistic banner?"

She astonished him by taking no notice of his satire. "I'm glad you're well enough to see me," she said. "I've something vastly important to tell you. It has been getting me into a dreadful state. I hope it—it will not affect you in the same way."

"Affect me?" Sylvan muttered. His brow clouded. "Ah!" he exclaimed, "it's about my wife! You've heard from her—or perhaps you knew all along just where she was."

Mrs. Calderly clasped her hands together. "I did know! I did know! She was there with me when you came to inquire about her."

"She was in your house! and so you——"

"I told you a falsehood. Yes, I admit that I did!"

Sylvan's eyes glittered and his lip curled.

"This is the sort of conscience," he sneered, "that you find permitted to you by the noble precepts of your beloved philosophers—by Kant and Comte, by Spencer and Huxley! Ah! madam, forgive me if I venture to prefer the poor wisdom of the Ten Commandments!"

"You're horrible severe," she replied, in a voice that seemed like the quiver of her thin lips translated into sound. "You never liked me, and now I've that to contend with at a time when every word I must say will help to make you hate me all the harder. Lucia was in a wretched state—she was a very ill woman indeed—when she came to my house. She pleaded of me not to let you know she found refuge under my roof. That's what she called it—finding refuge under my roof."

"And you didn't exactly detest the phrase, either. I can quite understand that you didn't. Please go on, Mrs. Calderly."

"For a great while she seemed to me on the verge of complete prostration. I believed her mind was going, and yet now and then she would act with such entire sanity that I

"And You Dare to Say It."

again strongly doubted it. She would never leave the two little rooms, mine and hers, which were connected by a door. Sometimes she would pace the floors of both for an hour and more with her hands clasped and her face the picture of despair. She would never tell me just what it was you had done to her. She would merely shake her head and promise me in trembling tones that she would make it all plain by and by."

"And meanwhile," said Sylvan, with hueless face and a voice full of irony, "you were very willing to take on trust any evil tidings regarding my treatment of her. But once more, pardon me. I interrupt you too much."

"Oh," cried Mrs. Calderly, "you make my task bitterer than it is! You heap horrid reproaches on me by your sarcasm. I pitied Lucia—that was all. I meant to advise her returning to you as soon as her mind got back its lost balance. She refused with great obstinacy to see a doctor. Then she fell into a brooding state and I grew still more alarmed, dreading the melancholy form of madness. This was not long ago. One day she suddenly grew violent and talked of you, with a flask of white liquid, waiting somewhere either to pour it down her throat or inject it into her blood, and so poison her."

"Ah!" gasped Sylvan. He rose, and his pale face seemed to grow paler, while a slight, hollow cough caught him, one which his dead mother, had she heard it, might have likened to an echo of his dead father's. "What more, please—what more?"

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For BILIOUS & NERVOUS DISORDERS

Such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Fullness and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness, and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy, Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c.

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they *ACT LIKE MAGIC, Strengthening* the muscular *System*, restoring long-lost *Complexion*, bringing back the *keen edge of appetite*, and arousing with the *ROSEBUD OF HEALTH* the *whole physical energy* of the human frame. One of the best guarantees to the *Nervous and Debilitated* is that BEECHAM'S PILLS HAVE THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PROPRIETARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

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CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH, RED CROSS — DIAMOND BRAND

PENNYROYAL PILLS

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. The only Safe, Sure, and *reliable* Pill for sale. Ladies, ask Druggist for *Chichester's English Diamond Brand* in Red and *Gold* metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other kind. All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers, are dangerous counterfeits. At Druggists, or send 4c in stamps for particulars, testimonials, and "Relief for Ladies," in *letter*, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. *Name Paper.* Sold by all Local Druggists. CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., Madison Square, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

"The doctor whom I called in couldn't quite grasp her case, he said. She had grown quieter by the time he saw her. She had yielded to my persuasions and my servant's, and had let us put her to bed. The doctor gave her some sort of soothing medicine, and left her. That night I was very nervous and hardly slept a wink. The next day she seemed a good deal better until the afternoon, when she began to have the same hallucination about you, and begged me to lock the doors of the bedroom and put the keys in my pocket. But I had no sooner done this than she began to shake with fear that you might be hidden somewhere in the room itself, with the flask of white poison—it was always the flask of white poison. * * * I obeyed this second fit of mania. She had never been at all violent that day, and later, when the doctor came, she produced in both him and myself the belief that she was now truly on the verge of a marked change for the better. He encouraged me, and said he had given her something to make her pass a tranquil night. (Oh, I've never felt till now, with all my respect for the wonders of science, what guess-work, what empiricism, is the craft of all physicians, and how there's nothing certain about them except when they're surgeons, though surgery may kill as often as it cures.) * * * By 8 o'clock that evening—last Wednesday evening, it was—she had fallen into a very placid sleep. I was dreadfully tired, and lay down in my room, so near hers that I believed the least call from her could wake me. But I must have slept very heavily indeed, and certainly slept much longer than I had expected. When, with a guilty kind of start, I wakened, my first impulse was to seek her room."

Here Mrs. Calderly rose, and again clasped her hands, this time with supplicating fervor. "I—I didn't find her there, Sylvan! She'd risen and somehow dressed herself (for certain of her clothes were missing) and she'd gone from the house."

"Gone from the house! And you've not heard of her since?"

He hurried up to Mrs. Calderly and grasped the wretched little lady's wrist. "This happened last Wednesday night, and since then you've had no news of her—none?"

"None."

"And you dare to say it—you dare to say it!" The sorrow in Sylvan's face was strongly mixed with wrath. "All this time you never sent for me? All this time!"

"I'd spoken to the police. It was only about an hour ago that they brought me word that they had not hit upon the least clue, and doubted if they could ever reach one. I wanted to spare you as long as I could, Sylvan—"

He shot into her speech a laugh that was replete with mockery. "Ah," he cried, as he fell rather than sank into the chair he had quitted, "you've certainly spared me all along! I ought to feel overburdened with gratitude for the mercy you've shown me!"

[*To Be Continued in the Next* SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

THIS is positively the FINAL week of the GREAT OPERA GLASS SALE at MERMOD & JACCARD'S, corner Broadway and Locust. You can buy them very low THIS WEEK. Come and see.

BEFORE KOCH'S DISCOVERY.

The Various and Different Remedies That Have Been Used for Consumption.

Dr. Alanus has just published a very interesting paper, in which he has compiled the various remedies employed by the first authorities of different ages in the treatment of tuberculosis:

Brown prescribed the ergot of rye; Sydenham, hartshorn drops; Hariess, pyroligneous acid; Channing, iodide of mercury with kali; Eisenbaum, calcium chloride; Wuchner, oxgall; Galvarelle, pasta guarana; Rademacher, the extract of tobacco leaves; Hailer, caoutchouc pills; Nauche, valerian; Burggraeve, neutral salt; Churchill, phosphate of lime and natron; Seiler, strophularia nodosa; Innhaeuser, acetate of lead with sulphate of quinine and morphine; he had the audacity to assert that he actually cured two cases of consumption in the colliquative state with this mixture. Phoepus recommended carlock tea, others prescribed whey of tartar, while still others forced their poor patients to drink glass after glass of the bitter tea of Irish moss. Canstatt ordered fox-glove tea with tartar-emetic. Geray treated his cases with the inspissated juice of common lettuce mixed with salep; Winter used asafœtida in his practice; Bouilland treated with preparations of iodine, Magendie with mixtures of prussic acid, Von Graefe had great faith in Irish moss, Sandras in water-yarrow and Ebers in sulphurate of potash.

Warm climates were considered the panacea for tuberculosis by some, while others advised consumptives to go to cold countries; some recommended sea air, others were enthusiastically in favor of mountainous regions.

Finally, after the bacillus tuberculosis was discovered to be the cause of this disease, a murderous chase upon it was begun. Benzoate of natron was given, inhalations of all kinds of sublimates were ordered, and injections even were resorted to into the diseased lung. Salicilic acid and naphthaline were recommended as specific remedies, chinunum bibydrobromatum, picrotoxin and agaricin, canarinum tannicum hydrochinin, thalicine, antipyrine, quebracho, creosote, thynol, various hypophosphites, embrocations with soft soap, bloodclysters, sulphurated hydrogen gas, arsenic, hot-air inhalations and the balsam of Peru, such as these were the remedies used by the medical authorities of the world in the treatment of consumption before Kochine made its appearance.

Ho! All Ye That Hunger.

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SCOTT'S EMULSION

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CHICAGO RAZOOED.

Kipling Uses Strong Language About the City of Boasters.

HAVING BEEN THERE HE NEVER WISHES TO SEE THE PLACE AGAIN.

How Its Progress (?) Impressed Him—His Visit to a Church—The Newspapers Get a Rap—An Object Lesson in Trusts—He Visits the Stock Yards and Sees the Sights.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

I have struck a city—a real city—and they call it Chicago.

The other places do not count. San Francisco was a pleasure resort as well as a city, and Salt Lake was a phenomenon.

This place is the first American city I have encountered. It holds rather more than a million people with bodies and stands on the same sort of soil as Calcutta. Having seen it I urgently desire never to see it again. It is inhabited by savages. Its water is the water of the Hughli, and its air is dirt. Also it says that it is the "boss" town of America.

I do not believe that it has anything to do with this country. They told me to go to the Palmer House, which is overmuch gilded and mirrored, and there I found a huge hall of tesselated marble crammed with people talking about money and spitting about everywhere. Other barbarians charged in and out of this inferno with letters and telegrams in their hands, and yet others shouted at each other. A man who had drunk quite as much as was good for him told me that this was "the finest hotel in the finest city on God Almighty's earth." By the way, when an American wishes to indicate the next country or State he says, "God A'mighty's earth." This prevents discussion and flatters his vanity.

Then I went out into the streets, which are long and flat and without end. And verily it is not a good thing to live in the East for any length of time. Your ideas grow to clash with those held by every right thinking man. I looked down interminable vistas flanked with nine, ten ond fifteen storied houses and crowded with men and women, and the show impressed me with a great horror.

Except in London—and I have forgotten what London was like—I had never seen so many white people together and never such a collection of miserables. There was no color in the streets and no beauty—only a maze of wire ropes overhead and dirty stone flagging under foot.

THROUGH A CAB DRIVER'S LENS.

A cab driver volunteered to show me the glory of the town for so much an hour and with him I wandered far. He conceived that all this turmoil and squash was a thing to be reverently admired, that it was good to huddle men together in fifteen layers, one atop of the other, and to dig holes in the ground for offices.

He said that Chicago was a live town and that all the creatures hurrying by me were engaged in business. That is to say they were trying to make some money that they might not die through lack of food to put into their bellies. He took me to canals black as ink, and filled with untold abominations, and bade me watch the stream of traffic across the bridges.

He then took me into a saloon, and, while I drank, made me note that the floor was covered with coins sunk in cement. A Hottentot would not have been guilty of this sort of barbarism. The coins made an effect pretty enough, but the man who put them there had no thought to beauty and therefore he was a savage.

Then my cab driver showed me business blocks, gay with signs and studded with fantastic and absurd advertisements of goods, and looking down the long street so adorned it was as though each vendor stood at his door howling:—

"For the sake of money employ or buy of me and me only!"

Have you ever seen a crowd at a famine relief distribution? You know then how the men leap into the air, stretching out their arms above the crowd in the hope of being seen, while the women dolorously slap the stomachs of their children and whimper. I had sooner watch famine relief than the white man engaged in what he calls legitimate competition. The one I understand. The other makes me ill.

And the cabman said that these things were the proof of progress, and by that I knew he had been reading his newspaper as every intelligent American should. The papers tell their clientele in language fitted to their comprehension that the snarling together of telegraph wires, the heaving up of houses and the making of money is progress.

DONE IN TEN HOURS.

I spent ten hours in that huge wilderness, wandering through scores of miles of these terrible streets and jostling some few hundred thousand of these terrible people who talked paisa bat through their noses.

The cabman left me; but after a while I picked up another man who was full of figures, and into my ears he poured them as occasion required or the big blank factories suggested. Here they turned out so many hundred thousand dollars' worth of such and such an article; there so many million other things; this house was worth so many million dollars; that one so many million more or less. It was like listening to a child babbling of its hoard of shells. It was like watching a fool playing with buttons. But I was expected to do more than listen or watch. He demanded that I should admire; and the utmost that I could say was: "Are these things so? Then I am very sorry for you." That made him angry, and he said that insular envy made me unresponsive. So you see I could not make him understand.

About four and a half hours after Adam was turned out of the Garden of Eden he felt hungry, and so, bidding Eve take care that her head was not broken by the descending fruit, shinned up a cocoanut palm. That hurt his legs, cut his breast and made him breathe heavily, and Eve was tormented with fear lest her lord should miss his footing and so bring the tragedy of this world to an end ere the curtain had fairly risen. Had I met Adam then I should have been sorry for him. To-day I find 1,100,000 of his sons just as far advanced as their father in the art of getting food, and immeasurably inferior to him in that they think their palm trees lead straight to the skies. Consequently, I am sorry in rather more than a million different ways.

In the East bread comes naturally even to the poorest by a little scratching or the gift of a friend not quite so poor. In less favored countries one is apt to forget. Then I went to bed. And that was on a Saturday night.

CHICAGO PREACHING.

Sunday brought me the queerest experiences of all—a revelation of barbarism complete. I found a place that was officially described as a church. It was a circus really, but that the worshippers did not know. There were flowers all about the building, which was fitted up with plush and stained oak and much luxury, including twisted brass candlesticks of severest Gothic design.

To these things and a congregation of savages entered suddenly a wonderful man completely in the confidence of their God, whom he treated colloquially and exploited very much as a newspaper reporter would exploit a foreign potentate. But unlike the newspaper reporter he never allowed his listeners to forget that he and not He was the center of attraction. With a voice of silver and with imagery borrowed from the auction room he built up for his hearers a heaven on the lines of the Palmer House (but with all the gilding real gold and all the plate glass diamond) and set in the center of it a loud voiced argumentative, very shrewd creation that he called God. One sentence at this point caught my delighted ear. It was apropos of some question of the judgment and ran:

"No! I tell you God doesn't do business that way." He was giving them a deity whom they could comprehend and a gold and jewelled heaven in which they could take a natural interest. He interlarded his performance with the slang of the streets, the counter and the Exchange, and said that religion ought to enter into daily life. Consequently, I presume he introduced it as daily life—his own and the life of his friends.

Then I escaped before the blessing, desiring no benediction at such hands. But the persons who listened seemed to enjoy themselves, and I understand that I had met with a popular preacher.

Later on when I had perused the sermons of a gentleman called Talmage and some others, I perceived that I had been listening to a very mild specimen. Yet that man with his brutal gold and silver idols, his hands-in-pocket cigar-in-mouth and hat-on-the-back-of-the-head style of dealing with the sacred vessels, would count himself spiritually quite competent to send a mission to convert the Indians.

All that Sunday I listened to people who said that the mere fact of spiking down strips of iron to wood and getting a steam and iron thing to run along them was progress. That the telephone was progress, and the network of wires overhead was progress. They repeated their statements again and again.

One of them took me to their City Hall and Board of Trade works and pointed it out with pride. It was very ugly but very big, and the streets in front of it were narrow and unclean. When I saw the faces of the men who did business in that building I felt that there had been a mistake in their billeting.

But I don't think it was the blind hurry of the people, their argot, and their grand ignorance of things beyond their immediate interests that displeased me so much as a study of the daily papers of Chicago.

Imprimis, there was some sort of a dispute between New York and Chicago as to which town should give an exhibition of products to be hereafter holden and through the medium of their more dignified journals the two cities were ya-hooing and hi-yi-ing at each other like opposition newsboys. They called it humor, but it sounded like something quite different.

That was only the first trouble. The second lay in the tone of the productions. Leading articles which include gems such as "Back of such and such a place," or "We noticed, Tuesday, such an event," or "don't" for "does not" are things to be accepted with thankfulness. All that made me want to cry was that in these papers were faithfully reproduced all the war cries and "back-talk" of the Palmer House bar, the slang of the barbers' shops, the mental elevation and integrity of the Pullman car porter, the dignity of the dime museum and the accuracy of the excited fishwife. I am sternly forbidden to believe that the paper educates the public. Then I am compelled to believe that the public educate the paper, yet suicides on the press are rare.

STRUCK A PROTECTIONIST.

Just when the sense of unreality and oppression were strongest upon me, and when I most wanted help, a man sat at my side and began to talk what he called politics.

I had chanced to pay 6 shillings for a traveling cap worth eighteenpence and he made of the fact a text for a sermon. He said this was a rich country and that the people liked to pay 200 per cent on the value of a thing. They could afford it. He said that the Government imposed a protective duty of 10 to 70 per cent on foreign made articles and that the American manufacturer consequently could sell his goods for a healthy sum. Thus an imported hat would, with duty, cost 2 guineas. The American manufacturer would make a hat for 17 shillings and sell it for £1 15 shillings. In these things, he said, lay the greatness of America and the effeteness of England. Competition between factory and factory kept the prices down to decent limits, but I was never to forget that this people were a rich people, not like the pauper continentals, and that they enjoyed paying duties.

To my weak intellect this seemed rather like juggling with counters. Everything that I have yet purchased costs about twice as much as it would in England, and then native-made is of inferior quality.

AN OBJECT LESSON IN TRUSTS.

Moreover, since these lines were first thought of I have visited a gentleman who owned a factory which used to produce things. He owned the factory still. Not a man was in it, but he was drawing a handsome income from a syndicate of firms for keeping it closed, in order that it might not produce things. This man said that if protection were abandoned a tide of pauper labor would flood the country, and as I looked at his factory I thought how entirely better it was to have no labor of any kind whatever rather than face so horrible a future.

Meantime do you remember that this peculiar country enjoys paying money for value not received? I am an alien, and for the life of me cannot see why 6 shillings should be paid for eighteen-penny caps, or 8 shillings for half-crown crown cigar cases. When the country fills up to a decently populated level a few million people who are not aliens will be smitten with the same sort of blindness.

But my friend's assertion somehow thoroughly suited the grotesque ferocity of Chicago.

CHICAGO VERSUS INDIA.

See now and judge! In the village of Isser Jang, on the road to Montgomery, there be four Changar women who winnow corn—some seventy bushels a year. Beyond their hut lives Purun Dass, the money lender, who on good security lends as much as 5,000 rupees a year. Jowala Singh, the smith, mends the village ploughs—some thirty, broken at the share, in 365 days; and Hukm Chund, who is letter writer and head of the little club under the travelers' tree, generally keeps the village posted in such gossip as the barber and the midwife have not yet made public property.

Chicago husks and winnows her wheat by the million bushels, a hundred banks lend hundreds of millions of dollars in the year and scores of factories turn out plough gear and machinery by steam. Scores of daily papers do work which Hukm Chund and the barber and the midwife perform, with due regard for public opinion, in the village of Isser Jang. So far as manufactures go, the difference between Chicago on the lake and Isser Jang on the Montgomery road is one of degree only and not of kind. As far as the understanding of the uses of life goes Isser Jang, for all its seasonal cholers, has the advantage over Chicago.

Jowala Singh knows and takes care to avoid the three or four ghoul haunted fields on the outskirts of the village; but he is not urged by millions of devils to run about all day in the sun and swear that his ploughshares are the best in the Punjab.

The East is not the West, and these men must continue to deal with the machinery of life and to call it progress. Their very preachers dare not rebuke them. They gloss over the hunting for money and the thrice sharpened bitterness of Adam's curse by saying that such things dower a man with a larger range of thoughts and higher aspirations. They do not say, "Free yourselves from your own slavery," but rather, "If you can possibly manage it, do not set quite so much store on the things of this world." And they do not know what the things of this world are!

FE, FI, FO, FUM!

I went off to see cattle killed by way of clearing my head, which, as you will perceive was getting muddled. They say every Englishman goes to the Chicago stock yards. You shall find them about six miles from the city; and once having seen them you will never forget the sight.

As far as the eye can reach stretches a township of cattle-pens, cunningly divided into blocks so that the animals of any pen can be speedily driven out close to an inclined timber path which leads to an elevated covered way straddling high above the pens. These viaducts are two-storied. On the upper story tramp the doomed cattle, stolidly for the most part. On the lower, with a scuffling of sharp hoofs and multitudinous yells, run the pigs, the same end being appointed for each. Thus you will see the cattle of Chicago waiting their turn—as they wait sometimes for days; and they need not be distressed by the sight of their fellows running about in the fear of death. All they know is that a man on horseback causes their next door neighbors to move by means of a whip. Certain bars and fences are unshipped, and behold, that crowd has gone up the mouth of a sloping tunnel and return no more.

It is different with the pigs. They shriek back the news of the exodus to their friends and a hundred pens skirl reponsive.

It was to the pigs I first addressed myself. Selecting a viaduct which was full of them, as I could hear though I could not see, I marked a somber building whereto it ran, and went there, not unalarmed by stray cattle who had managed to escape from their proper quarters. A pleasant smell of brine warned me of what was coming. I entered the factory and found it full of pork in barrels, and on another story pork unbarreled, and in a huge room the halves of swine, for whose behoof great lumps of ice were being pitched in at the window. That room was the mortuary chamber where the pigs lay for a little while in state ere they began their progress through such passages as kings may sometimes travel.

HOW PORK IS MADE.

Turning a corner and not noting an overhead arrangement of greased rail, wheel and pulley, I ran into the arms of four eviscerated carcasses, all pure white and of a human aspect, pushed by a man clad in vehement red. When I leaped aside the floor was slippery under me. Also there was a flavor of farmyard in my nostrils and the shouting of a multitude in my ears. But there was no joy in that shouting. Twelve men stood in two lines—six a side. Between them and overhead ran the railway of death that had nearly shunted me through the window. Each man carried a knife, the sleeves of his shirt were cut off at the elbows, and from bosom to heel he was blood red.

Beyond this perspective was a column of steam, and beyond that was where I worked my awe-struck way, unwilling to touch beam or wall. The atmosphere was stifling as a night in the rains by reason of the steam and the crowd. I climbed to the beginning of things and, perched upon a narrow beam, overlooked very nearly all the pigs ever bred in Wisconsin. They had just been shot out of the mouth of the viaduct and huddled together in a large pen. Thence they were flicked persuasively, a few at a time, into a small chamber, and there a man fixed tackle on their hinder legs so that they rose in the air, suspended from the railway of death.

Oh! it was then they shrieked and called on their mothers and made promises of amendment, till the tackleman punted them in their backs and they slid head down into a brick floored passage very like a big kitchen sink that was blood red. There awaited them a red man with a knife which he passed jauntily through their throats, and the full voiced shriek became a splutter, and then a fall as of heavy tropical rain, and the red man, who was backed against the passage wall, you will understand, stood clear of the wildly kicking hoofs and passed his hand over his eyes, not from any feeling of compassion, but because the spurted blood was in his eyes and he had barely time to stick the next arrival. Then that first stuck swine dropped, still kicking, into a great vat of boiling water and spoke no more words but wallowed in obedience to some unseen machinery, and presently came forth at the lower end of the vat and was heaved on the blades of a blunt paddle wheel—things which said "Hough, hough, hough!" and skelped all the hair off him except what little a couple of men with knives could remove.

Then he was again hitched by the heels to that said railway and passed down the line of the twelve men—each man with a knife—losing with each man a certain amount of his individuality, which was taken away in a wheelbarrow, and when he reached the last man he was very beautiful to behold, but excessively unstuffed and limp. Preponderance of individuality was ever a bar to foreign travel. That pig could have been in case to visit you in India had he not parted with some of his most cherished notions.

The dissecting part impressed me not so much as the slaying. They were so excessively alive, these pigs. And then they were so excessively dead, and the man in the dripping, clammy, hot passage did not seem to care, and ere the blood of such a one had ceased to foam on the floor such another and four friends with him, had shrieked and died. But a pig is only the unclean animal—the forbidden of the prophet.

MORE SLAUGHTER.

I was destined to make rather a queer discovery when I went over to the cattle slaughter. All the buildings here were on a much larger scale and there was no sound of trouble, but I could smell the salt reek of blood before I set foot in the place. The cattle did not come directly through the viaduct as the pigs had done. They debouched into a yard by the hundred, and they were big red brutes, carrying much flesh.

In the center of that yard stood a red Texan steer with a headstall on his wicked head. No man controlled him. He was, so to speak, picking his teeth and whistling in an open byre of his own when the cattle arrived. As soon as the first one had fearfully quitted the viaduct the red devil put his hands in his pockets and slouched across the yard, no man guiding him. Then he lowed something to the effect that he was the regularly appointed guide of the establishment and would show them round. They were country folk, but they knew how to behave, and so followed Judas, some hundred strong, patiently and with a look of bland wonder in their faces. I saw his broad back jogging in advance of them, up, up a lime-washed incline where I was forbidden to follow. Then a door shut, and in a minute back came Judas with the air of a virtuous plough bullock and took up his place in his byre. Somebody laughed across the yard, but I heard no sound of cattle from the big brick building into which the mob had disappeared. Only Judas chewed the cud with a malignant satisfaction, and so I knew there was trouble, and ran around to the front of the factory and so entered and stood aghast.

Who takes count of the prejudices which we absorb through the skin by way of our surroundings? It was not the spectacle that impressed me. The first thought that almost spoke aloud was: "They are killing kine," and it was a shock. The pigs were nobody's concern, but cattle—brothers of the cow, the sacred cow—were quite otherwise. The next time an M. P. tells me that India either Sultanizes or Brahminizes a man I shall believe about half what he says. It is unpleasant to watch the slaughter of cattle after one has laughed at the notion for a few years. I could not see actually what was done in the first instance, because the row of stalls in which they lay were separated from me by fifty impassable feet of butchers and slung carcasses. All I know is that men swung open the doors of a stall as occasion required, and there lay two steers already stunned and breathing heavily. These two they poleaxed, and half raising them by tackle they cut their throats.

Two men skinned each carcass, somebody cut off the head and in half a minute more the overhead rail carried two sides of beef to their appointed place. There was clamor enough in the operating room, but from the waiting cattle, invisible on the other side of the line of pens, never a sound. They went to their death, trusting Judas, without a word. They were slain at the rate of five a minute, and if the pig men were spattered with blood these butchers were bathed in it. The blood ran in muttering gutters. There was no place for hand or foot that was not coated with thicknesses of dried blood, and the stench of it in the nostrils bred fear.

And then the same merciful Providence that has showered good things on my path throughout sent me an embodiment of the city of Chicago so that I might remember it forever. Women come sometimes to see the slaughter, as they could come to see the slaughter of men. And there entered that vermillion hall a young woman of large mould, with brilliantly scarlet lips and heavy eyebrows and dark hair that came down in a "widow's peak" on her forehead. She was well and healthy and alive exceedingly, and she was dressed in flaming red and black, and her feet (know you that the feet of American women are like unto the feet of fairies), her feet, I say, were cased in red leather shoes. She stood in a patch of sunlight, the red blood under her shoes, the vivid carcasses stacked round her, a bullock bleeding its life away not six feet from her and the death factory roaring all round her. She looked curiously, with hard, bold eyes, and was not ashamed.

Then said I: "This is a special sending; I have seen the city of Chicago." And I went away to get peace and rest.

RUDYARD KIPLING.

"CRADLE" OF NAPOLEON.

ROMANTIC BEAUTY OF CORSICA, THE LAND OF DELICIOUS ODORS.

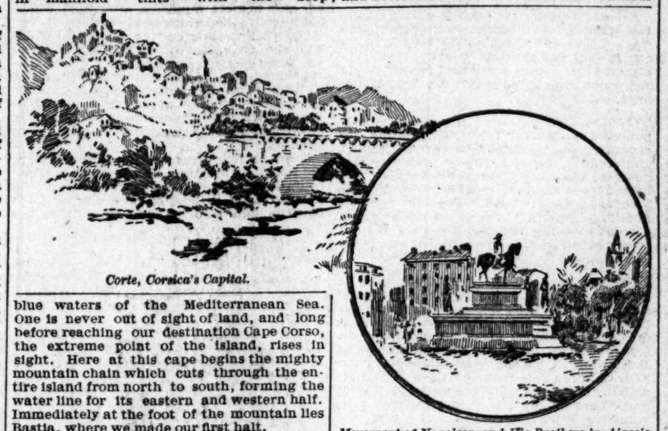
Its Picturesque People and Wonderful Varieties of Climate—Its Mediæval Capital—The Birth-Place of the Napoleons—Its Bandits and Ponies.

Special Correspondence Sunday POST-DISPATCH.

BASTIA, Corsica, Dec. 21.—At many points along the French and Italian Riviera the tourist is directed to what appears to be the dim outlines of a mountain chain far out in the ocean, scraping the feathery edge of the horizon way in the distance. These uncertain lines are the highest mountain summits of Corsica, which, peeping from afar at the shores of those countries with whose destinies that of the solitary little island was most closely allied, stand out in bold relief only in the glorious illumination of a morning and evening sun of southern splendor.

Almost at the same time of day, after a cruise of five or six hours, the French steamer which sails from Nice arrives at Calvi, in the northwestern part of the island, while the one which leaves Livorno on the Italian coast runs into the harbor of Bastia on the northeastern shores of the island.

On a clear day the latter route is full of diversion, with splendid outlooks upon Livorno, which scatters along the outer edge of the land, the Monte Nero and the islands of Gorgona, Capraja and Elba, whose green hillands and precipitous rocks contrast in manifold tints with the deep blue waters of the Mediterranean Sea. One is never out of sight of land, and long before reaching our destination Cape Corso, the extreme point of the island, rises in sight. Here at this cape begins the mighty mountain chain which cuts through the entire island from north to south, forming the water line for its eastern and western half. Immediately at the foot of the mountain lies Bastia, where we made our first halt.



Corte, Corsica's Capital.

Monument of Napoleon and His Brothers in Ajaccio

BASTIA.

The houses of Bastia rise amphitheater-like from the banks of the bay. High above them towers the ancient castle, which was built during the time of the Genoese reign, and beyond it, climbing skyward, expands a powerful mountain chain, whose scalloped contours seam the horizon. Passing the light-house we run into the harbor, where the ship anchors. As we alight we find ourselves surrounded by a crowd of women with baskets. With loud obtrusion they offer us their services for the forwarding of our baggage, the male inhabitants considering it beneath their dignity to do any labor at all. A number of steeply graded, narrow streets and stairs lead from the harbor up to the only wide street of the place, the Boulevard du Palais, which intersects the upper part of the city. Nearly all the public buildings and the best hotels are situated on this street. Only those acquainted with the mismanagement peculiar to oriental streets can form an idea of the neglected condition of the houses, and the filth piled up in the narrow by-ways. Of course no vehicle of any kind can pass through them, and the natives, who come in from the country to transact their business, ride on donkeys and mules, or the fleet little Corsican horses. This pretty, fiery race of equines is fast dying out, I am told. The horsemen, whom one meets along the way, wear the national costume, jacket and breeches of brown, velvet-like cloth, a red sash around the waist, the head covered with a broad-brimmed hat of felt or velvet. At each man's side hangs the "zucca" (gourd-bottle), and on his back he carries the carbine with the cartridges in the carchera (the leather belt). The men are as a rule handsome and of fine figure, with bronzed faces, full beards and dark, flashing eyes. In nearly every case the expression of their countenances is a gloomy, wild one. Some greet the stranger with the customary "eviva," while others look timid and distrustful when they are approached.

THE CORSICANS.

The newer portion of Bastia resembles almost any Provincial town in Southern France. The aforesaid Boulevard du Palais is closed off by a very tastefully built Court-house, which, leaning against the mountain-side in the rear, is flanked on either side by beautiful gardens; not far from it is a very pretty theater. All the larger squares of the place are found near the harbor, as for instance the "Market square," where the delicious muscadel from the cape, the pomegranate and the common, as well as the cactus-fig, are sold together with all kinds of other fruits and vegetables. Then there is the St. Nicolas Place, Bastia's largest and most beautiful square with Bartolini's magnificient marble monument of Napoleon I.

The coast side of this place is lined by an avenue, which at the sunset hour or during moonlight nights is the favorite promenade for Bastia's beautiful women. The national costume of the females is mostly dark and unobtrusive in color, the only characteristic of their garb being a kerchief (mandile) covering the forehead and winding in folds around the head. There are very few truly handsome faces to be found among the female Flora of Bastia, and the word "piquant" would more properly apply to the graceful little figure mounted by pale, yellowish-tinted visages, from out of which a pair of dark eyes gleam with rare fire beneath a brow framed with black, lustrous hair.

It was a dark, rainy evening when I left the city on my way to Ajaccio. The road leads along the coast toward the Lake of Biguglia, which is separated from the sea by a small strip of land. We are still in the tropic zone of the island here, in the midst of blooming gardens, where luxurious fig leaves mingle with dark orange trees, with vines and ivy-creepers enveloping the ground and powerful aloe hedges shooting out their flower stalks in all directions. But as we gain upon the mountainous regions of the West, the vegetation assumes another character entirely. From the tropic we get gradually into the temperate zone, which in the Corsican highlands passes into a mountain climate so cold and raw that at Cabastinia, for instance, one of the villages of the Niolo, those who die during the winter cannot be buried until the spring sets in. The rituals are said on the third day after death, then the body is stored away in the garret of the house until March or April, when the frost subsides. It is perfectly rigid and does not show the least sign of decomposition, and as the first soft breezes of the spring sweep over the earth it is consigned to its last resting place.

WHERE INDEPENDENCE WAS LOST.

At midnight we arrived at Punto Nuova, where, on the 9th of May, 1769, the Corsicans lost their independence in a bloody battle with the French. We relayed horses again at Ponte Alla Leccia, and from here passed directly into the region of powerful mountains, which towered in their grandeur before us. Our little Corsican ponies galloped madly but safely up the steep grades, landing us at 1 o'clock at night at Corte, the third largest city of the island. Passing down the Corso at the southern end of the city, a magnificent outlook spread before us. There laid the entire city with the castle perched upon its lofty granite socle. The conservative Corsican abhors all relationship with foreign countries, and looks upon Corte as the real capital of the island, although it numbers but 6,000 inhabitants; one reason for this is, that it lies in the center of the island, and is less accessible to a foreign influx than the seaport cities of Bastia and Ajaccia. Then again around Corte cluster reminiscences, which date back to the middle ages, closely interwoven with the destinies of the island.

Not far from Corte we come to the beautiful little village of Vivario. At our right stand the gigantic forms of the Monte Rotondo and the Monte D'Oro, both covered with snow. With many precipitous turns the street winds upward to the both famous and notorious Forest of Vizzavona. Famous by reason of its wealth of handsome larch trees and black firs, and notorious because of the dangerous number of bandits who infest this region.

Three thousand five hundred feet above the level of the sea the mail coach stops for a few minutes and then hastens on into the valley of the Gravone. The roadbed describes a surprising number of short, sharp curves, and although it dashes past many steep precipices, no railing offers protection excepting in one place, where several years ago a coach shot into the abyss below.

Our first stop in the Gravone Valley was made at Boccognano, a place situated in a grandly picturesque territory. Despite the primitive condition of its houses it is frequented as a summer resort by the people of Ajaccio. The bandits, too, have selected this neighborhood for their retreat. The farther we proceed into the valley the more Southern grows the character of the landscape; the sun's hot rays burn down upon us, and vineyards, olive groves and aloe hedges alternate with each other. At last in the sunlight the Gulf of Ajaccio lies before us.

AJACCIO.

Those who desire to obtain a comprehensive view, or the total effect of the various beauties of Ajaccio, had best undertake a sail on the gulf. Gliding over the silvery surface we overlook at our right the older portion of Ajaccio, which embodies the memories of Napoleon, and the new part, which is destined to become the great competitor of such resorts as Cannes, Nice and Mentone; they are separated from each other by a neck of land, whose point is crowded by a formidable citadel. Two broad boulevards cross each part. The northern horizon is skirted by a charming line of hills, displaying various shades of green; that of the myrtle and the palmetto, the almond tree and the vine, the silvery gray of the olive and the dark, velvety tint of the cypress contrasting with a sky of purest azure blue. Into this idyllic spectacle the snow-capped summits of the Rotondo and the D'Oro throw their gigantic shadows, while softly swelling mounds well stocked with timber run up from the shore with the open sea beyond. From afar we can see the marble monument of Napoleon executed by Laboureur.

On our saunterings through the city our guide halted before a small, yellowish-gray house with a flat roof. Above the entrance we read the inscription: "Napoleon est ne dans Cette Maison le 15 Aut, 1769." This was the parental home of the illustrious conqueror, and the rooms, which are furnished comfortably in accordance with the modest demands of those days, have been left undisturbed and untouched almost by the tooth of time. In a room that is hung with blue paper the sofa is shown upon which, according to tradition, Napoleon was born. In another smaller apartment his bed, writing-desk and book-shelf are pointed out, all in unaltered originality. Not far from the house in which Napoleon was born stands the vault which his imperial nephew erected in 1855 to the memory of the Bonaparte family, who are buried on the island in one crypt and the metallic coffins of Mme. Laetitia, one with the inscription, "Mater regnum," of her step-brother, Cardinal Fesch, and of Prince Canino, Lucian Bonaparte's son. Nearly every place and square is adorned with a monument of Napoleon or of his family.

The entire strength of street life in Ajaccio is concentrated on the Place du Marche and the Cours Napoleon. Its character, like the tongues spoken here, is a mongrel of French provincialism and Italian vivacity. Among the hucksters we are attracted particularly by the pretty country girls who sell drinking-water in large demijohns, which is carried to them several times a day fresh from the mountains.

THE WESTERN COAST.

On our way to Calvi, on the western coast of the Gulf, we pass many little houses surrounded by luxuriant foliage. These are the tombs of private citizens, who bury their dead upon their own grounds. As we steer toward the Sanguinairi Islands at the extreme northern point of the Gulf of Ajaccia, the rocks along the coast grow larger, and are covered for long stretches with thick cactus hedges. After passing the island group, which, too, are masses of rock, we come upon the Greek colonies of Cargese and Cape Rousse, and as we proceed the coast land becomes wildly picturesque. With every approaching cape the aspect changes until we behold at last the Semophor of Calvi perching upon a rock, which stretches far out into the ocean. Calvi itself nestles terrace-like against the mountain side and looks supremely romantic in its decay. Through its streets stroll Arabs and Bedouins. Over seventy of these dusky sons of the desert, originally from Algiers and Tunis, are exiled in the place on account of political offenses. As we approach the Citadel, where they are lodged, we meet the white Burnus still more frequently.

Calvi. *Boccognano.*

For our return to Bastia we chose the way over the seaport town of San Florenzo, and I shall never forget the sublime spectacle of the most wildly romantic landscape of rocks that my eyes have ever beheld. For miles and miles not a house, not a human habitation is visible. The highroad winds serpent-like over mighty mountains, where the olive, the rosemary, the myrtle and a wealth of those fragrant herbs abound that give to many parts of the island that peculiar aromatic flavor, so that one can well understand Napoleon I.'s exclamation: "If I were blindfolded I would recognize Corsica by its delicious odor."

Effervescing With Life.

A Sparkling

Polka Caprice by Ernest Schuetz,

Entitled

Beads of Champagne.

The Popular Piece of Gilmore's Repertoire.

It overflows with mirth and amusement.
It will drive dull care away.
The complete music of this, one of the best polkas ever composed, published by Kunkel Bros., and worth at retail 60 cents, will be given

Free to Every Want Advertiser

In the Next Sunday Post-Dispatch.

Sent to country want advertisers on receipt of a prepaid want "ad."

Lovers of Strauss' music will delight in this jolly piece of music, which is given complete, and comprises seven pages.

Sunday, Feb. 15.

Every Want Advertiser Gets It.

LANGUAGE OF THE VEIL.

The Dainty Little Device Which May Mean Much or Nothing.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

The selection of a veil for the face is a matter of no small import. It requires an exact knowledge of one's own physiognomy and age as well should be taken into consideration in the choice of this delicate bit of toilette confection. Young girls and matrons whose fresh, blooming skin is only enhanced by the light of day select with much propriety the dazzlingly white transparent illusion, behind which the rounded rosy cheeks gleam like peach-blow. Beauties of maturer years prefer the creme, because the slight sallowness of skin, which begins to chase away the youthful bloom, will be passed to the account of that convenient scapegoat, the veil. Ladies still more passee take very kindly to dark gauze or black dotted tulle.

The manner, too, in which the veil is worn is manifold, and if we venture to recognize "a language of the fan" why should we not with equal propriety accept "a language of the veil," which the knowing ones can interpret at a glance—a language a la Talleyrand, which is calculated much more to hide the thoughts than to reveal them.

Long, drooping veils say with precision: "I want to be interesting."

A veil tied into a knot under a dimpled chin whispers: "I am good to look at."

A dark veil wound around face and throat expresses a gentle, "Noli me tangere."

A small black dotted veil of tulle, drawn tightly over the face, reminds one of a visor and lends a warlike aspect to the female countenance, wherefor it is preferred by maiden ladies. Not every man dares venture to remove the mask.

A sailor hat with the ends of the veil cut short and blunt betrays a desire for emancipation.

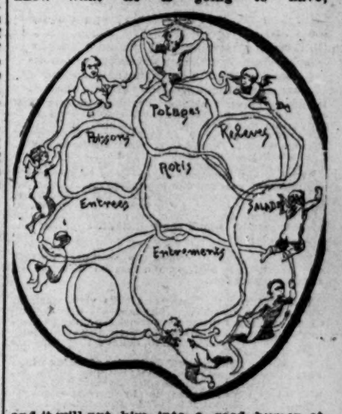
A widow's veil of extraordinary length seems to depend upon man's inclination to resistance, which courts insurmountable obstacles in order to what its power. Not only sweet remembrance and sad renunciation gird themselves with a veil, but hope, too, the most invulnerable of the cardinal virtues, loves to hide her features.

Enshrined by the veil, the emblem of mystery, the bride stands before the altar. Loving hands have pinned it to her head, often the trembling hands of mother or sister, burning tears have fallen from the mother's eye, hanging like dew-drops in the half-open chalices of orange blossoms, for the mother heart knows that behind the fleecy folds a new life for her child lies hidden; she knows that even under the most favorable and promising auspices the tender hopes of a girl's heart will meet but a partial fulfillment. No one has ever reached the "ideal happiness" of which he dreamed and a famous savant, who was also an excellent tutor of his children, fulfilled their smallest wishes only partially, because "life itself did no better."

MENU TABLETS.

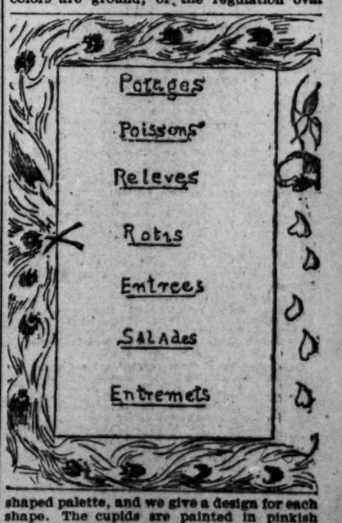
An Easy Way to Make Them for Permanent Use.

For those who paint on china here are two accompanying designs for a couple of pairs of menu tablets to be used daily, one to be laid at each head of the table. Even if there are only a few courses, a man always likes to know what he is going to have,



and it will put him into a good humor at once if he sees his favorite dishes are forthcoming.

Take either design you like, and paint both of the pair alike, says the New York *Tribune*. At any of the shops where they sell artists' supplies you can purchase little white porcelain palettes, either of the oblong square shape, on which the colors are ground, or the regulation oval



shaped palette, and we give a design for each shape. The cupids are painted in pinkish flesh color, outlined with sepia, and the ribbon may be either pink or blue, also outlined with brown. The peacock border has a very rich effect if carefully done; it is best to take a peacock's feather and copy it exactly. The rose is crimson, with the red petals dropping from it.

SICK HEADACHE—Carter's Little Liver Pills
SICK HEADACHE—Carter's Little Liver Pills
SICK HEADACHE—Carter's Little Liver Pills
SICK HEADACHE—Carter's Little Liver Pills

REPUBLIC OF CHILI.

The Rebellion Against the Administration of Balmaceda.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE MOST PROSPEROUS COUNTRY IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Finest Parks and Private Residences and the Wealthiest Woman in the World—Female Street Car Conductors and Male "Chambermaids"—Interesting Sketch of an Enterprising People.

The attempt of a handful of malcontents in Chili to overthrow the Government of President Balmaceda has grown into a formidable revolution and may result in the restoration of the Clerical party. Balmaceda was elected by the Liberal party in June, 1886, and is now in his second term. Chili is the most prosperous and in many respects the most interesting country in South America. W. E. Curtis devotes some sixty odd pages of his "Capitals of Spanish America" to that republic, and he says that "although the Argentine Republic is making more rapid strides toward national greatness than Chili is, there is no doubt that at present, in all the conditions of modern civilization, Chili leads the Southern Continent and is the most powerful of all the republics in America except our own." Her statesmen are wise, he says, and her people industrious and progressive. There is a strong similarity between the Chilians and the Irish. Both have the same wit and reckless courage, the same love of country and patriotic pride; and wherever a Chilian goes he carries his opinion that there never was and never can be a better land than that in which he was born, and although he may be a refugee or an exile he will fight in defense of Chili at the drop of his hat. In another place Mr. Curtis says that there has not been a successful revolution in Chili since 1839. Many of the leading men of Chili are of Irish descent. In the capital of the country stands an equestrian monument of Barney O'Higgins, the Washington of Chili, and Pat Lynch was the country's foremost soldier in the recent war with Peru. The O'Learys and McGarrys are prominent in politics, and one of the largest and finest private palaces on the Alameda of Santiago was built by a wealthy miner named O'Brien. Another private residence on the Alameda, that of Henry Meiggs, an ex-Californian, cost over a million dollars and is surrounded by a beautiful park 800 feet square.

LINDELL BOULEVARD NOWHERE.

The Alameda is a street 600 feet wide with four rows of poplar trees in the middle. The promenade is in the center of the street and on each side is a drive 100 feet wide. The promenade is dotted with statues of the country's heroes, and military bands play there every afternoon in the winter and every evening during the warm season, the bands being stationed about half a mile apart. The Alameda extends the entire length of the city, four miles, from the Exposition grounds and Agricultural Garden to Santa Lucia, which is the most beautiful place Mr. Curtis saw in South America. It was originally a vast pile of rocks, 600 feet high, but has been transformed into a beautiful summer garden, with "winding walks and stairways, parapets and balconies, grottoes and flower beds, groves of trees and vine-hung arbors from face to summit." The observations of the astronomical expedition from the United States in 1852 were made from this summit. The opera-house of Santiago surpasses in size, arrangement and gorgeousness any we have in the United States, says the same writer, and their crack hotel "is a magnificent structure with $300,000 worth of furniture from Paris, the rooms being furnished as handsomely as any hotel in New York, while the restaurant is as good as Delmonico's."

Nor is all the evidence of wealth and luxury in Chili confined to the capital. "There is no city in the United States of the population of Valparaiso (125,000) with so many fine shops and such a display of costly and luxurious articles. The shops and stores are as large and contain as complete an assortment of goods as those in any city in the world." There are clubs as fine as the average in New York or London, public reading-rooms, libraries, picture galleries and all the elements which go to make up civilization. The Custom-house is being torn away to give place to a magnificent monument to Arthur Pratt, an Irish hero of the Chili-Peruvian war.

FEMALE STREET-CAR CONDUCTORS.

The oddest thing Mr. Curtis saw in Valparaiso was the female street car conductor. The street cars are double-deckers, with seats on the roof as well as within, and the lady conductor occupies a perch on the rear platform, taking the fare as the passenger enters. She wears a uniform of blue flannel with a jaunty panama hat and a many-pocketed white pinafore. Her wages are $25 a month. Street car riding there is a popular amusement with the young men about town, and they are called mosquitos, because they swarm so thickly around the cars and are such a nuisance. There is a policeman at almost every corner, and if a passenger is rude or refuses to pay his fare he is turned over to an officer of the law.

Most of the hotel keepers are women, but their servants, including cooks and "chambermaids," are all men. The women from the lower classes do the street cleaning of the city, keep the meat, fruit and vegetable stalls and in the small towns are the storekeepers and saloon keepers.

WEALTHIEST WOMAN IN THE WORLD.

The wealthiest person of South America is a woman, Isadora Cousino of Santiago. Her husband was considered the richest man in Chili and she the richest woman before their marriage, and at his death, twenty-seven years ago, the two estates became one. She always managed her own property during her marriage, and has managed both estates since her husband's death. "She has millions of acres of land, millions of money, flocks and herds of stock numbered by the hundreds of thousands, coal, copper and silver mines, acres of real estate in Santiago and Valparaiso, a fleet of iron steamers, smelting works, a railroad and other trifles in the way of productive property which yield her an income of several millions a year." She has just built a private residence in one of her mining towns, which cost over $1,000,000. The decorators, designers and upholstery men were brought from France, as well as the architect and builder, and much of the building material and furnishings also came from there. The grounds contain 250 acres and are laid out in the most elaborate manner at a cost of another million, and she has another park and palace near Santiago, which Mr. Curtis says surpass anything in North America or Europe. One of her foremen here is an American, but most of her gardeners and superintendents generally are Scotchmen. The vineyard in this park supplies nearly all the markets of Chili with claret and sherry wines, and her racing stable is the largest and most successful in South America. She also has two magnificent residences in Santiago, one the former residence of Henry Meiggs. She is generous to profligacy, says Mr. Curtis. She gives the winnings of her betting at the races to her stablemen and not long ago presented the city with a race course and also a handsome park of 100 acres. The Senora is about 50 years old and has three children, two daughters and a son. The latter is quite a business man and looks after the park near Santiago, spending several hours every day in the saddle. The girls are bright and pretty and one of them is a fine performer on the violin and piano. They will share the vast estate with their brother, each getting a third.

CLIMATE AND SCENERY.

In regard to the climate and natural scenery of Chili, the former, he says, is similar to that of St. Louis and the mountain scenery is stupendous. From Valparaiso to Santiago, a ride of five hours, "the scenery along the line of the railroad is picturesque, the snow-caps of the Andean peaks being constantly in view and Aconcagua, 22,415 feet high, the highest mountain on the Western Hemisphere, can be seen nearly the entire distance. From Santiago there is a government railway as far as Santa Rosa, which passes around the base of Aconcagua and furnishes the passengers with a most sublime panorama of mountain scenery. There mules and men are hired for the ride over the Cumbre Pass to Mendoza, on the eastern slope of the Andes, where one can take a Pullman sleeper to Buenos Ayres, the distance being about as far as from New York to St. Louis."

Ladies often make the trip across the Andes, and "not long since a party of thirteen school marms from the United States, who are teaching under contract with the Argentine Government, crossed the mountains to Chili and had a 'lovely time.'" The gap between the two ends of the transcontinental line is said to have been closed since Mr. Curtis was there in 1886, so that the trip across the continent can now be made in a Pullman sleeper.

Although marble statues of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln stand in the court-yard of the post-office of the capital of Chili, the Government is not very friendly to this country at present, a sort of coldness having arisen on account of the attitude taken by the administration at Washington toward Chili during her war with Peru. The foreign trade of the country is in the hands of the English, French and Germans, and freight charges from Valparaiso to New York by the way of Panama are double the charges to European ports, and if goods are shipped from this country at anything like reasonable rates they must go to Europe first and then recross the ocean and go around Cape Horn, and it is impossible for American merchants to compete with Europeans for Chilian trade under such circumstances. Passenger fares are subject to the same discrimination. It costs 10 cents a mile to travel from Valparaiso to Panama or California by steamer and only 2 cents a mile to Europe.

Chili lies on the western slope of the Andes, extending nearly three thousand miles along the Pacific coast, or from within 15 degrees of the equator to 10 degrees of the frigid zone, the country having acquired the sea coast portion of Bolivia, all of Patagonia lying west of the Andes and also a portion of the territory claimed by Peru.

Hot Springs, Arkansas.

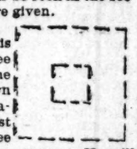
The world's sanitarium and pleasure resort is more popular this season than ever before, owing to increased entertaining facilities. To meet the consequent heavy travel the Iron Mountain Route is running a double daily through sleeping-car service to that point, leaving St. Louis every morning and evening. Ticket offices 102 North Fourth street and Union Depot.

TRICKS WITH TOOTHPICKS.

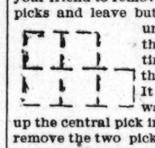
How to Make Two Squares, Three Squares and Three Diamonds.

Tricks with toothpicks? Why, certainly, says the New York *Herald*. Yes, and good ones, too. And, better still, anybody can do them—after learing how. Here is one that will puzzle old heads as well as young. Take the picks and form them into nine squares, when they will look like the annexed diagram. Then ask your friend to move eight picks and leave only two squares instead of the original nine. If the trick is correctly done the eight picks bordering on the big outside square will be taken away and the solution will be seen in the second diagram which is here given.

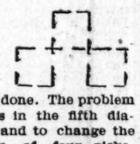
THE THREE SQUARES.



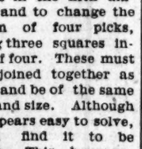
Another little puzzler is known as "the three squares." First form the picks in the manner shown in the accompanying diagram, and then request your friend to remove three picks and leave but three squares. He will undoubtedly ponder over the problem for a long time before he hits upon the proper combinations. It can only be done in one way, and that is to take up the central pick in the lower row and then remove the two picks in the upper left hand corner. Then the squares will appear as in the fourth diagram.



TRIO OF DIAMONDS.



Another pretty but mystifying trick is styled "the trio of diamonds." It is rather unfortunate in name, as it gives a slight cue as to the manner in which the puzzle is done. The problem is to make four squares, as in the fifth diagram, and to change the position of four picks, leaving three squares instead of four. These must all be joined together as at first and be of the same shape and size. Although this appears easy to solve, yet many people will find it to be a perplexing proposition. This, however, is all you have to do. Take the two toothpicks from the upper left hand corner and place them in the same position at the upper right hand corner; then remove the two picks from the lower right hand corner and place them with the two others at the upper right hand corner and the deed is done.



You can get them on the corner. Red Cross Cough Drops. Five cents a box.

Miss Shepard's Trousseau.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Among the daintiest things in the trousseau of Miss Shepard, the daughter of Col. Elliott F. Shepard, and who became Mrs. Wm. Jay Schieffelin on Thursday, were the fans. One which came, among many other gifts, from the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Wm. H. Vanderbilt, was a charming old-time fancy in delicately carved sandal-wood. Each stick was richly inlaid with gold, and the sticks were tied together at the bottom with a gold ribbon, crusted with small diamonds and emeralds. The mount was yellow old lace, worth in itself a small fortune. There were several old Watteau fans with wonderful paintings, to use which to cool the cheek, even of a daughter of the Vanderbilts, would approach the barbarous. The amount of lace used in the trousseau was something almost unprecedented. If the bride adds to her collection she can easily make it, before the lapse of very many years, one of the most notable in the country. But, however she may take unto herself the dignities and adornments of matronhood, she can never make herself look prettier than when at one of her little charitable entertainments no long time ago she stood, a fair, slender girl, with bluish-gray eyes, wearing a blue silk frock fringed with small pinkish flowers, with a guimpe of white mull drawn up about her throat, her only ornament a necklace of small pearls with one huge, pear-shaped pearl hanging in front as a pendant.

Dr. Enno Sander's Effervescent Lithia Water,

Well known for its efficiency, is not only stronger, but also cheaper than any natural American or imported water of its kind which is recommended for the cure of gout and rheumatism. It is for sale by druggists.

AT A ROYAL BAPTISM.

THE CHRISTENING OF THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY'S SIXTH SON.

The First Royal Christening in Berlin—The Baby's Gown and Cushion—How the Court Ladies Were Dressed for the Occasion.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

BERLIN, Jan. 25, 1891.—The desire of Emperor William to be the father of "six little soldiers," was fulfilled on Dec. 17, when another son was born in the royal household. A popular song entitled "Hurrah, the Sixth Boy Has Come," is now in everybody's mouth. The christ-

The Six Little Soldiers.

ening on the 26th of January was the first ceremony of the kind ever celebrated in the royal castle at Berlin. For the last century all the children of the house of Hohenzollern have been born in Potsdam and christened there.

Before the ceremony took place, a large company assembled in the reception room of the castle, where the Empress awaited her guests. The youngster was brought in on a splendid cushion of silver and white brocade by the Countess Brokdorf, Oberhofmeisterin. The little fellow was attired in the christening robe which has served for all royal christenings. It is made of silver cloth embroidered with the family arms and emblems in white. The train is about two

CHRISTENING THE LITTLE PRINCE.
[From a sketch by our own artist.]

meters in length, and is borne by two ladies of honor in court dress. The Empress was attired in white peau de soie with pearl ornaments. She has quite recovered from her illness and has the ruddy glow of perfect health. Many of the invited godfathers and godmothers were unable to attend the ceremony, but their personal representatives were present.

THE GIFTS.

Some elegant gifts were brought to the young Prince from the King of Italy and the Queen of Holland. The venerable Von Moltke was present by special request of the Emperor and took great delight in the function.

Preparations for the christening being completed, the company proceeded to the chapel of the palace. The newly nominated court chaplain, Herr Dryander, gave the address, which was highly eloquent and impressive. During the address tears of joy and gratitude were seen in the eyes of the Emperor and Empress. After the christening, the Empress

The Christening Robe and Cushion.

approached the minister and was churched according to custom with her child in her arms. The five little princes were gathered about her, presenting a sweet and memorable picture. They all joined in the prayers.

At the close of the ceremony, their Majesties repaired to the "red rooms," where the Empress sat down beside the cot in which the little prince reposed, and received the congratulations of her guests. The Emperor stood beside his wife, while the company passed before her, making the court reverence. The company partook of refreshments served from buffets, while the Emperor and his family sat down to supper at a table decorated with white flowers emblematic of the festivity. In a short toast the Emperor proclaimed the health of the little prince, who by this time had been conveyed to the nursery.

The child is large and fair-haired, and has the characteristic features of the Hohenzollern family. Emperor William is becoming more and more devoted to the church. Since the birth of this last child, he has lost no opportunity to acknowledge his gratitude for the blessings that have been vouchsafed to him and to his family during the past year.

New Collection of College Songs.

There is nothing which makes the college graduate realize more strongly that all things pass away and new take their place than the college songs. In the programme of the concerts given by the college glee clubs he finds songs and glees unknown to him, old words set to new music and old airs with new words. Additions to the list of college songs are made continually. Many of these rollicking songs are the result of a bright inspiration, or are written to fit college events. Many of them have been preserved only in the memory of college men and the publication of a new collection is a matter of congratulation to college men and all who delight in this pleasing kind of music. The latest effort in this direction is a new issue of the Cormina Princetonia, which has been edited by a committee of Princeton University graduates. It is a handsome book with white cover, ornamented with the Princeton tiger in orange and black, and contains not only the songs peculiar to Princeton, but a fine collection of songs common to all colleges. Of course, the old songs reappear with a lot of new ones and new arrangements of the old favorites. The editors are Messrs. M. Teylor Pynes, D. Hunter McAlpin and R. T. Townsend, and Martin B. Dennis & Co. of Newark, N. J., are the publishers. The work has been done in admirable style.

FLORENTINE PHARMACIES.

The Former Convent at Which the Wonderful Violet Powder Is Made.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

FLORENCE, Jan. 10.—The rich and distinguished monasteries of Italy have ever since the middle ages devoted themselves to the fostering of the sciences; in fact, they were, so to speak, the carriers of mental culture and high attainments during those dark centuries.

Much of their early works have been preserved in sunny Italy down to the present days. Libraries, laboratories, rare autographs and famous recipes give abundant evidence of it even there, where the cloistered gentlemen with their flowing white habits have left their cells forever and ceased to tend to the rare and lovely plants in their gardens; where voices, once singing midnight chants, have long since been hushed by death. What these sage gentlemen learned and discovered in their daily studies, however, is by no means lost to the world, but is continued by laymen to-day in the very same localities in which they once reigned.

A monastery, renowned for its researches in the direction of practical chemistry, was situated close to the Gothic church of Santa Maria Novella. The apothecary shop of Santa Maria Novella must not be imagined to have been an institution, which corresponds with our modern drug-store. Salves, proprietary medicines and mixtures for the sick, according to physicians' prescriptions, were dispensed here only in rare instances, but they understood the art of making from herbs and roots delicious essences. In their retorts were constantly distilling wonderful juices, for the refreshment of the body and joy of the senses, concoctments for the enhancement of beauty and the strengthening of health. The pharmacy of Santa Maria Novella has at all times enjoyed great renown for her tinctures, waters and powders.

The monks have disappeared, but the old apothecary shop still remains and the business is done in the same halls, offices and appartments, which the learned Brothers had furnished for themselves.

This old pharmacy is one of the most interesting monuments of Florence. A little side street leads into hallways, which conduct the visitor into magnificant rooms, whose dome-shaped ceilings are supported by columns. The floors are covered with rare marbles and colored mosaic. Spinello Aretino, one of the early masters of the Florentine school, decorated the walls of certain halls with frescoes of religious character. Costly old furniture, gilded and upholstered lavishly with heavy brocades, ornament other appartments, and a subdued mellow light, falling through beautifully-colored windows, prevails in the grand and solemn spaces—rooms in which the monks received distinguished guests, in which famous conventions were held, for the monastery belonged to the noblest and richest of ancient Forence.

Painters like Ghirlandajo and Sarto decorated the walls of its chapel. Everywhere the eye meets proud and dignified splendor. The hall in which the pharmacy disposes of its products to its patrons of to-day does not look like a store.

We have come to buy a package of violet powder. The violet powder of Santa Maria Novella is the best and most renowned in the world. It never loses its perfume-spending power. The fragrance which it imparts to the laces and artistic stationery of the ladies retains forever the delicate, sweet odor of the violet, never changing to the insipid and nauseous, like other similar perfumes. As a matter of fact, this violet powder has nothing in common with the flower whose name it bears. It is prepared from the root of the Iris lily, which exhales an intense violet odor. Iris lilies grown in other localities are said to lose this quality very soon, and that this precious flower, whose root possesses this aroma in the highest and most permanent degree thrives only in the ground surrounding Florence. Many acres of land are planted with this lily for the purpose of extracting from it the delicious powder. The pharmacy of Santa Maria Novella does a large and profitable business with this delicate sachet.

Many other peculiar things are found besides upon its shelves. Various elixirs for enhancing beauty are brewed in the retorts. The most renowned is the aqua miele (honey water), which has many admirers among the ladies of all countries.

It is a rare pleasure, indeed, to visit the laboratories. Delicious odors pervade the place. Here aromatic spices are ground into powders; there delicate botties are filled with dainty mixtures. Further on in long rows are the kettles and retorts, from which come fine, scented vapors. The principal business of this pharmacy is confined to the production of perfumes, aromatic essences and cosmetics.

The sales-room is filled with manifold little boxes, bottles, packages, etc., but they do not contain ordinary manufactures—everything is original, produced in the laboratory of the pharmacy. Although conducted by laymen it plainly betrays its origin. Quietly and solemnly each workman performs his duties, questions propounded by visitors are answered with a sort of friendly dignity, and the curious are cordially conducted through the laboratories by an official. The utmost cleanliness prevails, bordering on elegance. The polished copper vessels vie with the rays of the sunlight, walls, floors and furniture are not those of a shop, but of a parlor, and from the windows of the galleries, which surround the cloister yard, the eye looks into magnificent gardens, filled with exotic splendor, magnolia trees in full bloom, rare flowers and fresh, young grass meet the enchanted gaze. There are many similar cloisture pharmacies to be found all through Italy, each cultivating specialties, but Santa Maria Novella of Florence is the most renowned.

Mississippi River to Great Salt Lake.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Co. takes pleasure in announcing a new through sleeping car line daily between St. Louis, Denver, Cheyenne, Ogden and Salt Lake City, in connection with the Union Pacific Railway, leaving St. Louis at 8:20 p. m. This is the only through sleeping car between these points, and the entire trip is made in about sixty-seven hours. Ticket offices, 102 North Fourth street and Union Depot.

NYE IN A QUIET PLACE.

BILL'S VISIT TO WHERE THE WORLD'S FAIR WAS FIFTEEN YEARS AGO.

He Writes of One B. Franklin and the Place Where He Stood Off His Creditors—Dickens, Kipling, Shepard, Wanamaker & Co.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, February, 1891.—Much attention is now being attracted toward this city because of the recurring World's Fair, one of which was at this place fifteen years ago come next July. World's fairs may come and World's fairs may go, but in the gentle bosom of the hence, Philadelphia, Pa., has made no dates for any more of those. Proud and happy that she made a hit, she has been ever since sweeping away the old cigar stubs, and resodding the bald place where the raw and hairy excursionist from a distance cut his watermelon and bedded down his team in Fairmont Park in 1876.

I could not avoid a little pang or two of pain when I rode through the beautiful parks of Chicago in November, and was told that there the great hurdy-gurdy would have its home for a few months in 1892, and that time alone could undo the devastation. And who is most benefited by a World's Fair? Surely not those who pay for it. But why speak so sadly of what is for the general good, though it may come of personal sacrifice?

Two hundred and thirty-six acres were devoted to the World's Fair in Philadelphia. Horticultural Hall was the most ornate building on the grounds. Many believe that there will be nothing ornater at Chicago than this same building, which was built at a cost of over a quarter of a million dollars by the city of Philadelphia.

I admire Boston. I love Chicago. I do my trading in New York and pay my pew rent on Staten Island, but I respect Philadelphia, and although I have never yet succeeded in running an account at Mr. Wanamaker's I often go over and visit Franklin's grave.

Mr. Charles Dickens, the great novelist and Rudyard Kipling of his time, says: "The journey from New York to Philadelphia is made by railroad and two ferries, and usually occupies between five and six hours. It was a fine evening when we were passengers [referring to himself in the plural number, like the man who is addicted to the tapeworm] in the train, and watching the bright sunset from a little window near the door by which we sat. My attention was attracted to a remarkable appearance issuing from the windows of the gentlemen's car immediately in front of us, which I supposed for some time was occasioned by a number of industrious persons inside ripping open feather beds and giving the feathers to the wind. At length it occurred to me that they were only spitting, which was indeed the case, though how any number of passengers which it was possible for that car to contain could have maintained such a playful and incessant shower of expectoration, I am still at a loss to understand, notwithstanding the experience in all salivatory phenomena which I afterward acquired."

Mr. Dickens was and is my favorite author, but in his descriptions of American scenery he showed conclusively that he allowed his bright red fancy to run around loose when he should have checked it and left the check at the office. When I go over to Philadelphia I often think of this disagreeable experience of my fellow-author, but I do not find it duplicated. Of course the American does expectorate too much, but the habit was acquired at a time when that was the only appropriate way of showing a manly disgust for the foreign foe. We are getting over it now a great deal. It is almost as difficult to get chewing tobacco in New York and Eastern cities now as it is in Paris or London. And it is very inconvenient indeed to be caught abroad without chewing tobacco if one be accustomed to it. A friend of mine who is greatly addicted to the use of tobacco in this form told me one day, as we stood at the apex of the Matterhorn, looking off toward Sandy Hook, that he had but one great sorrow and disappointment in the midst of that hour of triumph. "And what is that?" I asked as I scratched my chiblain against my alpenstock and looked down into his melancholy eye.

"Ah," he said, breaking off a row of icicles that hung from his chin whiskers, "I ran out of tobacco yesterday, and the dream of my boyhood's geography days is vanished, for I cannot do what I came here to do. I cannot

Where They Ate Their Melons in '76.

stand upon the bleak brow of the mighty Matterhorn and spit an amber hole in the snow."

Mr. Dickens said that Philadelphia was a handsome city, but distractingly regular. "After walking about it for an hour or two," he goes on to state, "I felt that I would have given the world for a crooked street." Possibly if he could visit Philadelphia now, and dine at the Clover Club, things would look differently to him.

Col. Shepard visited the Clover Club last month, and he says he never saw anything more sociable than the people of Philadelphia. They conversed freely with him on religious matters while he was making a secular speech, and a glee club sang bright little bits of song to him while he was addressing the club. While he spoke of our growth as a nation dignified members present so far forgot themselves as to call out, "Books of the opera!" and while he was describing his literary habits, and how he succeeded in making a humorous paper succeed in New York and how he had advertised to furnish friendly editorials regarding the Israelites of New York if they would take a certain number of copies of the paper, dignified men in the prime of life called out "Watermelons!" "Watermelons!" and things like that which really had no bearing on the subject under discussion.

I wish that Mr. Dickens could have been present at such a gathering. It would have done him good. A movement is on foot, I understand, looking to the entertainment of Mr. Kipling at this club next year. I shall try to be there, and will cheerfully loan the club the tin cans necessary for the purpose as soon as I can untie them from my own coat tail.

The spot on which Philadelphia is built was first discovered by Capt. Hendrickson, in the yacht Onrest, which sailed from Manhattan in the year 1623. He returned to New York the following week, but his baggage did not reach him till the following spring, as it fell into the hands of a local express company, the officers of which were sadly in need of suitable winter clothing.

In 1638 the Swedes came in and settled on the Delaware River. Philadelphia was laid out in 1681-2 by William Penn. Also, later on by the United States Bank. Times at present in Philadelphia are good. Farm produce is coming in promptly and at good prices.

George Washington presided at a convention here in 1787 and while in the city purchased a town lot, intending at no distant day to erect thereon one of his justly celebrated headquarters.

Washington and Adams were both inaugurated as President of the United States at different times in Congress Hall and made spicy inaugural addresses, in which they said that the Indian was a ward of the nation and should be looked after like any other doubtful ward.

Independence was born in Philadelphia, among other places, and the first tremulous wail of the newly fledged bird of freedom was heard about dusk on the 4th of July, 1776, at Independence Hall.

Mt. Pleasant, in the park, I am told, was built by Capt. John McPherson and bought by Benedict Arnold, the gentleman who sought unsuccessfully to syndicate his soul to some English capitalists. It is a place of historic interest. Arnold was a man who believed in

Looking for B. Franklin's Grave.

arbitration. He was always ready to do arbitrating in a way he had of his own which involved very little bloodshed. He gave the house to his wife, partly as a mark of esteem for her, and partly in order to get the laugh on his creditors.

At the corner of Arch and Fifth streets stands Christ Church graveyard, and near the corner is an iron gateway which is kept fastened. Through this iron lattice work you may peer into the burying ground, and almost in reach from the street are the graves of Benjamin and Deborah Franklin. On a cold winter's day it is not an uncommon sight for two or three strangers to rest their damp noses on the frosty iron of this railing and read the crumbling name of that great genius and well known job printer, who was not only a very able man but utterly free from the snobbery and caddishness which seem to more and more assert themselves in our now somewhat middle-aged republic.

In fancy now I can see Benjamin tripping gayly down to the office, wearing a coonskin cap in winter time, which was the cause of his early baldness. In my mind's eye I can see the great jour printer, philosopher, statesman, almanacker and inventor as he enters the rear of the building in order to avoid stanling the Sheriff in case he should be waiting for him at the front.

E'en now I see the able space writer remove his overcoat and cuffs, the latter being fastened inside the sleeves of the former. Now he is rolling up his sleeves and preparing to wash off the "battery." As he does so I hear him quote a maxim from his almanac and the able "print" from Camden, who is assisting him to set up the tax list, scrapes gayly on the edge of his case with his rule in order to show his contempt for the proverb for which Chestnut street was named.

Mr. Franklin was not only a great, big, brainy man, but he was a thorough American and tied his spectacles on with a piece of blue yarn. He did not use a single eyeglass, but believed in freedom and delivered his own parcels. I wish that he could see how things have changed now.

A Boston grocer told me not long ago that a Boston coon, when he tried, could be a little bit caddier cad than any other color of American. "Very often," he said, "I sell a 1-cent bunch of kindling to a colored man who lives up five or six flights, and he always wants it delivered. We also handle kerosene, and it would make old Ben Franklin or Horace Greeley cuss to see a tall, robust negro, wearing a Chumley overcoat and a new milch cane, buying an ink bottle full of kerosene and getting it sent home to his 'lodgings.'"

Benjamin Franklin was not above honest toil, and he wasn't ashamed to be caught in the act. He had a pride which held its head high in the presence of royal laziness, and most heartily shook hands with plebeian industry. If times got close he was not too proud to discharge the nurse and let his wife take care of the children. He was never ashamed to discharge a servant or a public duty.

Franklin visited foreign powers during his official capacity, and often remained for a week at a time. Over and over again his royal host, taking pity on Franklin, whose little bag contained nothing evidently but a few sheets of hotel stationery and a sausage, would carelessly leave his own manicure set and beautifully embroidered nightie in Ben's room, but they were never used.

With a large and versatile jackknife, which could do anything from opening a barrel of cider up to pruning an apple tree or paring the frog of a horse's foot, Franklin trimmed up his nails and, as for his slumber robe, no king was smart enough to learn what his habits were in that regard.

Could he to-day go into the apartments of a young man who is "too poor to marry," and see the large collections of ornamental articles which are about as necessary to human existence and human comfort as an octavo jennyalogy is to a government mule, he would make a few desultory remarks which would read well in a scrap book.

It would be almost an insult to Philadelphia to close a letter dated here without referring to Mr. Wanamaker. Every one knows him and many trade with him. I did not visit the store this trip because I knew I would have to trade with hired hands, and when I go there to trade I want to trade with John himself. I often go there to attend a remnant sale, and you'd be surprised to see what I get for three or four dollars. I got gingham enough for two shirts and a pair of pocket hankerchiefs there once for six shillings, and it wore like iron.

I got a pair of kip boots there two years ago that are good yet, and you can get as good a little grindstone there for all purposes as you can get in New York for the same money. I like to see an able man get ahead, as Fitzsimmons said to Dempsey the other day at New Orleans.

The animals at Fairmount Park, I think, are superior to ours at Central Park in some respects, though there is one style of baboon here at the zoological gardens that has led such a sedentary life that his trousers are pretty shiny where they have been sat on so earnestly.

The bears are flavored a little higher than ours, I think, and the Australian bird cage is less melodious. A cage full of tropical birds all singing at once takes me back to that bright summer afternoon when an active young man in the far West who had recently graduated tried to fill my teeth.

Bolivar, the big elephant, is here. He is a large and very beautiful beast, with a trunk at each end. I like to stand for hours and fool with one of these large, reversible mammalia.

BILL NYE.

For grates use Pittsburg crushed coke. Devoy & Feuerborn, sole agents, 708 Pine street.

THE CARPENTERS

Anticipate stirring times this spring, with the numerous private building projects on hand, which, with the magnificent new City Hall, now in course of erection, give them cause to hope for increased work and wages.

Catarrh Permanently Cured.

MR. JOHN C. HAZELL,

A well-known carpenter and joiner, living at 1717 North Ninth st., says: "After trying over twelve long years to get cured of that most persistent of diseases, Catarrh, complicated with Neuralgia and Dyspepsia, I became discouraged and made up my mind there was no help for me, but seeing the Chinese Herb Remedy Co.'s Remedies extensively advertised I determined to make one more effort and I am happy to say that through them I have been COMPLETELY RESTORED TO HEALTH. Being more or less exposed my trouble became chronic catarrh of the head, nose and throat. The clogging of the nose, with discharge into the throat, led to dyspepsia and neuralgia. I had no appetite, poor digestion, always aching pains, sourness and soreness of the stomach, steady headache, distress over the nose and eyes and stoppage of the air passages interfered with my sleep and rest. I became very weak. Under the treatment of the Chinese Herb Remedy Co. my troubles disappeared at once. I feel in every way like a new man. You are at liberty to refer to me at at any time."

Can anything be more convincing than Mr. Hazell's statement?

The Chinese Herb Remedies not only cure Catarrh, but all afflictions the human body is heir to.

READ THE LIST.

Female Weakness, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Deafness, Seminal Weakness, Scrofula, Tapeworm, Costiveness, Nervous Diseases, Indigestion, Lost Manhood, Skin Diseases, Fits, Piles, Neuralgia, Sore Eyes, Blood Diseases, Salt Rheum, Baldness, Bronchitis, Sexual Diseases, Malaria, Eruptions, Asthma, Urinary Troubles, Kidney Diseases, Paralysis, Tumors, Heart Diseases, Liver Diseases, Fevers. Young, middle-aged and old men suffering from early follies or excesses quickly restored to health, vigor and manhood.

An eminent Specialist in Medicine and Surgery has been employed, who gives EXAMINATIONS, CONSULTATIONS AND ADVICE FREE OF CHARGE, only a small sum being charged for remedies. A thorough, careful diagnosis of your case may save your life, yet costs nothing. Each caller seen privately.

If the remedies will help you they will be sold to you. If nothing can be done for you you will be frankly and honestly told so.

Persons at a distance who cannot call are invited to correspond. All communications will be considered sacredly confidential. The remedies can be safely sent by mail and express to any part of the world. In writing inclose 4 cents in stamps for reply.

Chinese Herb Blood Purifier cures secondary blood poisoning.

Parlors open Sunday, 9 to 12 m.; 2 to 4 p. m. Daily office hours, 9 to 12 m.; 1 to 5 p. m.; 7 to 9 p. m.

Chinese Herb Remedy Co.,

1010 OLIVE STREET,

St. Louis, Mo.

CORDIALITY IN GREETING.

The Change in the Fashionable Form From Last Season.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Cordiality in greeting is the proper thing this season. Lassitude, langor and indifference have gone to the wall and, in their place, is graciousness, gush and welcome. With both arms outstretched your hostess greets you, beaming with all the effulgence that nature will permit. She is glad to see you, glad all over, and she shows it as openly and undisguisedly as if she had not been taught for the past few years to conceal her affections, likes and dislikes under a cold society hauteur. The woman who understands her business greets you as if she had not another friend in the world, and had no wish to make any beyond your own sweet self.

There are people of whom one never tires, no matter how often one sees them, nor how intimate the association may be. There is about them that air of perpetual charm and variety that makes them delightful companions. They are sure to be good tempered. There is never any fear of finding them in a pet, nor a prey to some ill-humor wholly unreasonable and inexplainable.

They are pleased when you are pleased and interested in what you have to say. They are so sympathetic that your ills and troubles become their own, and your friends become so dear to them that not for the world would they do anything to rob you of them. Sometimes with these bright, sweet natures you find the added charm of originality and when you come across such a one, treasure it as one of the pearls of your life, for seldom, indeed, are talent, originality and good nature found combined in one mortal frame. A nature that is so richly endowed is three-fold talented. It has the talent of magnetism, the talent of keeping good-natured and the priceless talent of originality which, as Rudyard Kipling says, it is not the discovery of anything new, but is rather a new way of looking at old things. And that makes it all the more delightful.

There are women who, be they ever so busy, look as if they had never done a stroke of work in all their lives. When they work they work all over, but as soon as the toilsome hour is past they sink thoroughly to rest. It is either all work or all play. But have you not seen the woman who is the personification of ease? Who looks as if, and who really has, tasted nothing but sweets all her life? You must have known her, the petted child of love and fortune whose mission it is to eat bread and honey, sweetmeats and jam all her life long! It is well that there are a few such people upon the earth, or this would be a sadly business-like, work-a-day sphere.

WEDDING PRESENTS.

Lovely new collection of
CUT-GLASS, DOULTON,
SOLID SILVER WARES,
ROYAL WORCESTER AND DRESDEN,
PARIAN MARBLE WARES,
SILVER-PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY,
MUSIC BOXES, SEVRES WARES,
CLOCKS AND WATCHES,
DIAMONDS AND JEWELS.
Our low prices will please you.

MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
COR. BROADWAY & LOCUST.
Send for catalogue; 2,000 engravings.

SOCIETY'S FINAL SPURT

PREPARATORY TO THE SEASON OF FASTING AND SELF-DENIAL.

Mrs. Charles Clark's Ball at the Southern—Miss Forbes-Leith's Engagement—Parties, Luncheons and Dinners—Goings and Comings of Well Known People.

The past week, while not so exceptionally gay as those that have preceded it since the holidays, has been gay enough for all intents and purposes. There have been weddings, and dinners, and luncheons, and receptions, and card parties, and balls, more than enough for each day. And now for the next few days there are enough fashionable functions outlined to more than fill a week, Mrs. Charles Clark's ball at the Southern Hotel on Friday night was of course the crowning event of the week, and was in truth a very elegant affair. The floral decorations were superb, the rotunda was grouped with tropical plants, and canopied with smilax and the long gray Southern moss, which swayed with every passing breeze, producing a most pleasing effect. There the musicians, an orchestra of twenty pieces, were embowered, fairy lamps shining like glow worms from amid the green foliage. In the ladies' ordinary, twenty-four tables were set, a fairy lamp almost hidden in maiden hair ferns, forming the central ornament. The chandeliers were bowed with ribbons, and the lights shaded with pink silks. In the parlors set aside for the use of the guests different colors were employed for each room. In one pink and white roses and pink silk shades and ribbons were effectively used. In another red roses and carnations, and red tulips with ribbons and shades of red silk produced a brilliant effect in beautiful contrast with the airy gowns of the guests. In the large salon, where everything was white and gold, a charming picture was presented. The palms were sashed with yellow silk, the chandeliers were bowed with yellow, yellow silk shades subdued the lights, and yellow roses and tulips and jonquils embedded in ferns occupied every available niche. The supper was served to the guests in regular courses, beginning with bouilion and bluepoints, followed by pates, croquettes, spring chicken, etc. Mrs. Clark was assisted in receiving her guests by Miss Annie Wright and Miss Georgie Anderson. The hostess' gown was very simple and elegant, pale violet brocade, made with high corsage and long sleeves, encircled by fine laces and superb diamonds. The cotilion did not begin until 2 o'clock, and it was 5 o'clock before the tired revelers dispersed.

* * *

The announcement of the engagement of Miss Ethel Forbes-Leith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander J. Forbes-Leith and granddaughter of the late D. A. January of this city, to Capt. Charles R. Burn of the Royal Dragoons, an Aide-de-Camp to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, has been already published in the POST-DISPATCH. The marriage is to take place in June, Mr and Mrs. Forbes-Leith going abroad early in April with their daughter especially for that event. Capt. Burn accompanied the Duke of Connaught through the Egyptian campaign and is greatly esteemed by the Duke. Miss Leith-Forbes is a very beautiful girl and reigned a belle in London last season, being presented with eclat to the Queen and being widely praised for her beauty and accomplishments. This season the Leith-Forbeses came to New York, where their brilliant and beautiful daughter at once queened it in the high social world of the metropolis. Last week Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Forbes-Leith gave a dinner party at their handsome home, 40 Park place, where the approaching wedding was discussed. Among the guests were Mrs. Nicholas Fish, in whose honor the dinner was given; Mrs. Samuel Colgate, Mrs. Paran Stevens, Mrs. W. C. Whitney, Miss Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kemyss, Mr. Peter Marie, Sir Roderick Cameron and a few other gentlemen. At Mrs. Thibaud's cotillion, where a number of guests enjoyed the advantages of Sherry's white and gold ball-room, where spring flowers lent double freshness to the surroundings, the coming bride-elect was the observed of all observers. And at the very fashionable wedding of Miss Grace Carley to Oliver Harriman, Jr., at St Thomas' Church Miss Forbes-Leith was chief bridemaid in a gown of peach blossom silk richly ornamented with lace and pearls. Altogether the "St. Louis girl," as she is often termed, is a very prominent social figure just at present.

* * *

The ball to be given to-morrow night at Mahler's Hall by Mrs. Armand B. Peugnet will be the great social event of the week and one of the most important of the season. Although the invitations announce that the affair is to be given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Clark Carr, formerly Miss Mimi Morrison, Mrs. Peugnet has decided since the arrival last week of her other niece, Mrs. Albert Tevis Kelly of Connecticut, to place her as an honored guest also. So the ball is complimentary both to Mrs. Carr and Mrs. Kelly. By special request of the hostess the entire Carr bridal party will come in the toilettes worn at the wedding last week. A notable feature of the occasion will be the bringing together of so many of the old friends of Mrs. Peugnet, who gives this as her first entertainment after her return from Paris, where she has resided for so many years, and where the Misses Berthold, her two beautiful daughters by her first marriage, have grown to young ladyhood, returning to their mother's old home, however, for a permanent residence. Even her old caterer of over thirty years ago, Pezolt, will serve in order to thoroughly carry out in an entirely new fashioned way, the old times when Mrs. Peugnet, both as Mrs. Berthold and Miss Virginia Sarpy, queened it in the social world.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Loker have removed with their son, George H. Loker, Jr., to his new home on Washington avenue, near Fortieth street. Mrs. Minnie Thatcher Loker and her two daughters, the Misses Lulu and Nannie Loker, will reside there also.

* * *

Mrs. James B. True's luncheon yesterday afternoon was given to twenty young ladies.

Mrs. Lewis Bailey's and Mrs. Theodore Foster's high tea yesterday afternoon in compliment to Mrs. Keely was at 7 o'clock and was followed by a charming musicale under the direction of Prof. A. G. Robyn.

* * *

On Wednesday evening Mr. C. P. Scarberry was married to Miss Henrietta Fink. It was a quiet home wedding, attended only by the near relatives and intimate friends of both parties.

* * *

Mrs. Lon V. Stephens gave a lovely violet reception last Wednesday evening in compliment to her guests, Miss Isabel Bartle of St. Louis, Mrs. C. S. Leonard, Miss Mayme Trent and Mrs. D. R. Francis. Her beautiful house was decorated everywhere with violets; portieres of smilax studded with violets hung between the doors. The mantels were banked with ferns and violets, the chandeliers were bowed with violet ribbons and shaded by violet silk, and the table decorations were all of the same sweet flower. Mrs. Stephens and her guests were all gowned in dresses of the same hue.

* * *

On Wednesday evening there was a reunion of old friends and relations at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Morris, 4236 Finney avenue, in honor of Miss Kate Dwyer of Denver, Colo., a sister of the hostess. The guests were given a delightful musical treat, both vocal and instrumental, and dancing was indulged until quite a late hour. Mr. and Mrs. Morris led the first cotillion and at 12 o'clock the guests were invited to partake of an elegant supper, in which there appeared every delicacy of the season. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Morris, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. O'Conner, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Cantrell, Mr. and Mrs. Alex Frazer, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Sheenan, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Madden, Mr. and Mrs. William Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. Simmons, Mr. and Mrs. John Quinn, Miss Rose Madden and sisters, Miss Lottie Richter and sisters. The Misses Richter contributed the vocal music of the evening and Mr. E. J. O'Connor contributed a popular recitation, which was received with enthusiasm.

A pleasant surprise party was given at Green's Hole on Wednesday evening in honor of Miss Mary Hogan by her numerous friends. Among those present were Miss Nannie McDonald, Miss Sallie Hogan, Miss Rose Kane, Miss Mamie Connoly, Misses Lizzie and Malinda Flattmore, Miss Celia Finnely, Miss E. Belcher, Miss Kate Cullen, Miss Josie Bassy, Mrs. S. Walker, Miss Annie McDonald and other ladies. The gentlemen were Messrs. John Weller, Henry McDonald, Clark, Wardeck, Martell, Kelley, D. Guctin, Philip Bartezke, N. McDonald, Jas. Mahn, Otto Sodtmon, Adolph Brown, Henry Flottman and Robert Cloud.

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Miss Nina Irene Dickinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Dickinson of St. Louis, was married Wednesday evening to Dr. L. S. Wilcox of Champaign at the residence of the bride's uncle, Hon. Jas. T. King, Jacksonville, Ill. The beautiful strains of the wedding march from Wagner's "Lohengrin," sung without instrumental accompaniment by Mrs. Geo. Myers, Miss Anna Farrell, Mr. D. D. Smith and Mr. F. M. Benning, heralded the approach of the wedding party. From a door in one end of the long saloon parlor came the pages, Earl Dickinson and Allen King, the former the youngest brother of the bride. They parted the silken ribbons which served as a barrier, and made way for the ushers, Mr. Harry Hall and Mr. C. A. Henderson, both of this city. Just behind them walked little Beatrice Dickinson, who bore upon a silver tray, the wedding ring. Miss Isabel Dickinson King, as maid of honor, preceded the principals. Mrs. Dickinson entered upon the arm of the bridegroom and lastly came the bride upon the arm of her uncle, Mr. King. The ceremoney was performed by Rev. Dr. E. A. Tanner.

COMING EVENTS.

Mr. and Mrs. Shropshire have issued cards announcing the marriage of their daughter Katharine to Mr. David Irvine Field on Thursday, Feb. 15, at Lexington, Ky. After a short bridal tour they will come to St. Louis and will be domiciled for the remainder of the season with his mother, Mrs. C. L. Freeman, No. 3509 Morgan street, where they will be at home to their friends.

The Monday Evening Club will have its next meeting to-morrow at the residence of Mrs. A. S. Mermod, when Mrs. Mermod and Mrs. Albert Edmunds will read papers on "The Influence of the Introduction of Christianity Upon the Civilization of the World."

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Pullis of Waverly place will give a large progressive euchre party on Tuesday evening, Feb. 10.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Young give a progressive euchre party on Tuesday evening at their residence in West Cabanne.

Mrs. C. B. Burnham of 3863 Pine street gives a handsome reception Tuesday, Feb. 10, from 3 to 6 o'clock.

Mrs. Clarence Jones of West Pine street gives a "Russian tea" on Monday afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock. Mrs. Dr. George Gill's card is inclosed.

On Monday afternoon Mrs. F. W. Humphrey gives a handsome progressive euchre party to which about fifty guests are invited.

Mrs. Dormitzer of Pine street gives a handsome luncheon this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Collins give a handsome evening reception on the 10th in compliment to Mr. Tom Collins and bride.

DEPARTURES.

Mrs. Leon Hull and Miss Nellie Hull left Friday for Louisville, Ky; Miss Bard of Sedalia, who has been visiting St. Louis friends, has gone home; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Price have gone to St. Joseph; Miss Belle Loader left last night for Providence, R. I.; Capt. and Mrs. John Scudder, Mrs. Otto Merseman and Miss Belle Scudder will leave soon to spend the spring in Florida; Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Garrison have gone to Las Vegas; Miss Mary Lackland has gone to New Orleans; Miss Janie C. Larkin left Thursday for San Antonio to visit Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Beall; Mr. Leslie Dana, who has been spending his holiday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Dana, returned last week to school at Boston; Miss Florence Whiting, who came in to serve as bridemaid at the Specht-Morey wedding, left on Thursday to return to Providence, R. I.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stix have gone to New York to spend several weeks; Mrs. Clark has returned to her home at Montgomery City; Mrs. O. L. Garrison goes this week to Eureka Springs; Miss Reefer left Friday for Louisville; Mr. Bert Powers left last week for his Southern trip; Mrs. M. S. Gemp will leave soon to spend several weeks in California and New Mexico; Mrs. James Chambers, Miss Therese Chambers, Miss Hattie Wilkinson and Miss Alice Pine left on Thursday evening for Florida; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Buel will leave to-day for Florida, where they will spend several weeks; Mrs. J. J. Harris and Miss Mattie Harris have gone South; Miss Lady Belle Hammett left Friday for Kansas City; Mrs. D. M. Frost left on Thursday for New Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. Auguste B. Ewing go to Lebanon Springs this week.

RETURNS.

Miss Humphrey has returned from a visit to friends in the country; Mrs. W. D. Blow has returned from a visit to her aunt, Mrs. George Tracey; Miss Attie Elliott has returned from a visit to her uncle's family at Bloomington; Miss Mimika Farish has returned from a visit to Mrs. McNair at Pass Christian; Mrs. Lewis Bailey and Mrs. Theodore Foster have returned from the Eastwhere they have been spending several weeks; Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Freeman have returned from a visit to Lexington, Ky., where they attended the Field-Shropshire wedding. Mrs. Seymour D. Thompson of Lafayette avenue has returned from a visit to Mrs. S. W. Evans at her suburban home; Mr. I. B. Holmes returned last week from a trip through Southern Illinois and Kentucky; Mr. Jesse Davis has returned from California, where he has spent the past six years; Miss Nettie Sheetz has returned from a visit to Kansas City friends; Mrs. Anna L. Jacobs and Mrs. D. W. Clifton have returned from a visit to Kirkwood friends; Mr. A. H. Stauffer has returned from a trip South; Miss Mitchell has returned from New York, where she has been since Dec. 1; Mrs. Fred Waum has returned from a visit to Sedalia; Mr. and Mrs. J. Q. A. Fritchey have returned from Glasgow; Mrs. John Laughlin has returned from a visit to Evansville, Ind.

VISITORS.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Perry are expecting a visit from his brother's wife, Mrs. William Perry of Denver; Miss Nettie Brown is visiting her sister, Mrs. DeStobler; Mrs. W. W. Bigelow of Chicago is visiting her niece, Mrs. Fred Skeel; Miss Mattie Buckner of Mexico, Mo., is visiting Mrs. Edward Clayton; Miss Nellie Lesher of Davenport, Io., is the guest of Miss Millie Verdier; Mrs. Erastus Wells is entertaining Miss Woodruff of New York; Mrs. J. L. D. Morrison is entertaining Miss Green of Boston; Mrs. C. H. Kenny of Ashland, O., is visiting Mrs. B. F. Nelson; Mrs. George A. Clark of Minneapolis is visiting her sister, Mrs. James Green; Mr. Roberts of Clarksville, Tenn., is visiting his old friends here; Mrs. Thomas Rhodus is entertaining her daughter-in-law from Chicago; Miss Margot Postlewaite is entertaining Miss Beaufort, who has just returned from abroad; Mrs. John Holmes is entertaining Mrs. George Mills of California; Miss Jenkins, daughter of Admiral Jenkins of the United States Navy, stationed at Washington, D. C., is visiting the family of Col. Rodgers on Chestnut street near Grand.

GOSSIP.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Ewing of Louisville, Ky., who have been spending several days with Mrs. Robert Filley and Miss Maria Hopkins, left last Thursday evening for California, where they will spend the spring months.

Mr. Charles R. Chambers, a popular society beau, has gone to reside on his ranch of 30,000 acres in Texas.

Mrs. James True gave a charming luncheon for young ladies yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Frost & Ruf of Seventh and Olive streets have for sale Spanish Court Cream and the three shades of Spanish Court Face Powder.

Mrs. Jacob Ricker entertained on Friday afternoon the Ladies' Musical Club.

Mrs. S. H. H. Clark gave a handsome reception on Thursday, assisted by Mrs. Alex Cochrane.

Mrs. Lewis Bailey and Mrs. Theodore Foster gave a charming high tea on Saturday afternoon in compliment to Mrs. Albert Tevis Kelly of New York, who is still with her mother, Mrs. J. L. D. Morrison.

Mr. Fred Gardiner has gone on to New Orleans for the Carnival, after which he comes to St. Louis to visit his sister, Mrs. Charles Espenchied.

Mr. John Jaynes of Sedalia is making a little visit to the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Tower have gone South for the spring months.

Mr. Perry Barthelow is quite ill of an attack of la grippe.

Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Crow and son Willie were in the City of Mexico when last heard from, registered at the Humboldt Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Q. A. Fritchey, who have recently returned from the East, are located on Washington avenue, No. 2922. They have been making a visit of a few days to her uncle, Mr. Barton, of Glasgow, Mo.

Mrs. Fannie Beaky, who has been spending several weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Clark, in New York City, is daily expected home.

Mrs. Julia Hewitt has gone to Washington City, where is making a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Williams, wife of Lieut. Williams of the United States Army.

Miss Mattie V. King is visiting friends in New Orleans for the carnival season.

Gen. Longstreet is expected in a few days from San Antonio, to visit the family of Col. Jerome Hill.

Miss Jessie Tenille's engagement has been announced, the marriage to take place early in April. Mr. Auguste Mashmeyer, the manager of the Jordan Cutlery Co., is the happy man.

Clark's millinery less than cost next ten days on account of removal; 509 Olive.

Mrs. W. W. Davis is making a visit to friends in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Andy Knapp gave a handsome card party on Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Miles Sells leave soon for Florida, accompanied by Miss Sadie Sells, who has been quite ill for several weeks.

Mrs. Given Campbell and her daughter, Miss Susie Campbell, go to New Orleans, their old home, for the Mardi Gras festivities.

Miss Theresa Taylor has gone south, to New Orleans first.

The queen of the boudoir is Spanish Court Cream. For sale at Frost & Ruf, Seventh and Olive streets.

Miss William Conrad gave a progressive euchre party yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Thomas Dimmick entertained a few friends at dinner on Thursday. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Fred Crunden, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Van Schroder, Prof. and Mrs. Ives, Gen. and Mrs. Merritt, Mr. and Mrs. W. Cushman.

The Beattie Manufacturing Co. have added a decorative department to their already extensive plant at 2206 Pine street.

Mr. C. H. Hackett of New York, brother-in-law of F. W. Humphrey, is spending a few days in the city. Mr. Hackett is accompanied by his daughter, Miss Grace Hackett.

Mr. Byron Hughes, who has been visiting his brother, Mr. J. N. Hughes, for several weeks, left last Thursday for Chicago, accompanied by his wife. His father, who has also been visiting Mr. Hughes, will join his son in Chicago on Monday and together they will go to their home at Picton, Ontario.

Mr. Rober Roman of New Orleans has returned to St. Louis.

Mrs. John W. Andrews entertained the Episcopal Ladies' Aid Society of Kirkwood at her residence on last Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Olcott and daughter, Miss Jemima, are spending the winter months at Biloxi, Miss.

Miss Nellie Stockton has gone with Mrs. John Gay to her Southern plantation. From there they will go to New Orleans for Mardi Gras.

Mr. Chas. Melton of this city was married recently to Miss Lucy Loring of Wheeling. They will make St. Louis their home.

Mrs. Isaac Marshall is spending the winter in Washington, D. C., with the family of her brother.

Mr. John J. Miltenberger was married a fortnight ago to a Philadelphia lady, Miss Wilson.

Mrs. Walter Dyer has been seriously ill at St. Luke's Hospital for a few weeks past.

Mrs. H. T. Wilson and baby have gone back to their home at Memphis after a visit of several weeks to her mother at Bissell's Point.

Mr. and Mrs. George T. Wolff are receiving the congratulations of their friends upon the advent of a baby girl in their family.

Mrs. D. W. Graham has been quite ill for some time, confined to the house by sciatic rheumatism.

Spanish Court Face Powder imparts to all a fresh and refined appearance so contrary to the pronounced and course preparations on the market.

The Young People's Amusement Club gave a dancing party on Tuesday evening at Old Orchard, which was attended by quite a little party of young people who went out from the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Carr and Mrs. Helen Clemens and her daughter, Miss Elsie Clemens, will enjoy first the carnival in New Orleans, and from there go on to Pass Christian and Florida. Mrs. McNair and daughter are already at Pass Christian.

Dr. and Mrs. H. Mills entertained last week the Young Married People's Club of Old Orchard and Shrewsbury Park. They had cards and a nice luncheon. They will meet hereafter regularly each week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. T. Coleman are spending the winter in Washington City.

Miss Josie Thatcher will leave the latter part of March for Florida, where she goes to serve as bridemaid for Miss St. Cyr.

Miss Curtis of Thirty-fifth and Chestnut streets has gone to Peoria to spend several weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Curren.

Mr. James H. Wear and his second daughter are having a charming visit South. They will be absent several weeks.

Miss Viola Peek, one of the pretty graduates of the High School class of '90-'91, had a charming reception given her by her parents at the family residence, 1722 Mississippi avenue.

Miss Laura Spencer and Miss Mary Gamble are among the St. Louisans who have gone to New Orleans for the Carnival. Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Benoist have gone to Pass Christian. Mrs. Charles Hunt goes South for the spring.

Mr. James McMurtry celebrated his majority last week by a surprise party at the country residence of his parents near Glencoe.

Miss Jennie Pendleton of West Morgan street, entertained the Pickwick Club on Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Ostrander have taken possession of their new house, No. 3966 Morgan street.

Mrs. Eno had last week the last of her series of receptions in compliment to Miss Bates of Virginia, who has been spending several weeks with her.

Miss Lynne Tenille entertained the Fortnighty Euchre Club on Tuesday evening.

Miss Frances Cabanne will be among the St. Louis belles who will enjoy the carnival in New Orleans. She will visit the family of Dr, and Mrs. Scott (formerly Miss Dora Deane).

Mrs. George Dana entertained last week at her lovely country home the Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church.

The marriage of Miss Sadie Hewitt to Mr. Edward A. Walls will take place on the 17th of February at the residence of the ladies' parents at Flora, Ill.

Mrs. George McNulty has been making a visit of ten days to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Mullaly.

Mrs. J. Sinclair Wishart entertained last week at her country home, a pleasant party of St. Louis ladies in compliment to Mrs. W. D. Lawton.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Plant have closed their country home and have come to the city to spend the remainder of the cold season.

ST. VALENTINE'S GIFTS.

AMMUNITION FOR CUPID THAT IS BOTH APPROPRIATE AND USEFUL.

Cards, Glove Holders, Handkerchief Cases, Thermometers and Other Useful Articles to Convey the Tender Sentiments of Lovelorn Maids and Swains.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The memory of good St. Valentine, patron of all true lovers, will be honored this year as never before, if the preparations for his feast day a re any indication. For months past the designers have been outdoing one another in their efforts to get up something novel and striking, something that would coax the dollars out of the pockets of love-lorn swains, with more than ordinary acility, and the result is a most bewildering array of dainty creations, some of which in point of price are calculated to make the average young man gasp.

One of the prettiest of these is a "valentine" that combines the useful with the poetic and ornamental—a court-plaster pocket. The covers are of heavy pasteboard, hinged with pink ribbon. A good supply of court plaster is fastened between, while a tiny pair of scissors are attached to the pocket by means of a long silk ribbon. On the top cover, framed in green silk, is a pretty group of dancing cupids painted on celluloid, and on the other side, which is covered with

silk, is this appropriate verse hinting strongly at a spurned love:

This will heal a cut,
Or soothe a smart,
But it will not cure
A broken heart.

A satin folding card inscribed, "To My Valentine," contains a declaration that even the most obtuse maiden could not fail to understand. On the outside an arrow of celluloid, tipped with gold, sticks quivering in the heart of a large pansy. Under this is the inscription:

The face of my love,
Within you'll see;
Would I could mirror
My love for thee.

On opening the card the recipient will be considerably startled to find herself looking into the depths of a beveled mirror, which has been set into the card in a white velvet frame.

"BEST TRUE LOVE."

Another valentine less elaborate, but on the same lines, is a pink silk mat, the ends of which are folded to represent a square envelope. A spray of lillies of the valley, handpainted, is thrown across the center, and underneath in quaint characters is this inscription:

Open the envelope and see the dearest face on earth.

On complying with these directions a mirror is found embedded in a web of white satin, which reflects the "dearest face on earth" mantled with the prettiest blush imaginable, provided the suspected sender is her "best true love."

Glove boxes and handkerchief cases, specially designed for valentine offerings,

were comparatively unknown until the present year, but the manufacturers found that these pretty trifles admitted of such dainty work that they were put on the market this season in every conceivable shape. A unique pattern is a square flat shaped affair of glass. It is bound about the edges with silk ribbon, and has, indeed, huge ribbon bows on each corner. Wherever a bit of ribbon could possibly be attached it has been put on, the effect being extremely pretty. On the glass lid a small flock of blue finches are painted, perched on the branch of a tree, and on each of the four sides a spray of flowers almost hides the glass. Inside the box the bottom is lined with puffed satin which rests on a cushion of cotton wadding. On this satin pretty valentine sentiments are worked in gold thread. These cases are for handkerchiefs, and glove boxes are made to match.

HANDKERCHIEF SET.

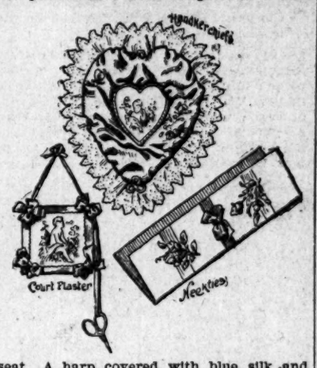
Another glove and handkerchief set intended for a "valentine," is made up of very thin wood, covered in blue silk, with trimmings of moire ribbons in bows and rosettes. These boxes are lined throughout with quilted white satin. On the lid is a celluloid panel, in bright colors, showing a half dozen snow birds, resting on a withered limb that is heavy with frost. The sides are adorned with hand painted sprays of golden rod, and on the inner side of the cover is the inscription, generally brief, but very much to the point. Some of the more numerous are "With Sweet Thoughts of Thee," "From a Fond Heart," "Loving Thoughts," etc. All of these boxes are highly perfumed with sachet. They range in price from $4 to $8.

A cheaper line, costing from $1 to $3, are made of pasteboard, hand painted or covered with silk. The designs in these are innumerable, and they are invariably as pretty as they are unique. Here the inscription is always on one corner of the lid in silvered or gilt letters and the sentiments include everything from the non-committal inscription "A Friend," to the amorous declaration "To Her Who Rules My Heart."

A valentine that is calculated to win any lady's heart is a combined handkerchief case and jewel-box. It comes in the shape of a satin cushion stuffed with elder down. The cushion is composed of two layers held together by a silk cord in the middle, and between these layers is the space for the handkerchiefs. On top, with a tufted lace cover, is the jewel-box, lined with quilted satin, of the same shade as the pillow. "With Best Wishes," "True Love," "My Queen," or some other sentiment in graduated degrees of warmth is daintily embroidered on one corner of the cushion, almost hidden under a cluster of red roses or brilliant poppies.

MUSICAL SHAPES.

Many of the more elaborate valentines take the shape of musical instruments this year, while hearts which were formerly the favorite pattern have been relegated to a back



seat. A harp covered with blue silk and plush is one of the most striking of these musical designs. Under the silver strings clusters of daises are painted on the silk, and shimmering through a covering of silk bolting cloth, inside are groups of cupids engaged in shooting their fatal arrows into space, while good wishes or protestations of affection are painted where no one but those for whom the words are intended may see them.

Fans, wall pockets and cornucopias are also favorites with the valentine designers. The fans are generally intended merely for ornaments, and are made up in pretty patterns covered with silk, and trimmed with ribbon. The "valentine" is painted or embroidered on a broad ribbon that flutters from the handle bringing messages of respect, esteem or ardent love, according as the case between the sender and receiver has progressed.

Going back to the useful again, a pretty valentine comes in the shape of a writing tablet. The covers are of celluloid, handpainted or printed in bright colors. One of the best I saw was framed in green silk, and had a silver-tipped pencil attached by means of a silver cord. On the cover was a gracefully draped figure crowned with pinks, and holding clusters of the same flowers in her hand. The valentine was evidently intended for use by a gentleman with whom the course of true love had not been entirely smooth, for on the reverse side was painted:

Pens are but cruel, dangerous things;
They're steel, and wound the heart.
This offer, lady, he who brings,
Has often felt their smart.

BOOKMARKS.

Bookmarks are another one of the useful things that have been employed to do service for Cupid on St. Valentine's day. Of these there is one that is pretty certain to be a favorite with young gentlemen who have not yet arrived at an age when such things are taken seriously. This is the old device of bringing out the talismanic "Kiss me," by

twirling the bookmark between the hands, a silk cord with tassels being attached to either end for the purpose. The bookmark itself is of pasteboard covered with white satin, and to give it an appropriate flavor of the occasion the complete design that shows when the strings are twisted is, "Kiss me, my Valentine."

Quite a complete little writing set has also been cleverly worked up as a Valentine gift. It embraces a blotter, pen and pen-wiper, combined in such a manner as to produce a most dainty effect. Two horse-shoe shaped layers of fine blotting paper, one of white and one of pink, slightly smaller, are laid one on top of the other. Then, mounted on these, is a heart made of celluloid pierced by an arrow of the same material. Around the edge of this heart are sprays of violets and heliotrope, while fastened in the center is a scallop shell, beautifully colored by nature. This shell works on a hinge made of gold cord, and underneath is a piece of chamois skin—the pen-wiper. The pen is fastened to one corner of the valentine by silk ribbon.

It would be pretty hard for a layman to imagine a valentine sentiment woven about such a prosaic thing as a thermometer. But one genius at least has solved the problem. He has fastened a miniature Fahrenheit to a celluloid scroll, about six inches high, on which is written:

May this tell you how I love you,
When the summers send it high;
May it tell you how I love you,
When the winters round it sigh.

The ordinary valentine cards hold their own even with all these novelties to contend against, though even in them new ideas have been introduced. Quite a number have handsomely printed leaflets mounted on the lace or satin card, in which are copious extracts from the lover's favorite poets. One folding card that I saw contained sonnets from Shakspeare, Brainard, Moore and Michael Angelo, all appropriately illustrated, and the whole was indited to "Ye Sweetest Mayd on Earth." Another folding card was trimmed with gold and silver cord and ornamented with a hand-painted group of snow-birds.

As a matter of course nearly all the valentines produced are designed with especial reference to the fair sex, but the male end of creation has been by no means forgotten. The favorite device for them that has been adopted to do valentine duty is a necktie case. Of these there are varieties in every shape and form. The prevailing color seems somehow to run to blue. They are made of two long narrow pieces of extra heavy pasteboard, covered with silk or satin on the outside and lined with white silk. The hinges are of satin cord, and for decoration there are hand-painted sprays of flowers, generally golden rod, on both curves. Very few of them have inscriptions, the idea being to permit the fair sender to have any sentiment she may desire to express.

Don't Cough.

Take Kemp's Balsam, the best cough cure. You will see the excellent effect after the first dose; 50c and $1 at druggists'.

Their Wives Can, However.

From the Oil City Blizzard.

Of every million people in the world 800 are blind, and the other 999,200 cannot see their own faults.

THIS is positively the FINAL week of the GREAT ONYX TABLE AND CABINET SALE at MERMOD & JACCARD'S, corner Broadway and Locust. You can buy them very low THIS WEEK. Come and see.

FADS, FASHIONS, FACTS.

THE STORY OF A BONNET THAT WAS FORGOTTEN.

How to Use a Lace Shawl—Some Very Bright Children—Pretty Lamps—Club Entertainments—An Electric Curling Tongs—Pretty Feet and Slippers.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

A very amusing incident occurred in a fashionable church in the West End a few Sundays ago. A very bright, pretty girl, who is a favorite in the social world for her impulsive good-heartedness, found that she was late for service, or would be if she did not hurry, although she only lived a short distance from the church. She decided to rush matters and, after fixing her bang, tied a little dotted veil over her face, deciding that, as it was lying in the dressing case before her, she would expedite matters by pinning it across hair and face then, and put on her hat when her toilet was completed, as the one she wished was in another room across the corridor. The clock struck a timely warning and she dashed on her cloak, seized her gloves and prayer book and ran down stairs and out the door to reach the service in time. She was unaccompanied and didn't notice any passers by in her haste to reach the church. Passing up the long aisle and into the pew occupied by the members of the family who had preceded her to their devotions, as she knelt down she saw an expression of mortification, as well as amusement, spread over the faces of her relatives in the pew. Then the brother near her stooped and whispered something to her. In an agony of fear she put her gloved hand on her head and found as the whisper had told her that she had forgotten to put on her hat, and her ludicrous appearance was increased by the dotted veil crossed over the face and hatless head. The poor girl was covered with confusion and blushing crimson. She dared not raise her eyes for she was conscious the congregation were in quiet hysterics or else in doubts of her sanity. She summoned courage, however, to walk down the aisle, and throwing a handkerchief across her head made a hasty return over the street which she has passed on her way to church. She didn't want to create distraction by returning to that service, but for the next one she had placed her hat on carefully fifteen minutes before the time and viewed it on all sides to see that it was securely and squarely set on her pretty head. But the guying she got from her friends since has nearly set her wild.

* * *

Isn't this an odd fancy in flowers, the whim of a recent bride? The young woman wanted yellow carnations for her wedding bouquet and insisted upon having them, and of course the florist was in a quandary, for the yellow carnations are strangers here and could not, of course, be gotten easily. But an order was sent East for the specified five dozen required and they were procured, but with great difficulty.

* * *

I gave the word not long ago to get out the cameos of your grand-mothers, fair feminine readers, and you did so with success. I tell you now to rush to your lace chests and take from them the laid-aside lace shawls of mamma and grand-mamma and—bring them out to the light of day. Shake out the creases and murmur in hysterical gratitude, "you dear things, I'm so glad I've got you," for with the new clinging skirts a lace shawl can be most effectively draped without cutting either, and can be used to form the front of an evening dress, not merely as an apron in orthodox style, but to partly cover the front of the bodice as well as the skirt. This is done by reversing a three-cornered shawl, putting the lower point at the top of the front of a low bodice (gathering it there slightly), and letting it fall thence to the foot of the skirt, pleating it in easily at the waist line, and if too long, catching it up with clusters of ostrich feathers or bows of jet or gold or silver galloon. The sides of the shawl are spread out gradually on the skirt, covering its sides and front. The long, straight edge (which is really the top of the shawl) falls on a flounce of satin set on the foundation skirt.

A chantilly lace shawl is draped in this way over the yellow satin front of a black velvet gown and offers an excellent plan for remodeling a velvet or brocade gown left over from the season previous. Three breadths of the velvet skirt are retained for a straight, soft and narrow train. The best parts of the other velvet breadths are then used for a low bodice and short sleeves, or for the back of a high bodice with a low square front of yellow satin which is really covered with the point of the lace shawl. I know one lady in this city well-known in the world of fashion, whose fortune is much limited, who really has a fortune in two lace shawls. Not that they are unusually handsome or even above the ordinary, but she has taste, and a black and white shawl of lace left as relics of former splendor. At entertainments, ball or reception she fairly lives in these lace creations, yet they never look the same. She will take for instance an old black velvet or silk gown and drape it with the white lace shawl; then she will go next day or evening with the black lace draping the same gown instead of the white. The next evening the white lace shawl is draped over a white gown, and still the next the black goes over a yellow, red, pink or blue groundwork, and yet really the two lace shawls form this trousseau, but the taste or management is as great a treasure as the shawls themselves.

* * *

What a paradise taste and wealth combined can transform the modern home into! Take for instance what is in the opinion of many people the daintiest and most artistic house in St. Louis, that of Mrs. James Blair. The moment you enter it you feel the air of cultivation and exquisite taste that seems to echo the high-bred personality of the pretty hostess. Everywhere her dainty presence is felt in the thousand and one charming trivialities that lends brightness to the handsome furniture. She has the most exquisite china, the cutest array of fragile tea service and teacups placed where they can be ornamental as useful. Another fancy she has is her fondness for pretty and handsome lamps, and in every possible spot and space glows some rare or odd lamp which gives an Oriental touch to the modern home. The oldest son of the House, Percy Blair, counts seven years since he opened his eyes in the world. He is a perfect little courtier in manner, and talks with as much interest and information as though he were three times his age, and yet he is what is not often seen in these days of advanced children, as simple and unaffected a child as he is a brilliant one.

* * *

What a great many bright children St. Louis has, to be sure whilst on the subject the thought is suggested. There is Caroline Lackland Ives, Prof. and Mrs. Halsey. C. Ives' little daughter, who is a real prodigy in brightness and pretty as a picture, too. Little Josephine Newman, the cute daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Will Newman, is astonishing everybody by her great ability as an elocutionist, and in this line she is probably one of the finest amateur dramatic children we have ever known. Little Norman Comfort, the golden-haired son of Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Comfort, gives new expressions constantly to the grown-up people about him; he is so wonderfully original in his sayings. And then to briefly give examples of unusually gifted children, there is little Catherine Stuart Jeff

THE WITCH OF PRAGUE.

A FANTASTIC TALE BY F. MARION CRAWFORD.

Author of "Mr. Isaacs," "Dr. Claudius," "A Roman Singer," Etc.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. (Copyright.)

CHAPTER VII.

HE wanderer, when Keyork Arabian had left him, had intended to revisit Unorna without delay, but he had not proceeded far in the direction of her house when he turned out of his way and entered a deserted street which led toward the river. He walked slowly, drawing his furs closely about him, for it was very cold.

He found himself in one of those moments of life in which the presentiment of evil almost paralyzes the mind's power of making any decision.

His heart was filled with forebodings which his wisdom bade him treat with indifference, while his passion gave them new weight and new horror with every minute that passed.

He had seen with his eyes and heard with his ears. Beatrice had been before him, and her voice had reached him among the voices of thousands, but now, since the hours had passed, and he had not found her, it was as though he had been near her in a dream, and the strong certainty took hold of him that she was dead, and that he had looked upon her wraith in the shadowy church.

Two common, reasonable possibilities lay before him, and two only. He had either seen Beatrice, or he had not. If she had really been in the Teyne Kirche, she was in the city and not far from him. If she had not been there, he had been deceived by an accidental but extraordinary likeness. Within the logical concatenation of cause and effect there was no room for any other supposition, and it followed that his course was perfectly clear. He must continue his search until he should find the person he had seen, and the result would be conclusive, for he would again see the same face and hear the same voice. Reason told him that he had in all likelihood been mistaken after all. Reason reminded him that the church had been dark, the multitude of worshipers closely crowded together, the voices that sang almost innumerable, and wholly undistinguishable from each other.

The fear of evil, the presentiment of death, defied logic, and put its own construction and interpretation upon the strange event. He neither believed nor desired to believe in a supernatural visitation, yet the inexplicable certainty of having seen a ghostly vision overwhelmed reason and all her arguments. Beatrice was dead. Her spirit had passed in that solemn hour when the Wanderer had stood in the dusky church; he had looked upon her shadowy wraith, and had heard the echo of a voice from beyond the stars, whose crystal tones already swelled the diviner harmony of an angelic strain.

The impression was so strong at first as to be but one step removed from conviction. The shadow of a great mourning fell upon him, of a grief too terrible for words, too solemn for tears, too strong to find any expression save in death itself. He walked heavily, bending his head, his eyes half closed, as though in bodily pain; the icy pavement rang like iron under his tread; the frozen air pierced through him, as his sorrow pierced his heart, the gloom of the fast-sinking winter's day deepened as the darkness in his own soul. He, who was always alone, knew at last what loneliness could mean. While she had lived, she had been with him always, a living, breathing woman, visible to his inner eyes, speaking to his inward hearing, waking in his sleepless love. He had sought her with restless haste and untiring strength

"She Calls You, Come!"

through the length and breadth of the whole world, but yet she had never left him, he had never been separated from her for one moment, even in the years of his wandering, had he entered the temple of his heart without finding her in its most holy place. Men had told him that she was dead, but he had looked within himself and had seen that she was still alive; the dread of reading her sacred name, carved upon the stone that covered her resting place, had chilled him and made his sight tremble, but he had entered the shrine of his soul and had found her again, untouched by death, unchanged by years, living, loved and loving. But now, when he shut out the dismal street from view, and went to the sanctuary and kneeled upon the threshold, he saw but a dim vision, as of something lying upon an altar in the dark, something shrouded in white, something shapely and yet shapeless, something that had been and was not any more.

He reached the end of the street, but he felt a reluctance to leave it, and turned back again, walking still more slowly and heavily than before. So far as any outward object or circumstance could be said to be in harmony with his mood, the dismal lane, the failing light, the bitter air, were at that moment sympathetic to him. The tomb itself is not more sepulchral than certain streets and places in Prague on a dark winter's afternoon. In the certainty that the last and the greatest of misfortunes had befallen him, the Wanderer turned back into the gloomy byway, as the pale, wreathing ghosts, fearful of the sharp daylight and the distant voices of men, sink back at dawn into the graves out of which they have slowly risen to the outer air in the silence of the night.

The Wanderer was of those who dread nothing save for the one dearly beloved object, but who, when that fear is once aroused by a real or an imaginary danger, can suffer in one short moment the agony which should be distributed through a whole lifetime. The magnitude of his passion could lend to the least thought or presentiment connected with it the force of a fact and the overwhelming weight of a real calamity.

In all ages the reason of the world has been at the mercy of brute force. The reign of law has never had more than a passing reality, and can never have more than that so long as man is human. The individual intellect and the aggregate intelligence of nations and races have alike perished in the struggles of mankind, to revive again, indeed, but as surely to be again put to the edge of the sword. Here and there great thoughts and great masterpieces have survived the martyrdom of a thinker, the extinction of a school, the death of a poet, the wreck of a high civilization. Socrates is murdered with the creed of immortality on his very lips; hardly had he spoken the wonderful words recorded in the Phaedo, when the fatal poison sent its deathly chill through his limbs; the Greeks are gone, yet the Hermes of Olympia remains, mutilated and maimed, indeed, but faultless still and still supreme. The very name of Homer is grown well nigh as mythic as his blindness; there are those to-day who, standing by the grave of William Shakspeare, say boldly that he was not the creator of the works that bear his name. And still, through the centuries, Achilles wanders lonely by the shore of the sounding sea; Paris loves, and Helen is false, Ajax raves, and Odysseus steers his sinking ship through the raging storm. Still, Hamlet, the Avenger swears, hesitates, kills at last and then himself is slain, Romeo sighs in the ivory moonlight, and love-bound Juliet hears the triumphant lark carolling his ringing hymn high in the cool morning air, and says it is the nightingale—immortals all, the marble god, the Greek, the Dane, the love-sick boy, the maiden foredoomed to death. But how short is the roll-call of these deathless ones—through what raging floods of destruction have they lived, through what tempests have they been tossed, upon what inhospitable shores have they been cast up by the changing tides of time! Since they were called to life by the great, half-nameless departed, how often has their very existence been forgotten by all but a score in tens of millions! Has it been given to those embodied thoughts of transcendent genius to ride in the whirlwind of men's passions or to direct the stormy warfare of half-frantic nations? Since they were born in all their bright perfection, to live on in unchanging beauty, violence has ruled the world; many a time since then the sword has mown kown its harvest of thinkers, many a time has the harrow of war torn up and scarred the face of the earth; Athens still stands in broken loveliness, and the Tiber still rolls its tawny waters heavily through Rome; but Rome and Athens are to-day but places of departed spirits; they are no longer the seats of life, their broken hearts are petrified—all men may see the ports through which the blood flowed to the throbbing center, the traces of the mighty arteries through which it was driven to the ends of the earth. But the blood is dried up, the hearts are broken, and though in their stony ruins those dead worldhearts be grander and more enduring than any which in our time are whole and beating, yet neither their endurance nor their grandeur have saved them from man, the destroyer, nor was the beauty of their thoughts or the thoughtfully devised machinery of their civilization a shield against a few score thousand rough-hammered blades, wielded by rough-hewn mortals who recked neither of intellect nor of civilization, nor yet of beauty, being but very human men, full of terribly strong and human passions. Look where you will throughout the length and breadth of all that was the world five thousand or five hundred years ago; everywhere passion has swept thought before it, and belief, reason. And we, too, with our reason and our thought, shall be swept from existence and the memory of it. Is this the age of reason, and is this the reign of law? In the midst of this civilization of ours three millions of men lie down nightly by their arms, men trained to handle rifle and sword, taught to destroy and to do nothing else, and nearly as many more wait but a summons to leave their homes and join the ranks. And often it is said that we are on the eve of a universal war. At the command of a few individuals, at the touch of a few wires, more than five millions of men in the very prime and glory of strength, armed as men never were armed since time began, will arise and will kill civilization and thought as both the one and the other have been slain before by fewer hands and less deadly weapons. Is this reason, or is this law? Passion rules the world and rules alone. And passion is neither of the head nor of the hand, but of the heart. Passion cares nothing for the mind. Love, hate, ambition, anger, avarice, either are but a slave of intelligence to serve their impulse, or break down its impotent opposition with the unanswerable argument of brute force and tear it to pieces with iron hands.

Love is the first, the greatest, the gentlest, the most cruel, the most irresistible of passions. In his least form he is mighty. A little love has destroyed many a great friendship. The merest outward semblance of love has made such havoc as no intellect could repair. The reality has made heroes and martyrs, traitors and murderers, whose names will not be forgotten, for glory or for shame. Helen is not the only woman whose smile has kindled the beacon of a ten years' war, nor Antony the only man who has lost the world for a caress. It may be that the Helen who shall work our destruction is even now twisting and braiding her golden hair; it may be that the new Antony, who is to lose this same old world again already stands upon the steps of Cleopatra's throne. Love's day is not over yet, nor has man outgrown the love of woman.

But the power to love greatly is a gift, differing much in kind, though little in degree, from the inspiration of the poet, the genius of the artist or the unerring instinct and eagle's glance of the conqueror; for conqueror, artist and poet are moved by passion and not by reason, which is but their servant in so far as it can be commanded to move others, and their deadliest enemy when it would move themselves. Let the passion and the instrument but meet, then suited to each other, and all else must go down before them. Few, indeed, are they to whom is given that rich inheritance, and they themselves alone know all their wealth, and their misery, all the boundless possibilities of happiness that are theirs, and all the dangers and the terrors that beset their path. He who has won woman in the face of daring rivals, of enormous odds, of gigantic obstacles, knows what love means; he who has lost her, having loved her, alone has measured with his own soul the bitterness of earthly sorrow, the depth of total loneliness, the breadth of the wilderness of despair. And he who has sorrowed long, who has long been alone, but who has watched the small, twinkling ray still burning upon the distant border of his desert—the faint glimmer of a single star that was still above the horizon of despair—he only can tell what utter darkness can be upon the face of the earth when that last star has set forever. With it are gone suddenly the very cardinal and cardinal points of life's chart, there is no longer any right hand or any left, any north or south, any rising of the sun or any going down, any forward or backward direction in his path, any heaven above or any hell below. The world has stood still and and there is no life in the thick, black stillness. Death himself is dead, and one living man is forgotten behind, to mourn him as a lost friend, to pray that some new destroyer, more sure of hand than death himself, may come striding through the awful silence to make an end at last of the tormented spirit, to bear it swiftly to the place where that last star ceased to shine, and to let it down into the restful depths of an unremembering eternity. But into that place, which is the soul of man, no destroyer can penetrate, that solitary life neither the sword, nor pestilence, nor age, nor eternity can extinguish, that immortal memory no night can obscure. There was a beginning indeed, but end there can be none.

Such a man was that Wanderer, as he paced the deserted street in the cruel, gloomy cold of the late day. Between his sight and the star of his one hope an impenetrable shadow had arisen, so that he saw it no more. The memory of Beatrice was more than ever distinct to his inner sense, but the sudden presentiment of her death, real in its working as any certainty, had taken the reality of her from the ground on which he stood. For that one link had still been between them. Somewhere, near or far, during all these years, she, too, had trodden the earth with her light footsteps, the same universal mother earth on which they both moved and lived. The very world was hers, since she was touching it, and to touch it in his turn was to feel her presence. For who could tell what hidden currents ran in the secret depths, or what mysterious interchange of sympathy might not be maintained through them? The air itself was hers, since she was somewhere breathing it; the stars, for she looked on them; the sun, for it warmed her; the cold of winter, for it chilled her, too; the breezes of spring, for they fanned her pale cheek and cooled her dark brow. All had been hers, and at the thought that she had passed away a cry of universal mourning broke from the world she had left behind, and darkness descended upon all things as a funeral pall.

Cold and dim and sad the ancient city had seemed before, but it was a thousandfold more melancholy now, more black, more saturated with the gloom of ages. From time to time the Wanderer raised his heavy lids, scarcely seeing what was before him, conscious of nothing but the horror which had so suddenly embraced his whole existence. Then, all at once, he was face to face with some one. A woman stood still in the way, a woman wrapped in rich furs, her features covered by a dark veil which could not hide the unequal fire of the unlike eyes so keenly fixed on his.

"Have you found her?" asked the soft voice.

"She is dead," answered the Wanderer, growing very white.

CHAPTER VIII.

During the short silence which followed, and while the two were still standing opposite to each other, the unhappy man's look did not change. Unorna saw that he was sure of what he said, and a thrill of triumph, as jubilant as his despair was profound, ran through her. If she had cared to reason with herself and to examine into her own sincerity, she would have seen that nothing but genuine passion, good or bad, could have lent the assurance of her rival's death such power to flood the dark street with sunshine. But she was already long past doubt upon that question. The enchanter had bound her heart with his spells at the first glance, and the wild nature was already on fire. For one instant the light shot from her eyes, and then sank again as quickly as it had come. She had other impulses than those of love, and subtle gifts of perception that condemned her to know the truth, even when the delusion was most glorious. He was himself deceived, and she knew it. Beatrice might, indeed, have died long ago. She could not tell. But as she sought in the recesses of his mind, she saw that he had no certainty of it, she saw the black presentiment between him and the image, for she could see the image too. She saw the rival she already hated, not receiving a vision of the reality, but perceiving it through his mind as it had always appeared to him. For one moment she hesitated still, and she knew that her whole life was being weighed in the trembling balance of that hesitation. For one moment her face became an impenetrable mask, her eyes grew dull as uncut jewels, her breathing ceased, her lips were set like cold marble. Then the stony mask took life again, the sight grew keen, and a gentle sigh stirred the chilly air.

"She is not dead."

"Not dead!" The Wanderer started, but fully two seconds after she had spoken, as a man struck by a bullet in battle, in whom the suddenness of the shock has destroyed the power of instantaneous sensation.

"She is not dead. You have dreamed it," said Unorna, looking at him steadily.

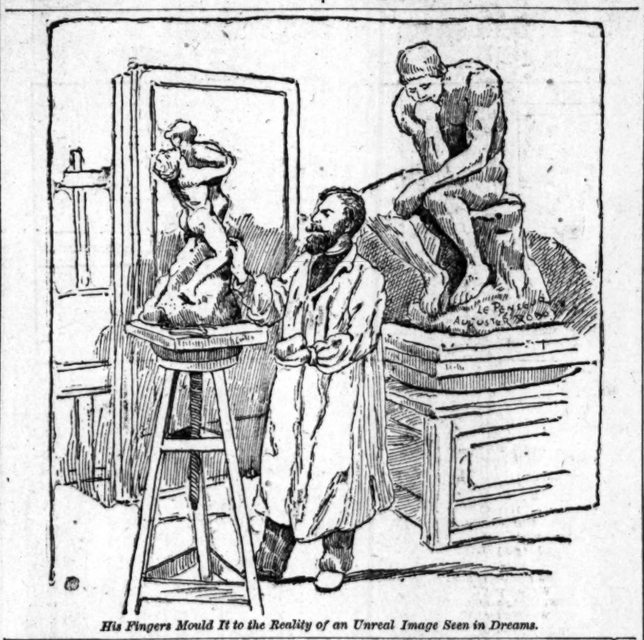
He pressed his hand to his forehead and then moved it, as though brushing away something that troubled him.

"Not dead! Not dead!" he repeated in changing tones.

"Come with me. I will show her to you."

He gazed at her and his senses reeled. Her words sounded like rarest music in his ear, in the darkness of his brain a soft light began to diffuse itself.

"Is it possible? Have I been mistaken?" he asked in a low voice, as though speaking to himself.



His Fingers Mould It to the Reality of an Unreal Image Seen in Dreams.

"Come," said Unorna again, very gently.

"Whither? With you? How can you bring me to her? What power have you to lead the living to the dead?"

"To the living. Come."

"To the living—yes—I have dreamed an evil dream—a dream of death—she is not—no I see it now. She is not dead. She is only very far from me, very, very far. And yet it was this morning—but I was mistaken, deceived by some faint likeness. Ah, God! I thought I knew her face! What is it that you want with me?"

He asked the question as though again suddenly aware of Unorna's presence. She had lifted her veil, and her eyes drew his soul into their mysterious depths.

"She calls you. Come."

"She? She is not here. What can you know of her? Why do you look at me so?"

He felt an unaccountable uneasiness under her gaze, like a warning of danger not far off. The memory of his meeting with her on that same morning was not clear at that moment, but he had not forgotten the odd disturbance of his faculties which had distressed him at the time. He was inclined to resist any return of the doubtful state and to oppose Unorna's influence. He felt the fascination of her glance, and he straightened himself rather proudly and coldly as though to withdraw himself from it. It was certain that Unorna, or the surprise of meeting her, had momentarily dispelled the gloomy presentiment which had given him such terrible pain. And yet, even in his disturbed and anxious consciousness, he found it more than strange that she should thus press him to go with her, and so boldly promise to bring him to the object of his search. He resisted her, and found that resistance was not easy.

"And yet," said she, dropping her eyes and seeming to abandon the attempt, "you said that if you failed to-day you would come back to me. Have you succeeded, that you need no help?"

"I have not succeeded."

"And if I had not come to you—if I had not met you here, you would have failed for the last time. You would have carried with you the conviction of her death to the moment of your own."

"It was a horrible delusion, but since it was a delusion it would have passed away in time."

"With your life, perhaps. Who would have waked you if I had not?"

"I was not sleeping. Why do you reason? What would you prove?"

"Much, if I knew how. Will you walk with me? It is very cold."

They had been standing where they had met. As she spoke Unorna looked up with an expression wholly unlike the one he had seen a few moments earlier. Her strong will was suddenly veiled by the most gentle and womanly manner, and a little shiver, real or feigned, passed over her as she drew the folds of her fur more closely around her. The man before her could resist the aggressive manifestation of her power, but he was far too courteous to refuse her request.

"Which way," he asked quietly.

"To the river," she answered.

He turned and took his place by her side. For some moments they walked on in silence. It was already almost twilight.

"How short the days are!" exclaimed Unorna rather suddenly.

"How long even at their shortest!" replied her companion.

"They might be short—if you would."

He did not answer her, though he glanced quickly at her face. She was looking down at the pavement before her, as though picking her way, for there were patches of ice upon the stones. She seemed very quiet. He could not guess that her heart was beating in any interpretation approaching to the truth. He supposed that she was flushed with walking.

"No one has ever helped me, least of all in the way you mean," he said. "The counsels of wise men—of the wisest—have been useless, as well as the dreams of women who fancy they have the gift of mental sight beyond the limit of bodily vision."

"Who fancy they see!" exclaimed Unorna, almost glad to find that she was still strong enough to feel annoyance at the sight.

"I beg your pardon. I don't mean to doubt your powers, of which I have had no experience."

"I did not offer to see for you. I did not offer you a dream."

"Would you show me that which I already see, waking and sleeping? Would you bring to my hearing the sound of a voice which I can hear even now? I need no help for that."

"I can do more than that—for you."

"And why for me?" he asked with some curiosity.

"Because—because you are Keyork Arabian's friend." She glanced at his face, but he showed no surprise.

"You have seen him this afternoon of course," he remarked.

An odd smile passed over Unorna's face.

"Yes. I have seen him this afternoon. He is a friend of mine and of yours—do you understand?"

"He is the wisest of men," said the Wanderer. "And also the maddest," he added thoughtfully.

"And you think it was in his madness, rather than in his wisdom, that he advised you to come to me?"

"Possibly. In his belief in you, at least."

"And that may be madness?" She was gaining courage.

"Or wisdom—if I am mad. He believes in you. That is certain."

"He has no beliefs. Have you known him long, and do not know that? With him there is nothing between knowledge and ignorance."

"And he knows, of course, by experience, what you can do and what you can not do."

"By very long experience, as I know him."

"Neither your gifts nor his knowledge of them can change dreams to facts."

"Unorna smiled again.

"You can produce a dream—nothing more," continued the Wanderer, drawn at last into argument. "I, too, know something of these things. The wisdom of the Egyptians is not wholly lost yet. You may possess some of it, as well as the undeveloped power which could put all their magic within your reach if you knew how to use it. Yet a dream is a dream."

"Philosophers have disputed that," answered Unorna. "I am no philosopher, but I can overthrow the results of all their disputations."

"You can do this. If I resign my will into your keeping, you can cause me to dream. You can call up vividly before me the remembered and unremembered sights of my life. You can make me see clearly the sights impressed upon your own memory. You might do that, and yet you would be showing me nothing which I do not see now, before me—of those things which I care to see."

"But suppose that you were wrong, and that I had no dream to show you, but a reality?"

She spoke the words very earnestly, gazing into his eyes at last without fear. Something in her tone struck him and fixed his attention.

"There is no sleep needed to see realties," he said.

"I did not say that there was. I only asked you to come with me to the place where she is."

The Wanderer started slightly and forgot all the instinct of opposition to her which he had felt so strongly before.

"Do you mean that you know—that you can take me to her—" he could not find words. A strange, overmastering astonishment took possession of him and with it came wild hope and the wilder longing to reach its realization instantly.

"What else could I have meant? What else did I say?" Her eyes were beginning to glitter in the gathering dusk.

The Wanderer no longer avoided their look, but he passed his hand over his brow, as though dazed.

"I only asked you to come with me," she repeated softly. "There is nothing supernatural about that. When I saw that you did not believe me, I did not try to lead you then, though she is waiting for you. She bade me bring you to her."

"You have seen her? You have talked with her? She sent you? Oh, for God's sake, come quickly—come, come!"

He put out his hand as though to take hers and lead her away. She grasped it eagerly. He had not seen that she had drawn off her glove. He was lost. Her eyes held him, and her fingers touched his bare wrist. His lids drooped and his will was hers. In the intolerable anxiety of the moment he had forgotten to resist, he had not even thought of resisting.

There were great blocks of stone in the desolate place, landed there before the river had frozen for a great building, whose gloomy, unfinished mass stood waiting for the warmth of spring to be completed. She led him by the hand, passive and obedient as a child, to a sheltered spot and made him sit down upon one of the stones. It was growing dark.

"Look at me," she said, standing before him, and touching his brow. He obeyed.

"You are the image in my eyes," she said, after a moment's pause.

"Yes. I am the image in your eyes," he answered in a dull voice.

"You will never resist me again, I command it. Hereafter it will be enough for me to touch your hand, or to look at you, and if I say 'sleep,' you will instantly become the image again. Do you understand that?"

"I understand it."

"Promise!"

"I promise," he replied, without perceptible effort.

"You have been dreaming for years. From this moment you must forget all your dreams."

Her face expressed no understanding of what she said. She hesitated a moment and then began to walk slowly up and down before him. His half-glazed look followed her as she moved. She came back and laid her hand upon his head.

"My will is yours. You have no will of your own. You cannot think without me." She spoke in a tone of concentrated determination, and a slight shiver passed over him.

"It is of no use to resist, for you have promised never to resist me again," she continued. "All that I command must take place in your mind instantly, without opposition. Do you understand?"

"Yes," he answered, moving uneasily.

For some seconds she again held her open palm upon his head. She seemed to be evoking all her strength for a great effort.

"Listen to me, and let everything I say take possession of your mind forever. My will is yours, you are the image in my eyes, my word is your law. You know what I please you should know. You forget what I command you to forget. You have been mad these many years, and I am curing you. You must forget your madness. You have now forgotten it. I have erased the memory of it with my hand. There is nothing to remember any more."

The dull eyes, deep set beneath the shadows of the overhanging brow, seemed to seek her face in the dark, and for the third time there was a nervous twitching of the shoulders and limbs. Unorna knew the symptom well, but had never seen it return so often, like a protest of the body against the enslaving of the intelligence. She was nervous, in spite of her success. The immediate results of hypnotic suggestion are not exactly the same in all cases, even in the first moments; its consequences may be widely different in different individuals. Unorna, indeed, possessed an extraordinary power, but on the other hand she had to deal with an extraordinary organization. She knew this instinctively, and endeavored to lead the sleeping mind by degrees to the condition in which she wished it to remain.

The repeated tremor in the body was the outward sign of a mental resistance which it would not be easy to overcome. The wisest course was to go over the ground already gained. This she determined to do by means of a sort of catechism.

"Who am I?" she asked.

"Unorna," answered the powerless man, promptly, but with a strange air of relief.

"Are you asleep?"

"No."

"Awake?"

"No."

"In what state are you?"

"I am an image."

"And where is your body?"

"Seated upon that stone."

"Can you see your face?"

"I see it distinctly. The eyes in the body are glassy."

"The body is gone, now. You do not see it any more. Is that true?"

"Is true. I do not see it. I see the stone on which it was sitting."

"You are still in my eyes. Now"—she touched his head again—"now, you are no longer an image. You are my mind."

"Yes. I am your mind."

"You, my Mind, know that I met to-day a man called the Wanderer, whose body you saw when you were in my eyes. Do you know that, or not?"

"I know it. I am your mind."

"You know, Mind, that the man was mad. He had suffered for many years from a delusion. In pursuit of the fixed idea he had wandered far through the world. Do you know whither his travels had led him?"

"I do not know. That is not in your mind. You did not know it when I became your mind."

"Good. Tell me, Mind, what was this man's delusion?"

"He fancied that he loved a woman, whom he could not find."

"The man must be cured. He must know that he was mad and is now sane. You, my Mind, must see that it really was a delusion. You see it now."

"Yes. I see it."

Unorna watched the waking sleeper narrowly. It was now night, but the sky had cleared, and the starlight falling upon the snow in the lonely, open place, made it possible to see fairly well. Unorna seemed as unconscious of the bitter cold as her subject, whose body was in a state past all outward impressions. So far, she had gone through the familiar process of question and answer with success, but this was not all. She knew that if, when he awoke, the name he loved still remained in his memory, the result could not be accomplished. She must produce entire forgetfulness, and to do this she must wipe out every association, one by one. She gathered her strength during a short pause. She was greatly encouraged by the fact that the acknowledgment of the delusion had been followed by no convulsive reaction in the body. She was on the very verge of a complete triumph, and the concentration of her will during a few moments longer might win the battle.

She could not have chosen a spot better suited to her purpose. Within five minutes' walk of streets in which throngs of people were moving about, the scene which surrounded her was desolate and almost wild. The unfinished building loomed like a ruin behind her; the rough hewn blocks lay like boulders in a stony heart; the broad gray ice lay like a floor of lusterless iron before her under the uncertain starlight. Only afar off high up in the mighty Hradschin, lamps gleamed here and there from the windows, the distant evidence of human life. All was still. Even the steely ring of the skates had ceased.

"And so," she continued, presently, "this man's whole life has been a delusion, ever since he began to fancy, in the fever of an illness, that he loved a certain woman. Is this clear to you, my Mind?"

"It is quite clear," answered the muffled voice.

"He was so utterly mad that he even gave that woman a name—a name, when she had never existed, except in his imagination."

"Except in his imagination," repeated the sleeper, without resistance.

"He called her Beatrice. The name was suggested to him because he had fallen ill in a city of the South where a woman called Beatrice once lived and was loved by a great poet. That was the train of self-suggestion in his delirium. Mind, do you understand?"

"He suggested to himself the name in his illness."

"In the same way that he suggested to himself the existence of the woman whom he afterwards believed he loved."

"In exactly the same way."

"It was all a curious and very interesting case of auto-hypnotic suggestion. It made him very mad. He is now cured of it. Do you see that he is cured?"

The sleeper gave no answer. The stiffened limbs did not move, indeed, nor did the glazed eyes reflect the starlight. But he gave no answer. The lips did not even attempt to form words. Had Unorna been less carried away by the excitement in her own thoughts, or less absorbed in the fierce concentration of her will upon its passive subject, she would have noticed the silence and would have gone back again over the old ground. As it was, she did not pause.

"You understand, therefore, my Mind, that this Beatrice was entirely the creature of the man's imagination. Beatrice does not exist, because she never existed. Beatrice never had any real being. Do you understand?"

This time she waited for an answer, but none came.

"There never was any Beatrice," she repeated, firmly, laying her hand upon the unconscious head and bending down to gaze into the sightless eyes.

The answer did not come, but a shiver like that of an ague shook the long, graceful limbs.

"You are my Mind," she said, fiercely. "Obey me! There never was any Beatrice, there is no Beatrice now, and there never can be."

The noble brow contracted in a look of agonizing pain and the whole frame shook like an aspen leaf in the wind. The mouth moved spasmodically.

"Obey me! Say it!" cried Unorna, with passionate energy.

The lips twisted themselves, and the face was as gray as the gray snow.

"There is no—Beatrice." The words came out slowly, and yet not distinctly, as though wrung from the heart by torture.

Unorna smiled at last, but the smile had not faded from her lips, when the air was rent by a terrible cry.

"By the Eternal God of Heaven!" cried the ringing voice. "It is a lie—a lie—a lie!"

She who had never feared anything earthly or unearthly shrank back. She felt her heavy hair rising bodily upon her head.

The Wanderer had sprung to his feet. The magnitude and horror of the falsehood spoken had stabbed the slumbering soul to sudden and terrible wakefulness. The outline of his tall figure was distinct against the gray background of ice and snow. He was standing at his full height, his arms stretched up to heaven, his face luminously pale, his deep eyes on fire and fixed upon her face, forcing back her dominating will upon itself. But he was not alone.

"Beatrice!" he cried, in long-drawn agony.

Between him and Unorna something passed by, something dark and soft and noiseless, that took shape slowly—a woman in black, a veil thrown back from her forehead, her white face turned toward the Wanderer, her white hands hanging by her side. She stood still, and the face turned, and the eyes met Unorna's, and Unorna knew that it was Beatrice.

There she stood between them, motionless as a statue, impalpable as air, but real as life itself. The vision, if it was a vision, lasted fully a minute. Never, to the day of their death, was Unorna to forget that face, with its deathlike purity of outline, with its unspeakable nobility of feature.

It vanished as suddenly as it had appeared. A low, broken sound of pain escaped from the Wanderer's lips and with his arms extended he fell forward. The strong woman caught him and he sank to the ground gently in her arms, his head supported upon her shoulder, as she kneeled under the heavy weight.

There was a sound of quick footsteps on the frozen snow. A Bohemian watchman, alarmed by the loud cry, was running to the spot.

"What has happened?" he asked, bending down to examine the couple.

"My friend has fainted," said Unorna calmly. "He is subject to it. You must help me to get him home."

"Is it far?" asked the man.

"To the house of the Black Mother of God."

[*To Be Continued in the Next* SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

The Budweiser Restaurant,

Sixth, near Locust, is now under the management of Mr. Pierre Lambert, who serves the best the market affords and does it promptly.

The Flying Frog.

One of the rarest and most remarkable "poachers" which is to be found on the Island of Borneo is a large frog, writes Wallace, which one of my Chinese workmen brought to me. He told me that he had caught it flying down from a high tree. This is the first report that has ever been made of a flying frog, and merits general attention because it demonstrates that the toes of a frog, which enable it to either climb or swim, can be changed to advantage for another species of the same family, to enable it to fly through the air, like the flying lizard, for instance.

The Flying Frog.

Since then, this flying frog, which is about ten long and of a glittering, green color, has been repeatedly observed by scientific travelers, and it has been found that it can fly downward by means of its abnormally developed webs, but not upward.

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Fair white hands.

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From the Norristown Herald.

The managers of a forthcoming Elsteddfod say: "Yn awr yn barod, Rhestrgyfyn o'r Testynau a'r Gwobrwyon, yn Amodau." If this promise is fulfilled the affair cannot help being a success; though some persons may not admire that brand of spelling.

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From the Indianapolis Journal.

She: "Do you know anything about this co-operative housekeeping scheme?"

He: "Er-no. We might try it, though."

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I had a cancer on my tongue that spread until my throat was so affected that I could scarcely swallow. My physician said it was a case very similar to Gen'l. Grant's. S. S. S. cured me sound and well. I believe it saved my life.

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Fatal results from cancerous sores have often been averted by taking S. S. S.

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WHAT THE DOCTOR SAYS:

A PROMINENT NEW YORK PHYSICIAN SAYS:

"There is nothing better to relieve the PAIN and ITCHING, and CAUSE RETRACTION of PILES, than POND'S EXTRACT and POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT. Either the fluid or the ointment has the astringent and soothing effect required, and is a very useful preparation. In fact for this purpose they are best used together."

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"For 40 years I have been an indescribable sufferer with the PILES. Every known remedy I have tried, all of which had a tendency to alleviate, not cure. First attacked with BLIND PILES, which annoyed me for years; BLEEDING PILES followed, which frequently confined me to the bed, leaving me unfit for business. Within a few days they have attacked me in full force, and that most excruciating of the hemorrhoid family, the ITCHING PILES, superadded both! Having become possessed of some POND'S EXTRACT, I applied it freely, undiluted. Had Heaven and Earth come together I would not have been more surprised. I never dreamed of a cure. Three times only have I resorted to POND'S EXTRACT, and the ITCHING PILES vanished as if by magic. I am fully convinced that it is the only known remedy in the wide world for the ITCHING PILES. My statement is unsolicited."—THOMAS S. MURPHY, Olmstedville, N. Y.

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THE WITCH OF PRAGUE.

A FANTASTIC TALE BY F. MARION CRAWFORD.

Author of "Mr. Isaacs," "Dr. Claudius," "A Roman Singer," Etc.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. (Copyright.)

CHAPTER VII.

HE wanderer, when Keyork Arabian had left him, had intended to revisit Unorna without delay, but he had not proceeded far in the direction of her house when he turned out of his way and entered a deserted street which led toward the river. He walked slowly, drawing his furs closely about him, for it was very cold.

He found himself in one of those moments of life in which the presentiment of evil almost paralyzes the mind's power of making any decision.

His heart was filled with forebodings which his wisdom bade him treat with indifference, while his passion gave them new weight and new horror with every minute that passed.

He had seen with his eyes and heard with his ears. Beatrice had been before him, and her voice had reached him among the voices of thousands, but now, since the hours had passed, and he had not found her, it was as though he had been near her in a dream, and the strong certainty took hold of him that she was dead, and that he had looked upon her wraith in the shadowy church.

Two common, reasonable possibilities lay before him, and two only. He had either seen Beatrice, or he had not. If she had really been in the Teyne Kirche, she was in the city and not far from him. If she had not been there, he had been deceived by an accidental but extraordinary likeness. Within the logical concatenation of cause and effect there was no room for any other supposition, and it followed that his course was perfectly clear. He must continue his search until he should find the person he had seen, and the result would be conclusive, for he would again see the same face and hear the same voice. Reason told him that he had in all likelihood been mistaken after all. Reason reminded him that the church had been dark, the multitude of worshipers closely crowded together, the voices that sang almost innumerable, and wholly undistinguishable from each other.

The fear of evil, the presentiment of death, defied logic, and put its own construction and interpretation upon the strange event. He neither believed nor desired to believe in a supernatural visitation, yet the inexplicable certainty of having seen a ghostly vision overwhelmed reason and all her arguments. Beatrice was dead. Her spirit had passed in that solemn hour when the Wanderer had stood in the dusky church; he had looked upon her shadowy wraith, and had heard the echo of a voice from beyond the stars, whose crystal tones already swelled the diviner harmony of an angelic strain.

The impression was so strong at first as to be but one step removed from conviction. The shadow of a great mourning fell upon him, of a grief too terrible for words, too solemn for tears, too strong to find any expression save in death itself. He walked heavily, bending his head, his eyes half closed, as though in bodily pain; the icy pavement rang like iron under his tread; the frozen air pierced through him, as his sorrow pierced his heart, the gloom of the fast-sinking winter's day deepened as the darkness in his own soul. He, who was always alone, knew at last what loneliness could mean. While she had lived, she had been with him always, a living, breathing woman, visible to his inner eyes, speaking to his inward hearing, waking in his sleepless love. He had sought her with restless haste and untiring strength

"She Calls You, Come!"

through the length and breadth of the whole world, but yet she had never left him, he had never been separated from her for one moment, never, in the years of his wandering, had he entered the temple of his heart without finding her in its most holy place. Men had told him that she was dead, but he had looked within himself and had seen that she was still alive; the dread of reading her sacred name, carved upon the stone that covered her resting place, had chilled him and made his sight tremble, but he had entered the shrine of his soul and had found her again, untouched by death, unchanged by years, living, loved and loving. But now, when he shut out the dismal street from view, and went to the sanctuary and kneeled upon the threshold, he saw but a dim vision, as of something lying upon an altar in the dark, something shrouded in white, something shapely and yet shapeless, something that had been and was not any more.

He reached the end of the street, but he felt a reluctance to leave it, and turned back again, walking still more slowly and heavily than before. So far as any outward object or circumstance could be said to be in harmony with his mood, the dismal lane, the failing light, the bitter air, were at that moment sympathetic to him. The tomb itself is not more sepulchral than certain streets and places in Prague on a dark winter's afternoon. In the certainty that the last and the greatest of misfortunes had befallen him, the Wanderer turned back into the gloomy byway, as the pale, wreathing ghosts, fearful of the sharp daylight and the distant voices of men, sink back at dawn into the graves out of which they have slowly risen to the outer air in the silence of the night.

The Wanderer was of those who dread nothing save for the one dearly beloved object, but who, when that fear is once aroused by a real or an imaginary danger, can suffer in one short moment the agony which should be distributed through a whole lifetime. The magnitude of his passion could lend to the least thought or presentiment connected with it the force of a fact and the overwhelming weight of a real calamity.

In all ages the reason of the world has been at the mercy of brute force. The reign of law has never had more than a passing reality, and can never have more than that so long as man is human. The individual intellect and the aggregate intelligence of nations and races have alike perished in the struggles of mankind, to revive again, indeed, but as surely to be again put to the edge of the sword. Here and there great thoughts and great masterpieces have survived the martyrdom of a thinker, the extinction of a school, the death of a poet, the wreck of a high civilization. Socrates is murdered with the creed of immortality on his very lips; hardly had he spoken the wonderful words recorded in the Phaedo, when the fatal poison sent its deathly chill through his limbs; the Greeks are gone, yet the Hermes of Olympia remains, mutilated and maimed, indeed, but faultless still and still supreme. The very name of Homer is grown well nigh as mythic as his blindness; there are those to-day who, standing by the grave of William Shakspeare, say boldly that he was not the creator of the works that bear his name. And still, through the centuries, Achilles wanders lonely by the shore of the sounding sea; Paris loves, and Helen is false, Ajax raves, and Odysseus steers his sinking ship through the raging storm. Still, Hamlet, the Avenger swears, hesitates, kills at last and then himself is slain, Romeo sighs in the ivory moonlight, and love-bound Juliet hears the triumphant lark carolling his ringing hymn high in the cool morning air, and says it is the nightingale—Immortals all, the marble god, the Greek, the Dane, the love-sick boy, the maiden foredoomed to death. But how short is the roll-call of these deathless ones—through what raging floods of destruction have they lived, through what tempests have they been tossed, upon what inhospitable shores have they been cast up by the changing tides of time! Since they were called to life by the great, half-nameless departed, how often has their very existence been forgotten by all but a soore in tens of millions! Has it been given to those embodied thoughts of transcendent genius to ride in the whirlwind of men's passions or to direct the stormy warfare of half-frantic nations? Since they were born in all their bright perfection, to live on in unchanging beauty, violence has ruled the world; many a time since then the sword has mown down its harvest of thinkers, many a time has the harrow of war torn up and scarred the face of the earth. Athens still stands in broken loveliness, and the Tiber still rolls its tawny waters heavily through Rome; but Rome and Athens are to-day but places of departed spirits; they are no longer the seats of life, their broken hearts are petrified—all men may see the ports through which the blood flowed to the throbbing center, the traces of the mighty arteries through which it was driven to the ends of the earth. But the blood is dried up, the hearts are broken, and though in their stony ruins those dead world-hearts be grander and more enduring than any which in our time are whole and beating, yet neither their endurance nor their grandeur have saved them from man, the destroyer, nor was the beauty of their thoughts or the thoughtfully devised machinery of their civilization a shield against a few score thousand rough-hammered blades, wielded by rough-hewn mortals who recked neither of intellect nor of civilization, nor yet of beauty, being but very human men, full of terribly strong and human passions. Look where you will throughout the length and breadth of all that was the world five thousand or five hundred years ago; everywhere passion has swept thought before it, and belief, reason. And we, too, with our reason and our thought, shall be swept from existence and the memory of it. Is this the age of reason, and is this the reign of law? In the midst of this civilization of ours three millions of men lie down nightly by their arms—men trained to handle rifle and sword, taught to destroy and to do nothing else, and nearly as many more wait but a summons to leave their homes and join the ranks. And often it is said that we are on the eve of a universal war. At the command of a few individuals, at the touch of a few wires, more than five millions of men in the very prime and glory of strength, armed as men never were armed since time began, will arise and will kill civilization and thought as they do the one and the other have been slain before by fewer hands and less deadly weapons. Is this reason, or is this law? Passion rules the world and rules alone. And passion is neither of the head nor of the hand, but of the heart. Passion cares nothing for the mind. Love, hate, ambition, anger, avarice, either make a slave of intelligence to serve their impulse, or break down its impotent opposition with the unanswerable argument of brute force and tear it to pieces with iron hands.

Love is the first, the greatest, the gentlest, the most cruel, the most irresistible of passions. In his least form he is mighty. A little love has destroyed many a great friendship. The merest outward semblance of love has made such havoc as no intellect could repair. The reality has made heroes and martyrs, traitors and murderers, whose names will not be forgotten, for glory or for shame. Helen is not the only woman whose smile has kindled the beacon of a ten years' war, nor Antony the only man who has lost the world for a caress. It may be that the Helen who shall work our destruction is even now twisting and braiding her golden hair; it may be that the new Antony, who is to lose this same old world again already stands upon the steps of Cleopatra's throne. Love's day is not over yet, nor has man outgrown the love of woman.

But the power to love greatly is a gift, differing much in kind, though little in degree, from the inspiration of the poet, the genius of the artist or the unerring instinct and eagle's glance of the conqueror; for conquerer, artist and poet are moved by passion and not by reason, which is but their servant in so far as it can be commanded to move others, and their deadliest enemy when it would move themselves. Let the passion and the instrument but meet, they suited for each other, and all else must go down before them. Few, indeed, are they to whom is given that rich inheritance, and they themselves alone know all their wealth, and all their misery, all the boundless possibilities of happiness that are theirs, and all the dangers and the terrors that beset their path. He who has won woman in the face of daring rivals, of enormous odds, of gigantic obstacles, knows what love means; he who has lost her, having loved her, alone has measured with his own soul the bitterness of earthly sorrow, the depth of total loneliness, the breadth of the wilderness of despair. And he who has sorrowed long, who has long been alone, but who has watched the small, twinkling ray still burning upon the distant border of his desert—the faint glimmer of a single star that was still above the horizon of despair—he only can tell what utter darkness can be upon the face of the earth when that last star has set forever. With it are gone suddenly the very quarters and cardinal points of life's chart, there is no longer any right hand or any left, any north or south, any rising of the sun or any going down, any forward or backward direction in his path, any heaven above or any hell below. The world has stood still and there is no life in the thick, black stillness. Death himself is dead, and one living man is forgotten behind, to mourn him as a lost friend, to pray that some new destroyer, more sure of hand than death himself, may come striding through the awful silence to make an end at last of the tormented spirit, to bear it swiftly to the place where that last star ceased to shine, and to let it down into the restful depths of an unremembering eternity. But into that place, which is the soul of man, no destroyer can penetrate, that solitary life neither the sword, nor pestilence, nor age, nor eternity can extinguish, that immortal memory no night can obscure. There was a beginning indeed, but end there can be none.

Such a man was that Wanderer, as he paced the deserted street in the cruel, gloomy cold of the late day. Between his sight and the star of his one hope an impenetrable shadow had arisen, so that he saw it no more. The memory of Beatrice was more than ever distinct to his inner sense, but the sudden presentiment of her death, real in its working as any certainty, had taken the reality of her from the ground on which he stood. For that one link had still been between them. Somewhere, near or far, during all these years, she, too, had trodden the earth with her light footsteps, the same universal mother earth on which they both moved and lived. The very world was hers, since she was touching it, and to touch it in his turn was to feel her presence. For who could tell what hidden currents ran in the secret depths, or what mysterious interchange of sympathy might not be maintained through them? The air itself was hers, since she was somewhere breathing it; the stars, for she looked on them; the sun, for it warmed her; the cold of winter, for it chilled her, too; the breezes of spring, for they fanned her pale cheek and cooled her dark brow. All had been hers, and at the thought that she had passed away a cry of universal mourning broke from the world she had left behind, and darkness descended upon all things as a funeral pall.

Cold and dim and sad the ancient city had seemed before, but it was a thousandfold more melancholy now, more black, more saturated with the gloom of ages. From time to time the Wanderer raised his heavy lids, scarcely seeing what was before him, conscious of nothing but the horror which had so suddenly embraced his whole existence. Then, all at once, he was face to face with some one. A woman stood still in the way, a woman wrapped in rich furs, her features covered by a dark veil which could not hide the unequal fire of the unlike eyes so keenly fixed on his.

"Have you found her?" asked the soft voice.

"She is dead," answered the Wanderer, growing very white.

CHAPTER VIII.

During the short silence which followed, and while the two were still standing opposite to each other, the unhappy man's look did not change. Unorna saw that he was sure of what he said, and a thrill of triumph, as jubilant as his despair was profound, ran through her. If she had cared to reason with herself and to examine into her own sincerity, she would have seen that nothing but genuine passion, good or bad, could have lent the assurance of her rival's death such power to flood the dark street with sunshine. But she was already long past doubt upon that question. The enchanter had bound her heart with his spells at the first glance, and the wild nature was already on fire. For one instant the light shot from her eyes, and then sank again as quickly as it had come. She had other impulses than those of love, and subtle gifts of perception that condemned her to know the truth, even when the delusion was most glorious. He was himself deceived, and she knew it. Beatrice might, indeed, have died long ago. She could not tell. But as she sought in the recesses of his mind, she saw that he had no certainty of it, she saw the black presentiment between him and the image, for she could see the image too. She saw the rival she already hated, not receiving a vision of the reality, but perceiving it through his mind as it had always appeared to him. For one moment she hesitated still, and she knew that her whole life was being weighed in the trembling balance of that hesitation. For one moment her face became an impenetrable mask, her eyes grew dull as uncut jewels, her breathing ceased, her lips were set like cold marble. Then the stony mask took life again, the sight grew keen, and a gentle sigh stirred the chilly air.

"She is not dead."

"Not dead!" The Wanderer started, but fully two seconds after she had spoken, as a man struck by a bullet in battle, in whom the suddenness of the shock has destroyed the power of instantaneous sensation.

"She is not dead. You have dreamed it," said Unorna, looking at him steadily.

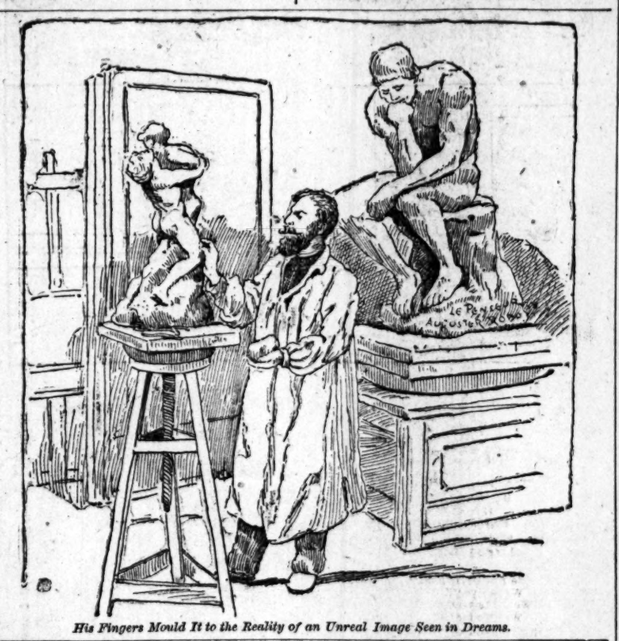
He pressed his hand to his forehead and then moved it, as though brushing away something that troubled him.

"Not dead! Not dead!" he repeated in changing tones.

"Come with me. I will show her to you."

He gazed at her and his senses reeled. Her words sounded like rarest music in his ear, in the darkness of his brain a soft light began to diffuse itself.

"Is it possible? Have I been mistaken?" he asked in a low voice, as though speaking to himself.



His Fingers Mould It to the Reality of an Unreal Image Seen in Dreams.

"Come," said Unorna again, very gently.

"Whither? With you? How can you bring me to her? What power have you to lead the living to the dead?"

"To the living. Come."

"To the living—yes—I have dreamed an evil dream—a dream of death—she is not—no I see it now. She is not dead. She is only very far from me, very, very far. And yet it was this morning—but I was mistaken, deceived by some faint likeness. Ah, God! I thought I knew her face! What is it that you want with me?"

He asked the question as though again suddenly aware of Unorna's presence. She had lifted her veil, and her eyes drew his soul into their mysterious depths.

"She calls you. Come."

"She? She is not here. What can you know of her? Why do you look at me so?"

He felt an unaccountable uneasiness under her gaze, like a warning of danger not far off. The memory of his meeting with her on that same morning was not clear at that moment, but he had not forgotten the odd disturbance of his faculties which had distressed him at the time. He was inclined to resist any return of the doubtful state and to oppose Unorna's influence. He felt the fascination of her glance, and he straightened himself rather proudly and coldly as though to withdraw himself from it. It was certain that Unorna, or the surprise of meeting her, had momentarily dispelled the gloomy presentiment which had given him such terrible pain. And yet, even in his disturbed and anxious consciousness, he found it more than strange that she should thus press him to go with her, and so boldly promise to bring him to the object of his search. He resisted her, and found that resistance was not easy.

"And yet," said she, dropping her eyes and seeming to abandon the attempt, "you said that if you failed to-day you would come back to me. Have you succeeded, that you need no help?"

"I have not succeeded."

"And if I had not come to you—if I had not met you here, you would have failed for the last time. You would have carried with you the conviction of her death to the moment of your own."

"It was a horrible delusion, but since it was a delusion it would have passed away in time."

"With your life, perhaps. Who would have waked you if I had not?"

"I was not sleeping. Why do you reason? What would you prove?"

"Much, if I knew how. Will you walk with me? It is very cold."

They had been standing where they had met. As she spoke Unorna looked up with an expression wholly unlike the one he had seen a few moments earlier. Her strong will was suddenly veiled by the most gentle and womanly manner, and a little shiver, real or feigned, passed over her as she drew the folds of her fur more closely around her. The man before her could resist the aggressive manifestation of her power, but he was far too courteous to refuse her request.

"Which way," he asked quietly.

"To the river," she answered.

He turned and took his place by her side. For some moments they walked on in silence. It was already almost twilight.

"How short the days are!" exclaimed Unorna rather suddenly.

"How long even at their shortest!" replied her companion.

"They might be short—if you would."

He did not answer her, though he glanced quickly at her face. She was looking down at the pavement before her, as though picking her way, for there were patches of ice upon the stones. She seemed very quiet. He could not guess that her heart was beating in any interpretation approaching to the truth. He supposed that she was flushed with walking.

"No one has ever helped me, least of all in the way you mean," he said. "The counsels of wise men—of the wisest—have been useless, as well as the dreams of women who fancy they have the gift of mental sight beyond the limit of bodily vision."

"Who fancy they see!" exclaimed Unorna, almost glad to find that she was still strong enough to feel annoyance at the sight.

"I beg your pardon. I don't mean to doubt your powers, of which I have had no experience."

"I did not offer to see for you. I did not offer you a dream."

"Would you show me that which I already see, waking and sleeping? Would you bring to my hearing the sound of a voice which I can hear even now? I need no help for that."

"I can do more than that—for you."

"And why for me?" he asked with some curiosity.

"Because—because you are Keyork Arabian's friend." She glanced at his face, but he showed no surprise.

"You have seen him this afternoon of course," he remarked.

An odd smile passed over Unorna's face.

"Yes. I have seen him this afternoon. He is a friend of mine and of yours—do you understand?"

"He is the wisest of men," said the Wanderer. "And also the maddest," he added thoughtfully.

"And you think it was in his madness, rather than in his wisdom, that he advised you to come to me?"

"Possibly. In his belief in you, at least."

"And that may be madness?" She was gaining courage.

"Or wisdom—if I am mad. He believes in you. That is certain."

"He has no beliefs. Have you known him long, and do not know that? With him there is nothing between knowledge and ignorance."

"And he knows, of course, by experience, what you can do and what you can not do."

"By very long experience, as I know him."

"Neither your gifts nor his knowledge of them can change dreams to facts."

Unorna smiled again.

"You can produce a dream—nothing more," continued the Wanderer, drawn at last into argument. "I, too, know something of these things. The wisdom of the Egyptians is not wholly lost yet. You may possess some of it, as well as the undeveloped power which could put all their magic within your reach if you knew how to use it. Yet a dream is a dream."

"Philosophers have disputed that," answered Unorna. "I am no philosopher, but I can overthrow the results of all their disputations."

"You can do this. If I resign my will into your keeping, you can cause me to dream. You can call up vividly before me the remembered and unremembered sights of my life. You can make me see clearly the sights impressed upon your own memory. You might do that, and yet you would be showing me nothing which I do not see now, before me—of those things which I care to see."

"But suppose that you were wrong, and that I had no dream to show you, but a reality?"

She spoke the words very earnestly, gazing into his eyes at last without fear. Something in her tone struck him and fixed his attention.

"There is no sleep needed to see realties," he said.

"I did not say that there was. I only asked you to come with me to the place where she is."

The Wanderer started slightly and forgot all the instinct of opposition to her which he had felt so strongly before.

"Do you mean that you know—that you can take me to her—" he could not find words. A strange, overmastering astonishment took possession of him and with it came wild hope and the wilder longing to reach its realization instantly.

"What else could I have meant? What else did I say?" Her eyes were beginning to glitter in the gathering dusk.

The Wanderer no longer avoided their look, but he passed his hand over his brow, as though dazed.

"I only asked you to come with me," she repeated softly. "There is nothing supernatural about that. When I saw that you did not believe me, I did not try to lead you then, though she is waiting for you. She bade me bring you to her."

"You have seen her? You have talked with her? She sent you? Oh, for God's sake, come quickly—come, come!"

He put out his hand as though to take hers and lead her away. She grasped it eagerly. He had not seen that she had drawn off her glove. He was lost. Her eyes held him, and her fingers touched his bare wrist. His lids drooped and his will was hers. In the intolerable anxiety of the moment he had forgotten to resist, he had not even thought of resisting.

There were great blocks of stone in the desolate place, landed there before the river had frozen for a great building, whose gloomy, unfinished mass stood waiting for the warmth of spring to be completed. She led him by the hand, passive and obedient as a child, to a sheltered spot and made him sit down upon one of the stones. It was growing dark.

"Look at me," she said, standing before him, and touching his brow. He obeyed.

"You are the image in my eyes," she said, after a moment's pause.

"Yes. I am the image in your eyes," he answered in a dull voice.

"You will never resist me again. I command it. Hereafter it will be enough for me to touch your hand, or to look at you, and if I say 'sleep,' you will instantly become the image again. Do you understand that?"

"I understand it."

"Promise!"

"I promise," he replied, without perceptible effort.

"You have been dreaming for years. From this moment you must forget all your dreams."

Her face expressed no understanding of what she said. She hesitated a moment and then began to walk slowly up and down before him. His half-glazed look followed her as she moved. She came back and laid her hand upon his head.

"My will is yours. You have no will of your own. You cannot think without me." She spoke in a tone of concentrated determination, and a slight shiver passed over him.

"It is of no use to resist, for you have promised never to resist me again," she continued. "All that I command must take place in your mind instantly, without opposition. Do you understand?"

"Yes," he answered, moving uneasily.

For some seconds she again held her open palm upon his head. She seemed to be evoking all her strength for a great effort.

"Listen to me, and let everything I say take possession of your mind forever. My will is yours, you are the image in my eyes, my word is your law. You know what I please you should know. You forget what I command you to forget. You have been mad these many years, and I am curing you. You must forget your madness. You have now forgotten it. I have erased the memory of it with my hand. There is nothing to remember any more."

The dull eyes, deep set beneath the shadows of the overhanging brow, seemed to seek her face in the dark, and for the third time there was a nervous twitching of the shoulders and limbs. Unorna knew the symptom well, but had never seen it return so often, like a protest of the body against the enslaving of the intelligence. She was nervous in spite of her success. The immediate results of hypnotic suggestion are not exactly the same in all cases, even in the first moments; its consequences may be widely different in different individuals. Unorna, indeed, possessed an extraordinary power, but on the other hand she had to deal with an extraordinary organization. She knew this instinctively, and endeavored to lead the sleeping mind by degrees to the condition in which she wished it to remain.

The repeated tremor in the body was the outward sign of a mental resistance which it would not be easy to overcome. The wisest course was to go over the ground already gained. This she determined to do by means of a sort of catechism.

"Who am I?" she asked.

"Unorna," answered the powerless man, promptly, but with a strange air of relief.

"Are you asleep?"

"No."

"Awake?"

"No."

"In what state are you?"

"I am an image."

"And where is your body?"

"Seated upon that stone."

"Can you see your face?"

"I see it distinctly. The eyes in the body are glassy."

"The body is gone, now. You do not see it any more. Is that true?"

"It is true. I do not see it. I see the stone on which it was sitting."

"You are still in my eyes. Now"—she touched his head again—"now, you are no longer an image. You are my mind."

"Yes. I am your mind."

"You, my Mind, know that I met to-day a man called the Wanderer, whose body you saw when you were in my eyes. Do you know that, or not?"

"I know it. I am your mind."

"You know, Mind, that the man was mad. He had suffered for many years from a delusion. In pursuit of the fixed idea he had wandered far through the world. Do you know whither his travels had led him?"

"I do not know. That is not in your mind. You did not know it when I became your mind."

"Good. Tell me, Mind, what was this man's delusion?"

"He fancied that he loved a woman, whom he could not find."

"The man must be cured. He must know that he was mad and is now sane. You, my Mind, must see that it really was a delusion. You see it now."

"Yes. I see it."

Unorna watched the waking sleeper narrowly. It was now night, but the sky had cleared, and the starlight falling upon the snow in the lonely, open place, made it possible to see fairly well. Unorna seemed as unconscious of the bitter cold as her subject, whose body was in a state past all outward impressions. So far, she had gone through the familiar process of question and answer with success, but this was not all. She knew that if, when he awoke, the name he loved still remained in his memory, the result could not be accomplished. She must produce entire forgetfulness, and to do this she must wipe out every association, one by one. She gathered her strength during a short pause. She was greatly encouraged by the fact that the acknowledgment of the delusion had been followed by no convulsive reaction in the body. She was on the very verge of a complete triumph, and the concentration of her will during a few moments longer might win the battle.

She could not have chosen a spot better suited to her purpose. Within five minutes' walk of streets in which throngs of people were moving about, the scene which surrounded her was desolate and almost wild. The unfinished building loomed like a ruin behind her; the rough hewn blocks lay like boulders in a stony heart; the broad gray ice lay like a floor of lusterless iron before her under the uncertain starlight. Only afar off high up in the mighty Hradschin, lamps gleamed here and there from the windows, the distant evidence of human life. All was still. Even the steely ring of the skates had ceased.

"And so," she continued, presently, "this man's whole life has been a delusion, ever since he began to fancy, in the fever of an illness, that he loved a certain woman. Is this clear to you, my Mind?"

"It is quite clear," answered the muffled voice.

"He was so utterly mad that he even gave that woman a name—a name, when she had never existed, except in his imagination."

"Except in his imagination," repeated the sleeper, without resistance.

"He called her Beatrice. The name was suggested to him because he had fallen ill in a city of the South where a woman called Beatrice once lived and was loved by a great poet. That was the train of self-suggestion in his delirium. Mind, do you understand?"

"He suggested to himself the name in his illness."

"In the same way that he suggested to himself the existence of the woman whom he afterwards believed he loved."

"In exactly the same way."

"It was all a curious and very interesting case of auto-hypnotic suggestion. It made him very mad. He is now cured of it. Do you see that he is cured?"

The sleeper gave no answer. The stiffened limbs did not move, indeed, nor did the glazed eyes reflect the starlight. But he gave no answer. The lips did not even attempt to form words. Had Unorna been less carried away by the excitement in her own thoughts, or less absorbed in the fierce concentration of her will upon its passive subject, she would have noticed the silence and would have gone back again over the old ground. As it was, she did not pause.

"You understand, therefore, my Mind, that this Beatrice was entirely the creature of the man's imagination. Beatrice does not exist, because she never existed. Beatrice never had any real being. Do you understand?"

This time she waited for an answer, but none came.

"There never was any Beatrice," she repeated, firmly, laying her hand upon the unconscious head and bending down to gaze into the sightless eyes.

The answer did not come, but a shiver like that of an ague shook the long, graceful limbs.

"You are my Mind," she said, fiercely. "Obey me! There never was any Beatrice, there is no Beatrice now, and there never can be."

The noble brow contracted in a look of agonizing pain and the whole frame shook like an aspen leaf in the wind. The mouth moved spasmodically.

"Obey me! Say it!" cried Unorna, with passionate energy.

The lips twisted themselves, and the face was as gray as the gray snow.

"There is—no—Beatrice." The words came out slowly, and yet not distinctly, as though wrung from the heart by torture.

Unorna smiled at last, but the smile had not faded from her lips, when the air was rent by a terrible cry.

"By the Eternal God of Heaven!" cried the ringing voice. "It is a lie—a lie—a lie!"

She who had never feared anything earthly or unearthly shrank back. She felt her heavy hair rising bodily upon her head.

The Wanderer had sprung to his feet. The magnitude and horror of the falsehood spoken had stabbed the slumbering soul to sudden and terrible wakefulness. The outline of his tall figure was distinct against the gray background of ice and snow. He was standing at his full height, his arms stretched up to heaven, his face luminously pale, his deep eyes on fire and fixed upon her face, forcing back her dominating will upon itself. But he was not alone.

"Beatrice!" he cried, in long-drawn agony.

Between him and Unorna something passed by, something dark and soft and noiseless, that took shape slowly—a woman in black, a veil thrown back from her forehead, her white face turned toward the Wanderer, her white hands hanging by her side. She stood still, and the face turned, and the eyes met Unorna's, and Unorna knew that it was Beatrice.

There she stood between them, motionless as a statue, impalpable as air, but real as life itself. The vision, if it was a vision, lasted fully a minute. Never, to the day of their death, was Unorna to forget that face, with its deathlike purity of outline, with its unspeakable nobility of feature.

It vanished as suddenly as it had appeared. A low, broken sound of pain escaped from the Wanderer's lips and with his arms extended he fell forward. The strong woman caught him and he sank to the ground gently in her arms, his head supported upon her shoulder, as she kneeled under the heavy weight.

There was a sound of quick footsteps on the frozen snow. A Bohemian watchman, alarmed by the loud cry, was running to the spot.

"What has happened?" he asked, bending down to examine the couple.

"My friend has fainted," said Unorna calmly. "He is subject to it. You must help me to get him home."

"Is it far?" asked the man.

"To the house of the Black Mother of God."

[*To Be Continued in the Next* SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

The Budweiser Restaurant,

Sixth, near Locust, is now under the management of Mr. Pierre Lambert, who serves the best the market affords and does it promptly.

The Flying Frog.

One of the rarest and most remarkable "poachers" which is to be found on the Island of Borneo is a large frog, writes Wallace, which one of my Chinese workmen brought to me. He told me that he had caught it flying down from a high tree. This is the first report that has ever been made of a flying frog, and merits general attention because it demonstrates that the toes of a frog, which enable it to either climb or swim, can be changed to advantage for another species of the same family, to enable it to fly through the air, like the flying lizard, for instance.

The Flying Frog.

Since then, this flying frog, which is about ten long and of a glittering, green color, has been repeatedly observed by scientific travelers, and it has been found that it can fly downward by means of its abnormally developed webs, but not upward.

It lives on the Sunda Islands in bushes and trees, and devours insects which it catches in its flight.

A Slight Cold, if neglected, often attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" give sure and immediate relief. *Sold only in boxes.*

Pears' Soap

Fair white hands.

Bright clear complexion

Soft healthful skin.

"PEARS'—The Great English Complexion SOAP,—Sold Everywhere."

Evidently Going to Have Pi.

From the Norristown Herald.

The managers of a forthcoming Eisteddfod say: "Yn awr yn barod, Rhestrgyflyn o'r Testynau a'r Gwobrwyon, yn Amodau." If this promise is fulfilled the affair cannot help being a success; though some persons may not admire that brand of spelling.

Some Men Are Born Lucky.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

She: "Do you know anything about this co-operative housekeeping scheme?"

He: "Er-no. We might try it, though."

LIKE GEN'L GRANT'S.

I had a cancer on my tongue that spread until my throat was so affected that I could scarcely swallow. My physician said it was a case very similar to Gen'l. Grant's. S. S. S. cured me sound and well. I believe it saved my life.

Mrs. A. M. Goldsmith, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Fatal results from cancerous sores have often been averted by taking S. S. S.

Book on Blood and Skin diseases free.

The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

USE POND'S EXTRACT FOR PILES

WHAT THE DOCTOR SAYS:

A PROMINENT NEW YORK PHYSICIAN SAYS:

"There is nothing better to relieve the PAIN and ITCHING, and CAUSE RETRACTION of PILES, than POND'S EXTRACT and POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT. Either the fluid or the ointment has the astringent and soothing effect required, and is a very useful preparation. In fact for this purpose they are best used together."

WHAT THE PATIENT SAYS:

"For 40 years I have been an indescribable sufferer with the PILES. Every known remedy I have tried, all of which had a tendency to alleviate, not cure. First attacked with BLIND PILES, which annoyed me for years; BLEEDING PILES followed, which frequently confined me to the bed, leaving me unfit for business. Within a few days they have attacked me in full force, and that most excruciating of the hemorrhoid family, the ITCHING PILES, superadded both! Having become possessed of some POND'S EXTRACT, I applied it freely, undiluted. Had Heaven and Earth come together I would not have been more surprised. I never dreamed of a cure. Three times only have I resorted to POND'S EXTRACT, and the ITCHING PILES vanished as if by magic. I am fully convinced that it is the only known remedy in the wide world for the ITCHING PILES. My statement is unsolicited." — THOMAS S. MURPHY, Olmstedville, N. Y.

Be sure you get POND'S EXTRACT, not some worthless substitute. All Druggists.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their Express and P.O. address. T. A. Slocum, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

HOW SLANG ORIGINATED.

THE CURIOUS SOURCES FROM WHICH SOME EXPRESSIVE WORDS COME.

What the Original Meaning of Slang Was—Historical Meanings That It Is Perpetuations of—The Various Classes and Kinds of Slang.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

The word "slang" is derived from a Norman word signifying "insulting words." Originally the word was used in England to designate the bad language used among the Gypsies. This probably accounts for the fact that the slang of the English criminals is so largely made up of words which seem to have a Rominy origin. But the word long since outgrew its more restricted use, and is now applied to all words or phrases which have not been admitted into the family of speech. Like ideas, however, although at first frowned upon and ridiculed many slang words force themselves into good company, and are made part of the literary or respectable speech. Slang words are never coined by men of good education, but make their first appearance among people who, while not destitute of ideas, are lacking in knowledge of the prescribed forms of expression. Hence it is that slang is so often pithy and forcible. It enables people to often say much in a small space, and dispose of a matter without the cumbrous circumlocution of conventional language. Slang is a genuine and important branch of speech and is developed according to the same laws that govern the development of respectable speech. Indeed, according to some authorities it is the raw material of language, and out of its store are formed all the expressions which from time to time find their way into the dictionaries. According to these authorities there is no exception to this rule save the coinage of new scientific terms out of foreign or dead languages.

But though it is easy enough to trace the history of any slang word after it makes its appearance, it is often if not usually impossible to discover its origin. Often a slang word is what is called an onomatopoetic word—that is, it is a reproduction of the sound which it describes or with which it is associated. Thus "chink," meaning money, is heard all over the United States. Its origin is clearly referable to the sound produced by shaking coins together. "Hum and haw" is a graphic reproduction of the inarticulate exclamations of an irresolute man, while "te he," to describe the convulsions of a giggling girl, is a much better word to designate that foolish practice than the more dignified word "laugh." In other cases the origin of a word is in the sound described, but afterward is transferred to another use and is applied as descriptive of something entirely different. Thus the word "puff" is a good, respectable word, but it is used as a slang word to describe an advertisement. "Bang full" is another slang expression of the same origin, but it is quite as likely that it is simply "bankfull," that is, full to the banks, and if so it is a legitimate product of the lingual family. Another way in which slang arises is by abbreviation as cab, bus and rad for cabriolette, omnibus and radical. The first of these has been admitted into good society, the second is hanging on the fringe of respectability, while the third is yet mere slang, and so far as can be seen has small prospect of ever getting recognition.

It often happens that ready-made words are taken and fitted to new ideas. The slang word "knife," meaning to deal treacherously with a political ally, is one frequently used. It is better and more expressive than the proper expression, "to treacherously stab." Of this sort are "slut's wool," to describe the dust accumulated on furniture. In the days when a rogue was put in the pillory he was called an "overseer," because he could overlook the passers by.

HISTORICAL MEANINGS.

Many slang words and expressions are simply the perpetuation of historical sayings. A celebrated man says a thing pithily and well and it is repeated until it is finally applied to ideas differing more or less widely from that of its origin. Thus the phrase which used to be heard frequently, "You cannot say Bo to a goose," is addressed to a stupid fellow to remind him of his stupidity. But it had a lordly origin. The poet Ben Jonson was introduced to a lord one day, who was struck by his very homely and unpoetic appearance. "Why," said he, "you look as if you couldn't say Bo to a goose." "Bo," replied Johnson and the phrase coined by the gentleman for an ungentlemanlike purpose was given a currency which outlasted a generation. "Those who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones," is rather a proverb than slang, and a very good proverb with a respectable origin. When the union of England and Scotland was first broached a large number of Scotchmen went to London to live. An English faction headed by the Duke of Buckingham was violently opposed to the union and on one occasion the Duke led a mob against the Scotch residents and threw stones into their windows. The next day the Scotch went in a body to the Duke's house and smashed all his windows. His house was famous for the number and size of its windows and as may be imagined he suffered severely. The King, to whom he went for sympathy, would not sympathize but told him bluntly that "people who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones." "Fight like Kilkenny cats" had its origin in an allegory of two cats who fought until nothing was left but two tails. The allegory referred to two towns which fought stoutly over boundaries and rights until both were impoverished. "Let the cat out of the bag," comes from an old practice among country people who carried pigs to market in a bag and sold them. If the customer was wise he would open the bag and take a look at the animal. But, sometimes he neglected this and often got a cat instead of a pig. "Buying a pig in a poke," refers to the same deception.

Slang is often the product of blunders. "First catch your hare," an alleged witticism, is one of this sort. One Mrs. Gleese wrote a cook-book in which she told her readers how to make hare pie. "First scatch your hare," said she, that is skin it. Scatch is a provincial English word which Mrs. Gleese used because it expressed her meaning. A would-be wit struck out the first letter and sent the phrase on its way around the world. "Welsh rarebit," although not slang now, originated in a similar way. It was originally Welsh rabbit, but some wise lexicographer, who knew more about Greek than he did about popular customs, said in one of his editions "Welsh rabbit, a corruption of rarebit," and all the dictionary makers followed his lead, until it is now "rarebit" without any reference to rabbit. Welsh rabbit was a slang term belonging to a group which described in the same way the special dish of the particular district. A native animal is used to designate the delicacy most affected by the people. Toasted cheese was a favorite among the Welsh. Rabbits were common in Wales and hence "Welsh rabbit." Red herring were the special product of Norfolk, the best the county could offer. They were called Norfolk capons. In some parts of Ireland potatoes are called "Munster plums."

ORIGIN OF SOME WORDS.

Although it is hard to get at the origin of many slang words, it is easy to see how most slangy expressions arose. "To dust out of it," meaning to leave in a hurry, is easily explained. A horse starting away suddenly in a dusty road will raise the dust. "Get up and dust" is another form having the same root.

Mother: "Johnnie, brush the dust off your shoes."

Johnnie: "Is that the kind of dust papa was talking to the governess about?"

Mother: "What did he say?"

Johnnie: "Dost love me, Agnes?"

Mother: "No it isn't, Johnnie, but Agnes will dust out of here to-morrow morning."

"Not so dusty" is another slang phrase meaning not so bad. It is nearly akin to "There's no flies on him." The two describe a man who is energetic and active, one who is alive and moving. It was suggested no doubt by the fact that flies did not light on a fast traveling horse. Out of this grew a further use. "There's no flies on him" now means a good man in every respect. "To face the music" was a bit of theatrical slang. It was what the novice had to do—that is walk to the footlights, the orchestra just in front and there speak his piece. "On the fence" to describe the attitude of one waiting to see the way the cat is going to jump is obvious to every American. "Kick" probably deserves a place in the dictionary. It is certainly less objectionable than many words that have conquered the lexicographers' favor. "Mind your p's and q's" was the exhortations addressed to children when their attention was specially called to these very similar characters. To "monkey," meaning to meddle, needs no explanation. The wonder is that it did not arise long before it did. "Please don't monkey with this India-rubber trunk; it has loaded guns and pistols and it won't stand a monk," was the warning to baggage men inscribed conspicuously on a traveler's luggage. "Don't monkey with the buzz saw when it is in moshun," was the ominous placard in a Texas sawmill. "To coach" a student is to help him over the road. Its origin is evident. "A brick" has a scholastic origin. "A brick is deep-red; so a deep read man is a brick;" and afterward it comes to mean a good fellow. "Draw it mild" means simply, "be temperate in your expressions on this matter." "Come it strong" is equally plain. Both these, however, were musical terms, or rather terms used by the orchestra leader in his instructions—play loud or light. "Cub," to describe an ill-mannered, awkward lout, is particularly happy. Some animals lick their cubs; so the cub must be licked into shape by contact with the world. The word lick is, of course, a play.

ETYMOLOGICAL SLANG.

Then there is the etymological slang. Foreign words unable to enter a language frankly by way of good usage sneak in as slang. This is particularly noticeable in thieves' slang. Criminologists have paid special attention to this. German criminals affect slang in which the Hebrew element predominates. In Italian criminal slang German and French words abound; in French, German and English words are most numerous, and in England, Italian and Romany terms are frequent. Probably in America the Dutch has filled up the thieves' vocabulary. Nobody has been able to account for this curious fact, although if thoroughly investigated it would become clear enough. The word "vamoose" is etymologically respectable. It came into the United States just after the American, along with the returning soldiers. It is "vamos," Spanish, "Let us go." At the same time the word "ranch" came to us from the same source, and "vamoose the ranch" is indispensable to all people who like to be pithy. "Jag," meaning a drunken frolic, is an old English word meaning an umbrella. Its present slang use is said to have originated in a story told of a gentleman who came home one night and tried to unlock the door with his umbrella. The history of "boodle" was given in detail in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH several months ago. It is one of the most interesting words in the language. "Canard," although now in good society, had a slangy origin. It is a French word meaning "duck." A story was told of thirty ducks. One was chopped fine, feathers and all, and the twenty-nine ate it. Then a second was killed and cut up, when it, too, was eaten by the twenty-eight. This was continued until only one duck was left. It was a French story and had a great run. Hence "canard" to describe any incredible relation, and afterward to describe a false rumor. "Cahoots" is from the Dutch "kejuit," meaning cabin, and a related old Saxon word meaning to mess together or to dwell under the same roof. Hence "in cahoots" is in partnership. "Absquatulate" was born of the spelling bee. Squat is a good word, meaning to sit down. Early settlers squatted on land. "Ab" is one of the first Latin words brought to the knowledge of the student, and in the log school houses in districts settled by squatters the two became connected. Instead of squatting the defaulting treasurer "absquatulated." It is one of the most characteristic of American slang phrases. "Case" meaning a dollar in Hebrew; "Kesep" meaning silver. One of the most senseless not to say disgusting slang words is "function," to describe social entertainment. It has forced itself into good society in some unaccountable way. People who use it think it is English because it comes from England. It is the Spanish word "funcion" meaning a meeting or performance. Some years ago a New York paper imported the word from Mexico, but Americans refused to accept it. The English papers, however, were charmed with the word just as they are charmed with many other questionable things of American origin, and it soon became a recognized member of the lingual society in England. It has now come back to us full of the odor of English society.

American slang is the most picturesque. You can hear the snap of the cowboy's whip in nearly every slang term of American origin. A nurse is a "baby herder." "Barefoot whiskey" is used when calling for the straight article. "Boom" is probably, like "puff," a word originally coined from a suggested sound and afterward transposed like "puff" to another use. A newspaper tries to define the word. "A boom is a bulge." This is short and direct and will serve well enough. Meanwhile we will find out what a "bulge" is. American slang is particularly rich in terms to describe drinking and its consequences. You can ask your friend to take a drink in eighteen different forms all of American origin. You can accept his invitation in sixteen different forms—all slang. Drunk has three respectable synonyms—"tipsy," "inebriated" and "intoxicated." It has thirty-two slang equivalents. Some of them, however, are of English origin. There are two very famous American words which are not of cowboy origin, mugwump and dude. There is an Indian word, mugwump, meaning a notable person, but no one has succeeded in establishing a connection between our political mugwump and the Indian word. In fact there is no evidence whatever to show that the two are the same. Dude may possibly come from the Scotch dude meaning a garment but the connection has never been traced. These two slang words defy the ingenuity of the lexicographer.

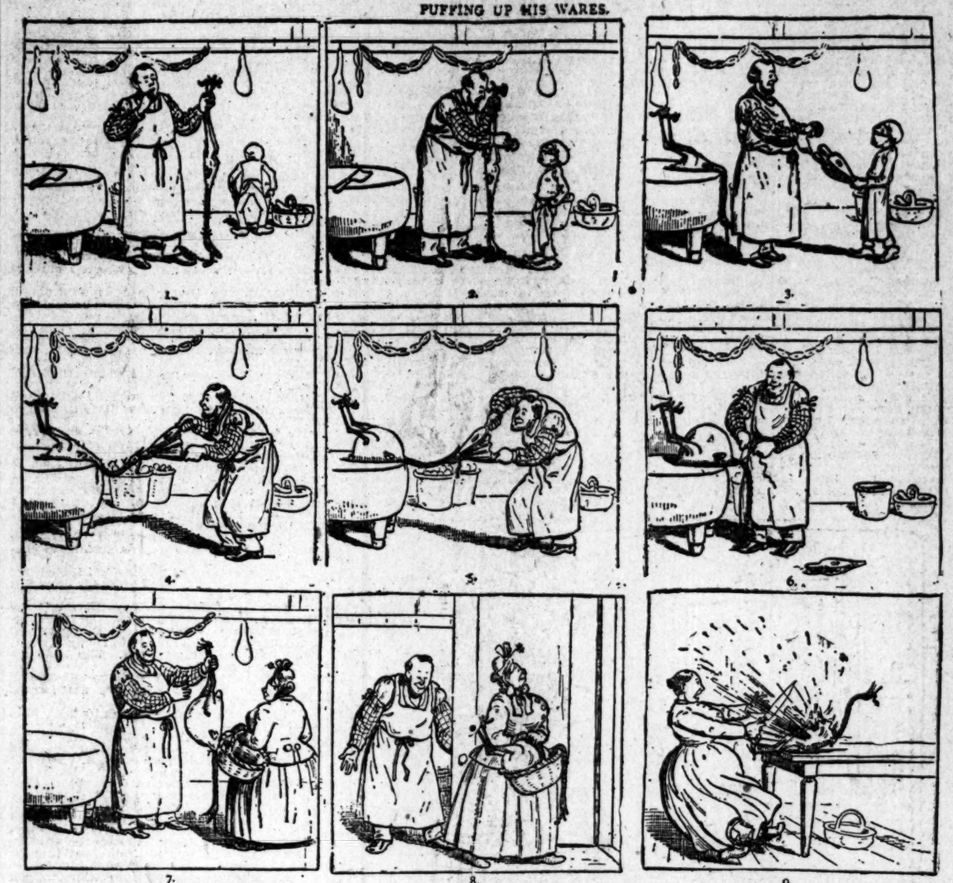
CRIMINAL SLANG.

Criminal slang is the most consistent and is a language by itself. A famous criminologist, Lombroso, has made a minute study of it. He says criminal slang furnishes us with a curious insight into the mental processes of those who invent and use it; it is itself an embodiment of criminal tendencies. "Nearly everything is degraded," says he. A treadmill used many years ago in some English prisons to grind corn and raise water was called the "everlasting staircase." The criminal would make from 7,000 to 14,000 feet in a day on this awful contrivance, according to the degree of his offense against prison discipline. On country roads the sign posts are called by criminals "parsons," because they show the people the right way to go, but do not go themselves. Clergymen are called the "ungrateful men," because they abuse their best friend, the devil. A hanging is called the fall of the leaf, because the victim has reached the "autumn of life" and drops like the withered leaf. "Twig" means to watch or to regard with attention. "They're a twiggin' of you, sir," says Weller to Pickwick. A pickpocket says suddenly to his confederate, "Twig the cull, he's peery," which means, "Observe the fellow, he's watching us." It is said that "twig" is the Irish "tuig," to perceive.

There are seventeen criminal slang words for police, seven for stealing, forty-four for drunkenness twenty for drinking and eight for wine, in all seventy-two. Water has nineteen criminal slang equivalents. Money has thirty-six. It is said that of late slang among criminals is waning. They are adopting the language of their respectable neighbors, because if the slang habit is once contracted, it cannot be laid aside without an effort and a criminal may be "spotted" on account of slang which he uses unconsciously.

FUN AT A GLANCE.

PUFFING UP HIS WARES.



A ROUGH GUESS.

MR. ARDENTCOURT—"I am going away into the far west for some time. I know that I shall long for your delightful society. I will think of you everywhere. I will send you a real Chicago bouquet."

MISS GUSHER—"Oh, how kind of you, Mr. Ardentcourt! I do not know just what a real Chicago bouquet is, but I suppose it is a ham; and I am so fond of ham!"

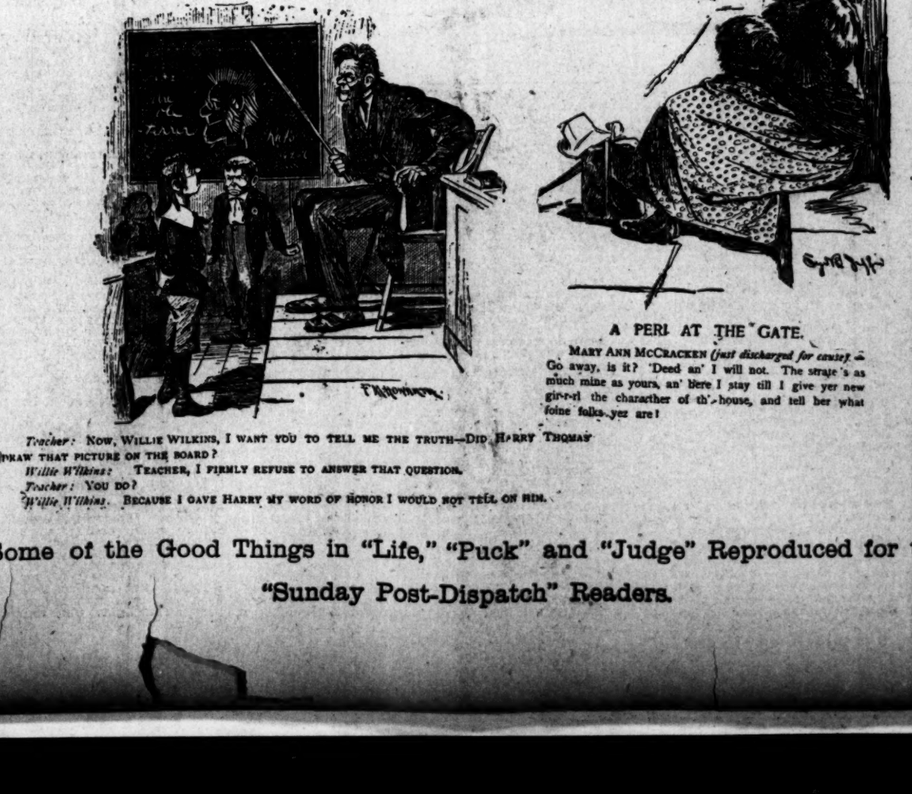
TAKING NO RISKS.

HOSTESS.—Why, Uncle Silas! What are you putting on your rubbers for?

UNCLE SILAS.—Wal, I've been on one of them parquay floors before, an' nearly broke my neck; so I'm goin' to come well-heeled this time.

HOW A REVEREND GENTLEMAN HAD A VERY NARROW ESCAPE.

A EUCHRE TERM.



The Left Bower.

A PERI AT THE GATE.

MARY ANN MCCRACKEN (*just discharged for cause*)—Go away, is it? 'Deed an' I will not. The strate 's as much mine as yours, an' here I stay till I give yer new gir-rl the character of th' house, and tell her what foine folks yez are!

Teacher: NOW, WILLIE WILKINS, I WANT YOU TO TELL ME THE TRUTH—DID HARRY THOMAS DRAW THAT PICTURE ON THE BOARD?

Willie Wilkins: TEACHER, I FIRMLY REFUSE TO ANSWER THAT QUESTION.

Teacher: YOU DO?

Willie Wilkins. BECAUSE I GAVE HARRY MY WORD OF HONOR I WOULD NOT TELL ON HIM.

Some of the Good Things in "Life," "Puck" and "Judge" Reproduced for the "Sunday Post-Dispatch" Readers.

TALKATIVE WOMANKIND.

"THE DUCHESS" ANSWERS THE QUESTION "DO WOMEN TALK TOO MUCH?"

Women Talk More Than Men, Yet Men Converse Better—Chatterers and Their Uses—Tongues Which Blast Matrimonial Chances.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

That women talk more than men is certain. That men converse better than women is more certain still. Very few women have attained to that highest form in conversation in which so many men have graduated with distinction. To talk is not to converse, and as a rule women may be roughly classed as mere chatterers. The very best orator among women will not equal the second best orator among men. Nature, prejudice, training—all have forbidden it. Nor do I think that, every restriction being removed and even prejudice overcome, women will ever excel in this line. It is not their line. They are too emotional, too excitable, too liable to be carried away by the sentiment of the moment. That they are well-meaning is beyond doubt, but their meanings are many and various and uncontrolled. When I say that, even overcoming prejudice, they will not succeed as public speakers, I say a great deal; for prejudice dies very hard, and to kill it takes time.

Of course to declare all women mere chatterers would be absurd. Yet it is the few, not the many, who must be exempt from this title. "The few" belong to the salt of the earth, so far as women are concerned—to the clever ones, the deeply read, the thoughtful. "The many" to the less deeply read—the light hearted, the genial. There is a third class certainly, but on it why dwell? It comes under the head of the "dull one"—that is, the woman who is always silent, because—sad fact!—she has nothing to say; who would speak if she could, but she can't! the woman who sits on a lounge, all night and seems to find great moral support in the opening and shutting of her fan, and who is distracted if the tail of her gown is not properly posed. We all know this woman. As a rule she is beautiful—to look at.

Perhaps she helps to redeem the situation somewhat—to enlarge the heart toward the chatterer. We all have our uses in this life.

THE CHATTERER.

And, indeed, to return to the chatterer, has she not her use? Is there is no place for her? If she ceased to exist, should we not miss her? I do not mean the vulgar, noisy hoyden, who might indeed readily be spared, but the ordinary, kindly society woman, who does so much to keep the world going. Is there nothing to be said for the pleasant, inconsequent, sometimes rather volatile, but always smart talk that distinguishes her?

Where would our reception-rooms, our dinner parties, our everlasting "at homes" be without her? She is far from clever, we allow, but the light, softly spoken, merry persiflage that flows from her, the gay give-and-take discourse of which she is the chief exponent and to which she is often the sole contributor—how should we get on without that?

Of course such idle triflers are of no real account in the world. We could manage without them, no doubt, as a man with only one leg can still live and enjoy life without the lost member, but the loss, I maintain, would be felt. The actual work of the world could certainly get on without them, but must we have always work? Is there to be no recreation?

—"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," says the old saw, and with truth.

To be ever at high pressure, with only high thoughts and high designs to sustain one, to never condescend to things of low estate, surely this is eventually to know defeat.

How pleasant for a change are the trivial things of earth, the light gayeties; to exchange for the musty tome the soft, smiling lip, the dainty touch, the invitation to sit beside one on the low satin lounge.

IN A DRAWING ROOM.

Let us enter a delicately lighted drawing-room, one of a thousand in either England, Ireland or America—a room replete with all modern luxuries. The brilliant rose-shaded lamps cast shadows here and there; from the room beyond comes the sound of harp and piano intermingled; the tender dropping of a fountain catches the ear on the left, where soft Indian curtains fall to hide the entrance to the conservatory beyond.

Above all these rises the gentle murmuring of women's voices—women draped in lovely robes and lovelier smiles, women full of a kindly desire to make themselves agreeable.

It is the half hour after dinner; the men have tired of their wine, their own society perhaps (though that would be a rare occurrence) and now the drawing-room door is thrown open and they all crowd in—a very distinguished crowd. The guests have been carefully selected, and scarcely a man among those invited but is distinguished in some way.

Here is the statesman, here the student overworked and with brain tired and torn by controversy, here the poet, here the philosopher, here the last most successful novelist. In a body they enter the room, the statesman first.

He stands to look round him. He is one of the most distinguished men of his day, to whom even potentates bow down. He has just returned from the House, where his speech enchained all hearers. He is tired, absolutely worn out; he is longing for rest, forgetfulness of ministerial worries, and lo! here he finds it.

Rest in the soft, idle chatter of a pretty woman's tongue. Softly, merrily glides her voice—a voice so low, so trainante that it means rest in itself.

Her voice was ever soft, gentle and low—an excellent thing in woman.

She draws her skirts aside. The tired man sinks down upon the seat beside her and listens, while she breathes to him soft nothings of this, of that, of anything and everything in the world save the momentous questions to which his whole waking mind is given.

A PLEASING TALKER.

Now he tells himself he is not awake; now he rests. This pretty woman beside him is talking of nothing really, if one were to look into it; but so pleasing she does it that perforce he rouses himself from his abstruse calculations and consents to answer her, and presently, indeed to his own extreme mystification, finds himself interested in her pretty society trash, and giving her word for word of her soft, lively nonsense, and growing young again and fresh again in spite of all the anxiety that floods his mind.

An hour later he goes home, wondering at himself, at the sense of refreshment that enlivens both his soul and body.

He (at least if honestly spoken) would not declare that women talk too much, and he would be an authority.

Girls who wish to make themselves attractive, especially to the opposite sex, sometimes talk too much, sometimes too little. It would be a difficult matter to decide as to which is the more at fault, but I should say the one who talked too much. For men, above and beyond all other animals, like to hear their own voices. The girl who will sit quietly beside them, quietly but sympathetically, with one word thrown in for their hundredth, and that to the point, will in the long run be esteemed by them above all others. Therefore, the girl who, bent on matrimonial designs, talks too much to her would-be lover is almost assured of failure.

ART OF LISTENING.

To the married man a woman may talk as much as she likes; to the bachelor a girl may not talk as much as she likes. She must even be contented to let him talk, while she looks on and admires, or pretends to do so. It is not so terrible an ordeal as it appears; it has its revenges. Having listened until the last prayer at the wedding ceremony is completed she may then (like the worm) turn and declare herself the one to be listened to for the remainder of her existence.

There is one style of women who undoubtedly, like the children, should be seen and not heard. This is the loud, the fast, the horsey specimen, of whom, providentially, there are as yet but few. The less we hear of them the better, and of the shrieking sisterhoods, who would make all sexes alike, or, going even further, vote for the reduction of man to pulp; of them what is to be said?

Decidedly such women talk too much, or rather they give too much place to twaddle; for to believe seriously in the theories they promulgate would be impossible. Not content with even the vain idea of making woman equal with man, they go a step further, and try to make her superior to him. The very striving toward this unattainable point only proves the weakness of the woman. Home is the proper sphere for her; there let her talk as much as ever she likes, so long as her words are seasonable and reasonable. The girl has a great deal in her hands, but the wife has a great deal more. Her price should be above rubies. Let her talk at home, but let her talk be to the purpose. Let it be to the comfort, the consolation, the help, the delight of her husband.

THE DUCHESS.

The Last Tour to Old Mexico.

The last chance this season of making a complete tour of Old Mexico will occur Feb. 24, when Grafton will run the last of his famous tours for the season, leaving St. Louis, in the evening via the Iron Mountain route, in Pullman Vestibuled Palace Drawing-room cars for a thirty days' trip with guides, interpreters and everything possible to make it complete and enjoyable. Ticket office, 102 North Fourth street, St. Louis.

AMERICANISM.

Mrs. Cleveland's New Departure and What It All Means.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—There is a little movement in New York which may well be watched for developments. Miss Jane Mead Welch, a bright, interesting and every way scholarly woman from Buffalo, is about to begin a series of lectures on American history under distinguished patronage. The announcement seems simple, unburdened with consequences; Lent is at hand, and we are all going to fight ennui by attendance on classes of one description and another, or by a fervid devotion to fashionable philanthropies. But bear further: Miss Welch is the especial protege of Mrs. Cleveland, who has brought her to the city, and who is giving receptions in her honor, introducing her widely and lending all the strength of her influence to get her a hearing; who is making Miss Welch's cause, in fact, her very own. Does the point yet begin to sharpen itself into distinctness before your mental vision?

What would you say to the suggestion of an organized revolt against Anglomania and a determined revival of Americanism? Could anything be more popular, could any social excitation have a more powerful leader than the young and beautiful wife of the ex-President, and is there in the whole range of action any movement to which Mrs. Cleveland could possibly lend herself that would so mightily increase her popularity?

This is what Lent is to bring us if Mrs. Cleveland carries the day; a breathing into virile and vigorous life of our dormant interest in our own country; American history is to be studied, American songs to be sung, American fabrics to be worn, American furniture to be sat upon literally, but by no means figuratively. The English language is no longer to be spoken with a vile cockney accent, and American girls are to be dissuaded against flinging their lives and their fortunes at the feet of real live profligate lords. The time is ripe for just this, and the plans have been laid very quietly. They will be carried into effect with the utmost discretion, without anything suggestive of the blowing of trumpets or the marshaling of hosts to battle. We shall feel only the mildest agitation, but, supposing Mrs. Cleveland to be the gentle diplomat for whom she is taken, we shall wake presently to find it the proper thing to be patriotic and to be proud of our birthright in the land of liberty. Is not this a Lent worth looking forward to?

Grace Greenwood on Small Economies.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—One rainy morning a few days ago, it happened to me to surprise Grace Greenwood sewing. "Do you," she asked, "use the needle?" Truth forced me to confess that I had little knowledge of its gentle mysteries. "You are fortunate," she said, "take good care you don't learn; if one becomes a business woman it behooves her to know that she can't succeed if she fritters away her energies on too many small economies. She mustn't work in an office all day and then sit up half the night to make her own dresses; if a man earns only $5 a week he doesn't try to save by stitching up the seams of his own coat or trousers. If he did he would never earn any more than $5; he puts his head into his business and schemes to make himself more valuable; then he buys coats and trousers with his increased salary. A woman saves at the spigot and breaks down. I've wasted half my life sewing, but"—this with a reminiscent smile—"I was brought up to sew and I like it."

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croup,
sore throat,
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and hoarseness
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PERFECTLY PURE HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
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ABSOLUTELY PURE.
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No cartoons to hide long-necked and pannelled bottles

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston:
GENTLEMEN—I have used your Extracts for years, knowing them the best to be found in the market.
MARIA PARLOA,
School of Cookery, Tremont Street.

From Professor Blot.

A good dish is often spoiled or rendered unpalatable by the use of a detestably cheap, impure and deleterious Flavoring Extract.

In answer to inquiries from the ladies of my various classes, I invariably reply that during the past two years of my lectures on cookery, "I certainly prefer those prepared by Joseph Burnett & Co., of Boston, above all others."

BURNETT'S EXTRACTS are for sale by Grocers and Druggists generally throughout the United States; also in many foreign countries.

Do not accept the poor substitutes sometimes offered, but insist upon obtaining BURNETT'S, as they are THE BEST.

THE POST-DISPATCH—PAGES 17 TO 24.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8, 1891.

ALL TAILOR-MADE.

Best-Dressed Body of Men in the Country to Meet in St. Louis.

SIXTH ANNUAL NATIONAL CONVENTION OF MERCHANT TAILORS.

To Open Next Tuesday Morning and Continue in Session Three Days—The Leading Merchant Tailors of Twenty-One Cities to Be Here With Their Ladies—Who They Are.

The sixth annual convention of the Merchant Tailors' National Exchange will be held in St. Louis next week commencing Tuesday morning. The national exchange is a representative body consisting of delegates from twenty-one subordinate or local exchanges in as many different cities and was organized at Philadelphia in 1886. Since then the national body has met successively at Cincinnati, New York, Chicago and Boston. The present officers are James S. Burbank of Boston, President; George Fisher of Cincinnati, First Vice-President; Alfred Beebe, Dayton, Second Vice-President; W. C. Mertz, Washington, Recording Secretary; Julius Winter, Louisville, Corresponding Secretary; Henry G. Hale, Pittsburg, Treasurer, and the following gentlemen comprising the Executive Board: C. C. F. Eichler, Baltimore; B. R. Merwin, New York: L. F. Lindsay, St. Louis; William E. Jones, Boston and Thomas J. Cunningham, Philadelphia.

The convention will meet in the Ladies' Ordinary of the Lindell Hotel and have two sessions daily, commencing at 9 a. m. and 2 p. m. respectively, excepting the first day, Tuesday, when the convention will be opened at 9 a. m. President Burbank will call the Exchange to order, when after the appointment of a Committee on Credentials, Mr. B. F. Myers, President of the St. Louis Drapers' & Tailors' Exchange of St. Louis, will deliver an address of welcome to the visiting delegates on behalf of the local exchange. Mayor Noonan will follow with an address welcoming the visitors to the city in his official capacity and President Burbank will deliver his annual address, after which the convention will proceed to business.

The local exchange has made all arrangements for a large attendance and a grand meeting generally, and the indications are that it will be the largest and most successful convention of merchant tailors in the history of the country. The Local Committees in charge of the arrangements are as follows:

LOCAL COMMITTEES.

Committee on Finance—W. F. Hammes, A. H. Schmidt, Jules Seaman, E. M. Harris, Chas. Straub and Jas. Godlove.

Entertainment—B. F. Myers, L. F. Lindsay, F. D. Thompson, Chas. Straub, Frank Paule, Jas. Godlove and Jules Seaman.

Hall and Hotel—H. A. Schmidt, Jules Seaman, Henry Nies, Jacob Christ and W. F. Hammes.

Speakers—L. F. Lindsay, John H. French, Robert Kissock, John A. Nies, John H. French, F. W. Suhre and J. C. Zalle.

Printing and Badges—Jules Seaman, Charles Arnheiter, Fred Hobe, L. F. Lindsay, Wm. L. Alofs, L. F. Lindsay and Edw. Guntz.

Press—Chas. Straub, Frank Paule, B. H. Schlueter and L. F. Lindsay.

Railroad Rates—Frank Paule, F. W. Newman, Jacob Christ and E. B. Osborne.

THE LADIES, TOO.

Entertainment of Ladies—F. D. Thompson, John H. French, H. A. Schmidt, W. S. Lipscomb, J. G. Zalle and Jules Seaman.

A committee composed of ladies has also been appointed from among the wives and other lady relatives of the St. Louis tailors to look after the entertainment of the lady members of the visiting delegation, and this committee will hold a reception in the parlors of the Lindell Tuesday afternoon. Tuesday evening the members of the convention and their lady friends will attend the Grand Opera-house to hear the Aronson Comic Opera Co. in "Poor Jonathan," and Wednesday afternoon the ladies will attend the matinee performance of "Shenandoah" at the Olympic. The same afternoon the gentlemen will take a carriage drive and the intention is to visit the Fair Grounds and the vaults of the American Wine Co. on Cass avenue. Another drive will be taken on Thurs-

Jas. S. Burbank.

day and this time they will visit Tower Grove Park, Shaw's Garden and other attractions in the Southwestern and Southern portions of the city, not forgetting to call at the biggest brewery in theworld. Thursday night a grand banquet will be given at the Lindell Hotel, which will be attended by both ladies and gentlemen. Mayor Noonan is to respond to a toast and will be followed by Mayor Creiger of Chicago. Toasts will also be responded to by several members of the convention. Mr. W. C. Bassenhorst of Cincinnati will talk about "The Modern Tailor;" Mr. T. J. Cunningham of Philadelphia, about "The Cradle of Liberty;" Mr. E. M. Doll of New York, about "Our Ladies," and President Burbank about "Our National Exchange."

On the second day of the convention addresses will be delivered by two St. Louis gentlemen as guests of the Exchange. Mr. Joseph M. Hayes of the Joseph M. Hayes Woolen Co. will speak on "Woolens and Business," and Mr. C. H. Sampson on "The Silk Industry."

WHO WILL BE HERE.

Nearly all of the leading tailors of the United States will be in St. Louis next week, the following having notified Secretary Lindsay that they will be on hand, most of them also accompanied by their ladies:

From New York City—E. M. Doll, B. R. Merwin, Andrew Patterson, Conrad Muller, Jules C. Weiss, L. S. Davidson and P. Vredenburgh.

Philadelphia—Robert Stewart, Robt. Cunningham and John Eckert.

Minneapolis—D. H. Gallagher and P. J. Lofgreen.

Boston—Jas. S. Burbank, Louis D. Starbird, Joseph Selfe, Samuel H. Spring and Geo. E. Rodman.

Buffalo—C. J. Haffa and J. P. Gettring.

Chicago—R. J. Washe, Henry Turner, Frank Shaub, F. W. Croft, D. J. Lindsay, H. G. Purington, J. W. Kilmore, C. E. Bruner, H. L. Doll, Alex Dunlop, Chas. Halla, Charles E. Hyde, W. J. Sheridan and Frank Heinig.

Columbus—L. R. Vallentine, M. Richter and W. Burns.

Dayton—H. K. Blessing, John P. Church and G. Russell Wells.

Cincinnati—J. M. Moorbrink, Geo. Fisher, Frank J. Luken, E. M. Costello, H. W. Mack, Robt. E. Kock, W. C. Bassenborst and James McArdle.

Kansas City—T. J. Duane and W. E. Evans.

Little Rock—W. O. Dowd, E. J. Owens and B. V. Velt.

Louisville—Geo. Fritchner, Geo. Flechenstein, M. J. Wfnn and Julius Winter.

Milwaukee—R. C. Notbohm, P. H. Reilly and James Lawrie.

Pittsburg—John P. Bradley, Geo. Campbell, A. L. Sailor and H. Ahlers.

San Francisco—Henry Stell, J. W. Carmany and C. K. Kammerer.

St. Paul—Chas. F. Pusch and Edw. Mathers.

Washington, D. C.—J. A. Greisbauer, Geo. Wood and W. C. Mertz.

Wheeling, W. Va.—J. E. Hughes, C. W. Seabright and Louis Delbruggo.

The St. Louis Exchange will be officially represented in the convention by B. F. Myers, the President; ex-President H. A. Schmidt, now the Treasurer; ex-President L.

B. F. Myers.

. Lindsay, the present Recording Secretary; W. F. Hammes, another ex-President; Julius Seaman, Financial Secretary; J. C. Zalle, Vice-President, and Charles Straub, who is a member of the National Exchange's Committee on the World's Fair.

WILL EXHIBIT AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

It is the intention of the Exchange to make an exhibit at the World's Fair and the committee was appointed to secure space and make other arrangements. The matter will come up for discusion before the convention. Another important matter to be discussed is a proposition to establish a journal and fashion plate to be issued at stated times by the Exchange. It is to be the organ, so to speak, of the Exchange, and to be issued to all the members and also to outside subscribers. The feature of it will be a fashion plate. The committee to which the matter was referred at the last national convention, consisting of Messrs. Geo. Fisher, C. C. F. Eichler, W. E. Jones, L. F. Lindsay and M. Schroeder, will have a meeting to-morrow to formulate a report and it is understood that the committee favor the proposition. A meeting of the executive board of the national body will also be held at the Lindell to-morrow afternoon, 2 o'clock.

A gentleman who had occasion to visit several tailor shops one day last week was struck by the fact that every one was in the hands of the calciminers and paper-hangers and was undergoing a thorough overhauling and cleaning up generally, and not having heard of the approaching convention, he thought it a most wonderful coincidence, particularly as the usual time for such work was several weeks off, but if he reads this article he will no longer wonder at the coincidence.

As another gentleman, better posted than the one just referred to, remarked yesterday: "It is safe to say that the best-dressed body of gentlemen in the whole country next week will be assembled here in St. Louis."

MILITARY MATTERS.

Battalion Drill—The Band Will Be Paid Hereafter.

The Second Battalion, under command of Lieut. Col. Stith, gave a drill Tuesday evening which, considering the circumstances under which it was held, was in every way a most excellent one. Owing to the hop to be given by them Wednesday evening only a few of the members of Company G turned up, and at first there was some serious talk of postponing the battalion drill on this account. The company's ranks, however, were recruited from Companies B and E and from other members of the militia present. This drill was Lieut.-Col. Stith's first experience at drilling a full battalion and he acquitted himself creditably. The next battalion drill will take place next month.

On Wednesday evening a complimentary hop and dress parade was given by Company G. It was the company's original intention to have given this hop on Mardi Gras eve, but at the last moment it was deemed best to change it to an earlier date. The company deserves much praise for having succeeded in making the affair a select one. The hall was comfortably filled and after a splendid concert by the regiment band dancing was indulged in till a late hour. The feature of the evening was the dress parade and splendid exhibition drill given by Company G.

A special business meeting of Company F. was held on Thursday evening Feb. 5. Several applications for membership were received and two new members elected. Company F. is booming and it will not be many weeks before it will doubtless excel all the other companies in point of numbers.

Corporal Elder of Company B. has been duly examined and qualified as a non-commissioned officer and is now therefore no longer an "officer by courtesy" as he has been called.

A report from St. Geneveive is that Lieut. H. K. Thompson, formerly of this city and of the local regiment, but who has been living in Ste. Genevieve for the past two years, is about to or has organized a company of infantry there, numbering some thirty-four men and which will shortly be mustered into the State service to be known as the Ste. Genevieve Rifles, Second Regiment N. G. M. When a member of the militia here Lieut. Thompson was known as a most careful and painstaking soldier and will no doubt fill the post of Captain and drillmaster of the new company most creditably.

On Friday evening, Feb. 13, Company G intends to attend the performance of "Shenandoah" at the Olympic in a body. The four lower boxes have been engaged and the entire company, some thirty strong, will attend in dress uniforms.

Lieut. M. S. Rollins, Sergt. Wm. Brown and Corporal Buckley left last evening for New Orleans to attend the carnival there. They will be gone some two weeks and on their return trip intend to take in Louisville and Cincinnati.

It has now been fully determined that when the militia appropriation bill comes up before the Legislature a delegation of the local militia and business men interested in the militia will start for Jefferson City to assist in the passage of the bill. It is confidently expected that the bill will pass this time sure, if the persons interested in its passage will only work energetically and with a determination to see it through or "bust."

It has at last been definitely decided that the band will hereafter receive compensation for playing at the company hops and drills. There will then be no necessity for the band giving such hops as it gave a few weeks since to secure the money necessary for purchasing new music and other things which it needed. The storm raised by this hop has not yet subsided, but it certainly did one excellent thing in opening the eyes of the militia. The boys have resolved that hereafter special precautions will be taken to make the hops more select.

THIS is positively the FINAL week of the GREAT FINE VASE SALE at MERMOD & JACCARD'S, corner Broadway and Locust. You can buy them very low THIS WEEK. Come and see.

CONFESSED A CRIME

Julius Beckerkord's Remarkable Story in a Justice Court.

SAD STORY OF A YOUNG MAN RUINED BY FORCE OF CIRCUMSTANCES.

The Young Lady to Whom He was Engaged to Be Married Refuses to See Him When His Crime Becomes Known, and He Returns to Abide by the Consequences of His Act.

That a man should deliberately go on a witness stand and willingly testify in a civil case that he is guilty of fraud, knowing at the same time the consequences of the crime he has committed, is something unusual. Yet Julius Beckerkord for several years in the grocery business at 1029 Cass avenue, did this very thing yesterday in Justice Manning's court. Some three weeks ago Beckerkord failed and a number of attachments were brought. The store room he had occupied was found to be almost empty, and Constable Ben Brady recovered a large amount of groceries in the basement of the house of Beckerkord's father, 1024 Cass avenue, almost directly across the street. Of course there was little doubt at the time as to who put the goods there, yet there was no direct evidence to prove it. The case came up on the first attachment issued, which was for $250 by Adam F. Becker, which was contested yesterday by Steinwender, Stofrigen & Co., wholesale grocers. The evidence went to show that the attachment was secured through proper process, and therefore should stick.

BECKERKORD ON THE STAND.

Julius Beckerkord was called to the stand by the attorney for Becker, Mr. Minor. The plaintiff proved by the witness that the money was really owing and that no arrangement was made whereby Becker should have the first attachment. The witness even here admitted, without being questioned on the subject, that Mr. Becker had seen him carrying a large amount of chinaware from the store the day before the attachment. This he swore to without the least hesitation, although cautioned by the attorney for Becker that he was criminating himself. Finally the witness was turned over to B. Schnurmacher, attorney for the wholesale grocery firm. Beckerkord was gradually led up to the point and then turned loose. All that was needed was a little prompting here and there, and he told the story of how he attempted to save his stock for himself.

DAMAGING ADMISSIONS.

"When did you carry the first lot of goods away?" asked M. Schnurmacher.

"About two months before I failed."

"How much did you carry away?"

"I dont know."

"Who helped you?"

"My brother and other people."

"What other people?"

"I don't know, for they ran away with what they were carrying. This was one day before I was closed. They were people who often loafed around my store."

"How much of the goods did you lose this way?"

"Ever so much. One man got away with a fifty-pound sack of coffee and others took whatever they were carrying."

"Did you convey your property away to defraud your creditors?"

"That is right."

"Did you ever do anything like this before?"

"I never did."

"But you did carry these goods away on this day?"

"I did."

"With intent to defraud?"

"Yes."

"And you acknowledge this fact on the stand?"

"I do."

PROVIDING FOR THE FUTURE.

"Why did you carry these goods away?"

"Because I wanted to have something left. I didn't want to commence again without anything, and so I thought I would take some of the stock. It would not be much, and the people whom I owed could lose it better than I could."

"Do you know that you have confessed to a crime?"

"I don't care. I have told the truth. I intended to defraud the people I owed, because they were pushing me for payment."

"As a matter of fact you had made up your mind previously to deliberately defraud your creditors?"

"That is right."

"Why did you come here and testify?"

"Because I don't care."

"You are fully aware that you have committed a felony, and are now subject to prosecution?"

"I did not know it."

"And you are not ashamed of what you have done?"

"No, I am not. Didn't these people make me fail? If they had only given me time I would have come through all right, but they pushed me and I don't care. The mischief has been done and I am ready to take the consequences. Before all these people here, I am not ashamed to say that I took the goods. They were in my store and they were mine. The bill here was owing and I am glad Mr. Becker, the best of all of them, is going to get his money. He did not push me and——" but the witness, who was growing more excited every moment, was stopped by the court and he stepped down.

TINGED WITH ROMANCE.

When Beckerkord stepped from the stand he was interviewed by a POST-DISPATCH reporter. He was still very much excited and talked fast and in broken sentences.

He said: "I don't care what becomes of me now. I was to have been married, but it is all over. She will not notice me now, and in a few weeks will probably forget that I ever existed. When the trouble first happened I left the city, but my life was so miserable that I returned. I have been in Illinois. I knew the date set for this trial, and came to St. Louis to completely cover my name with ignominy. This, I think, I have succeeded in doing and I don't care what becomes of me. My relatives have forgiven me but some one else even refuses to let me see her. If ever a man's heart is breaking it is mine. They can put me in jail if they want to. It makes no difference. My character and reputation is gone, my life's desire has become impossible of realization."

POSSIBLY HE IS INSANE.

During his talk Beckerkord showed signs of great mental trouble.

One of his friends, P. J. Swanerkamp said that prior to Mr. Beckerkord's failure and consequent trouble, he was a popular young man, and was thought to be having good success in his business. He was engaged to an estimable young lady, whose name, through delicacy, he refrained from giving, and was generally a social favorite.

"But since this trouble," said Mr. Swanerkamp, "he has changed as much as it is possible for any man to change in such a short space of time. His looks are even changed, and he has become morose and crabbed, whereas before he was full of life and ready for the enjoyment of social occasions, where he was always a leading light. He was well known and was considered an upright young man. His trouble came as a great surprise to the set of of which he was a member, and the young lady to whom he was engaged has since refused to see him, not giving a chance for possible explanation."

PROSECUTION WILL FOLLOW.

Great sympathy was expressed for the young man by all who heard his story and it is most probable that he will not be prosecuted for the crime which he confessed on the witness stand. His readiness to testify to his own disgrace was the wonder of those present and was the sole topic of discussion on the streets in the neighborhood after the event. It was truly a voluntary confession, as he told what he did while under a very mild examination. No promises were made to him and his appearance being entirely voluntary makes the case even more strange. It is said that he came to the city to try and effect a reconciliation, but failing in this he concluded to follow the course he did. The confession, so unexpected, completely demoralized the opposition to the final issuing of Becker's attachment that they made little further effort to win their case, and Justice Manning gave judgment for plaintiff. Beckerkord stopped with his father last night, making no effort to conceal his whereabouts, and in fact courting arrest. Should he be prosecuted there is little doubt but that he will plead guilty and take his sentence without a murmur.

ANOTHER ATTEMPTED RECONCILIATION.

Beckerkord's friends, realizing the awkward position in which the confessor had placed himself, at about 7 o'clock last evening paid the young lady another visit and endeavored again to effect a reconciliation, but without results. Mr. Swanerkamp pleaded for his friend eloquently, but without success. The lady remained obstinate. When Beckerkord was told of this last conference, he did not appear to be moved in the least, saying that he had expected it.

"She don't care for me any more," he said. "What's the use of fooling any longer? I am now no more to her than any other common thief."

An effort was made last night to induce Beckerkord to fly the city, but so far as is known it was unsuccessful. The man seems determined to stay here and take all consequences.

Lowest Priced House in America for

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

Gold watches for ladies..... ....$20.00 to $100.00
Gold watches for gents..... 35.00 to 250.00
Silver watches for gents..... .... 10.00 to 45.00
Silver watches for ladies..... 10.00 to 25.00
Nickel watches..... 6.00 to 10.00

Warranted good timepieces. See them at

MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.

Corner Broadway and Locust.

Catalogue, over 2,000 engravings, mailed free.

THE DINNER HOUR.

The Way It Has Varied in Europe in Comparatively Modern Times.

The hour at which dinner is taken has seen many changes in the course of time. During the fourteenth century the King of France ate his dinner at 8 o'clock in the morning and at 8 o'clock at night he went to bed. At the time of Philip the Benign the following adage was in vogue:

Rise at 5.
Dine at 9.
At 5 in the evening thou may'st sup.
To bed at 9,
And thou shalt live to ninety and nine.

Under the reign of Henry IV. and Louis XIV. dinner was served at 11 o'clock, Louis XV. changed the time to 2, which hour was retained until the revolution. From that time on 6 o'clock in the evening became the dining hour in France. Under the reign of Henry VIII. well-bred people in England breakfasted at 7 and dined at 10 in the forenoon. At the time of Queen Elizabeth, when salt meat and a can of beer formed the breakfast of the court ladies, dinner was also served at 11 and supper between 5 and 6 in the evening. In East India it is customary to dine a half hour after sundown. Up to the time of the French revolution dinner was eaten in Germany at precisely noon. After that period the hour was advanced somewhat. Taking these various customs into consideration, we cannot but agree with the philosopher who was asked as to when was the best time to dine: For the rich, when they are hungry; for the poor, whenever they have something to eat.

THIS is positively the FINAL week of the GREAT CUT GLASS SALE at MERMOD & JACCARD'S, corner Broadway and Locust. You can buy them very low THIS WEEK. Come and see.

Fashionable Hair-Dressing.

Here are illustrations of the latest Paris styles of dressing the hair. In almost every instance an ornament of some kind is used.

$8.75, St. Louis to California,

Is all the Frisco line charges for a double berth in its through Pullman tourist sleepers, which run daily without change, St. Louis to California. Second-class tickets are honored in these Pullman cars, which are outfitted with bedding, curtains, conductors and porters the same as our drawing-room sleepers. This is a great saving for families and parties traveling to California. For tickets, berth and full particulars call at company's ticket office, 101 North Broadway, or Union Depot, St. Louis.

D. WISHART,
General Passenger Agent.

THE ILLINOIS CONTEST.

LITTLE WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Why the Speaker Has Not Appointed His Committees—Bidding for Votes — The Supreme Court—Protesting Railways—New Corporations Chartered.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 7.—The Illinois Legislature has now been in session one month, and what has been done? Bills have been passed, providing for the payment of the members and for the expenses of the session. Sixty-two votes have been taken for United States Senator, and the last one stood 101 Democrats for Palmer, 100 Republicans for Oglesby and 3 Farmers for Streeter, exactly the same as the first one. Speaker Crafts has not yet appointed the House Committees, and over this the Republicans are making a lamentable howl. But Mr. Crafts has manifested a commendable fealty to the party as well as to Gen. Palmer. He knows that in selecting the members of the various committees, there will necessarily be dissatisfaction. At this time he feels the necessity of complete harmony as possible, and he does not propose to complicate matters nor do anything that will give rise to any dissension pending the senatorial election. This view of the matter is pretty generally accepted by the Democrats. However, there is something of a feeling of reproach by all parties when it is charged by the constituents that the meeting of the Thirty-seventh General Assembly has so far cost the taxpayers of the State $45,000 and has given nothing whatever in return. There is much talk of fusion between the Republicans and the F. M. B. A. party to defeat Gen. Palmer, but they seem now to be further apart than ever. So far as Gen. Palmer is concerned his 101 Democrats will vote for him solid until a United States Senator is elected. He is not a caucus nominee. He was nominated by the people in State convention; he has no right to withdraw from the race, and his friends have no power to change him off for another candidate, nor a right to suggest it, even if they felt so inclined. At present there is no prospect of a change in the situation. The Republicans and F. M. B. A. members agreed yesterday not to allow a quorum Saturday nor Monday, and most of them have gone home. The three representatives of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association in the Legislature have renewed their vow never to vote for Gen. Palmer. This frightened some of the weak-kneed Democrats, who went to confer with the General regarding his withdrawal with a view of placing a man on the ticket upon whom the F. M. B. A. members could unite. Gen. Palmer, with a wave of the hand, settled the question in the minds of his callers. He is not a caucus nominee. He was made a candidate by the people in State convention. No one has the right or the power to withdraw his name, and it would be a piece of unmitigated cowardice on his part to wilt at this stage of the game, when, through the efforts of faithful adherents, his election is assured.

BIDDING FOR VOTES.

The F. M. B. A. party have been hob-nobbing with Jones, the long chairman of the short party, all week, and their candidate, Mr. Streeter, came out with a declaration of principles, in which he announced himself a straight out protectionist. His party has found that all overtures to the Democrats are less than useless, as Gen. Palmer is more solid than ever before with the people. This being true, the farmers are throwing sop to the Republicans with the belief that a drowning man will catch at any kind of a straw. The F. M. B. A. members have been chumming with Long Jones and the Republican leaders all week, and it is known that some of them strongly favor a compromise. Some of the more courageous ones, however, try to play the bluff act, and declare they will stand firm, and if defeated, will go down with flying colors. They seem to have forgotten the fact that they lost their colors in the last campaign, and haven't any to go down with.

Speaking of bids for votes, Attorney-General Hnnt gave a grand reception to the members of the General Assembly, Thursday evening, at his wife's residence on Sixth street. The Attorney-General is ambitious, and he is in something of a quandary as to which office he will take, in the next election. Having occupied the present professional position, he thinks it would be rather compromising to his dignity to accept any other office in the State except that of Governor. For quite a while he thought it was between Governor and United States Senator, but somehow he failed to get his name in the Senatorial pot, and now it is simply between Governor. He gave the members of the Legislature a reception and now the poor, deluded fiat politician harbors the hallucination that every mother's son of them will get out and break his neck to plade his host in the chair of the chief executive of the State of Illinois.

CUSSIN' THE COMMISSIONERS.

The resolution presented by Mr. Moore, leader of the F. M. B. A, party, last week is not yet disposed of. The preamble made grave charges against Gov. Fifer's Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, charging them with working in the interest of corporations and designing politicians and declaring that the board no longer subserves the purpose for which it was created. All of the leading Democrats have taken a rip at the Commissioners and have given them an unmerciful "round up."

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Elections, its principal feature being the recommendation of the election of the board by the people. A report and a minority report were made to the House, and the adoption of one or the other of them has been the pending question for some days. The smartest thing the Republicans have done is to talk against time until the hour for joint convention each day to prevent action on the report, and the weakest thing Speaker Crafts has done was to allow them to do it. The whole matter has been re-referred, on Mr. Moore's own motion, to the committee, for the purpose of having the members of the board come forward and defend themselves. Representative Green of Cairo, Chairman of the committee, is against calling the Commissioners at all. He says no formal charges whatever have been made to the Legislature. He has no quarrel with them, and proposes that Mr. Moore or someone else shall shoulder the responsibility and father the child.

Judge Cicero J. Lindley has for some time been interested in the trouble between the Live Stock Exchange at the Chicago Stock Yards and the Live Stock Commission Co. The buyers of cattle at Chicago boycotted the latter company by refusing to buy their stock unless they put it in the hands of the commission men at the yards and paid 50 cents per head for having them sold. Judge Lindley submitted the complaint to the Legislature, and a joint resolution, providing for a committee of three members of the House and two of the Senate, to investigate the matter was passed by the House, and the Senate after a fierce debate concurred. It is a matter of interest to farmers all over the State, members of the commission company, who claim the right to take cattle there and sell them without being obliged to pay a middle man.

UNITED STATES COURT.

Among the cases tried in the United States Court this week were the following: The case of Marshal Ayers of New York vs. Michael Manning of Illinois. Sawyer, Wallace & Miller, grain merchants of New York, failed for $1,000,000. Among their assets were large tracts of land in Franklin and Williamson counties, and the question of the ownership and title to these lands is now in litigation. Among others Mr. Charles Carroll of Southern Illinois has $175,000 involved. Judge Gresham sustained the demurrer of the defendant, W. T. Davis, and the joint demurrer of F. M. Westbrook, I. W. Westbrook and W. F. Westbrook, and the separate demurrer of Charles Carroll, and as to them the bill was dismissed without prejudice.

Gen. John M. Palmer, Smith and Harlan of Chicago, Carl Roedel of Shawneetown and Mr. Clemens of Marion are some of the attorneys who appeared in the case.

Another interesting case is that of John W. Ash of Alton, who has plead guilty of issuing fraudulent pension papers. Ash seems to have violated all the rules of the Pension Department, not for his own profit but for the sake of an old woman, Catherine Curran, who is so illiterate that she is not able to sign her own name. Ash was clerk of the City Court at Alton, and for twenty years has been filling out papers and drawing pension money for this woman. She received her pension as the widow of Curren while most of the time she was the wife of a man by the name of Egan. Ash issued the marriage license and still swore that she was a widow and entitled to her pension. Warrants have been issued and the woman will be brought here. As she is old and feeble the court may not take any severe action in the case.

Lewes H. McLean of Alton, who deserted his wife and went to Denver with Mamie Orndlas, a young girl from Jacksonville, was arrested and brought here for trial in United States Court on a warrant sworn out by his wife for sending her an obscene letter through the mails. He did this with the hope of disgusting her, so that she would not care to live with him. McLean was sentenced to Chester Penitentiary for one year by Judge Gresham.

Ed Robbins, arrested in Southern Illinois on a Tennessee indictment for selling liquor without license, was sent to jail in default of $500 bonds.

D. G. Ramsey of East St. Louis was admitted to practice in the United States Circuit Court.

Thomas Justice of Mansfield, who was found guilty of passing counterfeit money, was sentenced to eighteen months in Chester Penitentiary.

PARDONED BY THE GOVERNOR.

Gov. Fifer has granted pardons to Silas Malcom and Charles McCullom, who were sent to Chester for twenty-two years for the murder of George Bower. They were sentenced from Jasper County in 1887 on the testimony of one Ed Forsman, now in the penitentiary himself, who has since confessed that his testimony was a pure fabrication. Malcom was an old citizen, a member of the G. A. R. and also a member in good standing of the Methodist Church.

FIRE INSURANCE TROUBLES.

State Auditor Pavey is receiving numerous letters from policy holders in the Consolidated Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Chicago in regard to their methods, which are of so serious a character that the Auditor will take steps to hasten the proceedings by the Attorney-General to have the assignment set aside and a receiver appointed. The complaints are very bitter against the mutual companies generally, and they hope the Auditor will get this and other companies out of the hands of Chicago sharpers.

The Independent Order of United Aid concluded a three days' session this week. The officers for the ensuing year were installed by Judge A. G. Trogdon of Paris, Past Grand Master. Ninety-eight thousand and sixty-eight dollars was paid out last year on death policies. The order has increased 15 per cent and is out of debt. The session was a profitable one.

PROTESTING RAILROADS.

At a meeting of the railroad and ware house commissioners, S. B. Knight, general freight agent of the Wabash Railway, presented a protest against the new schedule of live stock rates recently established by the commission and asked that the Wabash be putback in class B from which it was recently transferred. Letters were also read from other railroads protesting against the new live stock rates as too low, particularly against the provision which fixes the rates for transportation of "stock cattle and feeders" at 75 per cent of the rates on fat cattle. The railroad men insist that the rates should be the same. No action was taken at this time, but the matter will be considered at the meeting in Chicago. An amendment was adopted in regard to the classification adding thereto adamant and patent plaster, which are placed in the fourth class in less than car load lots, and in class E in car loads.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The necessary papers have been placed on file with the Secretary of State and license for incorporation granted for the following:

National Retail Merchants' Protective Association, East St. Louis; capital stock, $1,000,000. Incorporators, James W. Hill, John G. Hill and Edward D. Hill.

Mid-Continent Manufacturing Co., East St. Louis; capital stock, $50,000. Incorporators, Samuel W. Baird, Samuel D. Webster, Delos R. Haynes, Henry M. Pollard and William H. Carruthers.

The East St. Louis Mechanics' Association of East St. Louis; capital stock, $25,000. Incorporators, C. L. Gray, C. C. McWhinney and A. G. Ginnette.

American Pontoon Bridge Co., East St. Louis; capital stock, $500,000. Incorporators, M. S. Cartter, A. W. Hubbard and Henry B. Davis.

Interstate Engineering Co., East St. Louis; capital stock, $50,000. Incorporator, L. G. Mickles, Charles L. Weber and F. C. H. Arentz.

The Universal Motor Co., East St. Louis; capital stock, $20,000,000. Incorporators, Jerman Kehl, Alex S. Mann and John Gremiette. This company is organized "to manufacture, sell and deal in motors and machinery."

Adams Electric Railway Co., East St. Louis, to acquire and dispose of patents relating to electric railways, to make, buy, sell or license electric motors, apparatus, etc. Capital stock, $5,000,000. Incorporators, Edward V. Ringo, A. E. McBee and E. A. Engler.

Continent Publishing Co., East St. Louis; capital stock, $5,000. Incorporators, E. M. Garbry, H. G. Jost, C. A. Miller and Frank Willmer.

The New Organ at Monticello.

A RHAPSODY.

It breathes! to top of the timber roof
(Beyond the gold of the sunbeam's woof),
In satin runs, as of orioles,
In heavier staves as when church bell tolls;
In trills, as if from a hundred larks
Who brood the echoes in English parks;
In silver shivers, like violins
When first the overture soft begins;
In sweet cadenzas of nightingales
Who voice the dark with their velvet scales;
In tender whir, as of dappled doves
Selecting coyly their spring-time loves;
And move in the Vox Humana note
As if it rippled from Patti's throat.

It sobs like storm on a rock-bound shore,
Strikes sparks like hammers on anvil ore;
It croons like nurse in a baby's ear,
Then calls like a clarion high and clear;
It laughs like a maid on her marriage morn
Or moans as when a man child is born.
It wails like the weird November wind
Regretting the summer it cannot find.

An organ! 'tis brook and breeze and bird!
It carries the wealth of the written word;
It sighs and swells in a martial air
Then flutters to heaven the children's prayer.
An organ! 'tis dash of the ocean tide;
'Tis vernal breath on the mountain side.
It catches the gush of the Valley song
Or renders "Old Hundred," grand and strong!

Our sweet "Praise Angel" beats it all
As her brilliant robes about her fall,
And listens as if she fain would say
"I've waited long for this perfect day
When tones of color and tones of sound
Should float and sparkle this place around;
This beautiful chapel, widely famed
Because of the woman for whom it's named,
And also its gift to a golden cause
Who crowneth Love, as the King of Laws!"

EMILY GILLMORE ALDEN.

Godfrey, February, 1891.

RELIEF IN DEATH.

MRS. MARY POETTKER DIES OF INJURIES INFLICTED LAST TUESDAY.

John Poettker's Joy on His Return Home After a Year's Imprisonment Was Short-Lived—Workmen Injured—News From East St. Louis and Belleville.

Mrs. Mary Poettker died at Smithton, St. Clair County, yesterday, the victim of the brutality of a jealous paramour, her brother-in-law, Henry Poettker, who committed suicide after inflicting the injuries which proved fatal to her. Last Tuesday at Smithton, a small village southeast of East St. Louis, Mrs. Poettker received the injuries which yesterday resulted in her death. She was the wife of John Poettker, brother of the murderer and suicide. Her husband returned home a short time ago, after an absence of nearly a year. He had been sentenced to the penitentiary for twelve months for larceny and had served out his term. After his return his wife had several times had words with his brother, and on Tuesday last the two engaged in a heated discussion, which terminated in a double tragedy. Something his sister-in-law said to him angered Poettker, and he drew a loaded revolver from his pocket, aimed it at the woman, and fired. Upon seeing the weapon, she had started to run away, and as she turned, the bullet struck her in the back of the neck. She did not fall, but ran screaming to the door, and Poettker followed her. He struck her on the head with the butt end of the revolver and brutally beat her into insensibility. A few minutes later he thrust the barrel of his pistol into his own mouth and pulled the trigger. His death was instantaneous.

Mrs. Poettker's injuries were from the first supposed to be fatal. The bullet wound inflicted by the brother-in-law was sufficient to cause death, while the bruises made by the butt of the revolver were also severe. Coroner Woods will hold an inquest to-day over Mrs. Poettker's remains.

WORKMEN INJURED.

Three workmen, who were engaged in putting up iron grating at a Collinsville avenue store yesterday, were injured by one of the pieces falling. They were William Hartman, William Fiedler and James Krieberg of St. Louis. Krieberg had his left ankle dislocated. Hartman's right cheek was gashed and Fiedler had his right ear cut off.

NOTES FROM THE EAST SIDE.

St. Henry's Dramatic Club and the Church Choir will give a concert to-morrow evening under the direction of Prof. Charles Zittel. It will take place at St. Henry's Hall. A fine programme has been arranged for this occasion.

Charles Hulbert had a hearing before Justice Tissier yesterday afternoon on the charge of assault with intent to kill. He is accused of having stabbed Martin Monahan in the groin with a knife recently at a dance. The Justice held him for the Grand Jury under bonds of $500, which he furnished.

The Board of Trade has issued a circular requesting citizens to transact all business through the local Post-office to bring the volume up to the $10,000 standard in order to secure the free mail delivery system for the city.

A meeting of painters and paper hangers of the city will be held at Flannigen's Hall this afternoon for the purpose of forming a protective organization.

Belleville.

At a meeting of the White Star Literary Society, held Friday evening, this question was discussed: "Resolved, That all parliamentary bodies recognize the influence of the press, and that the members of the same should always receive recognition." The decision after the debate was almost unanimously in favor of the affirmative. This is considered to be a direct slap at the Belleville City Council, which has refused to furnish decent accommodations for reporters.

Coroner Woods held an inquest yesterday on the body of the infant found in a straw-stack east of the city on Friday. The jury came to the conclusion that the child had been born alive, and they returned a verdict that death had resulted from exposure due to the criminal negligence of its parents, who are unknown.

Marriage lincenses were issued yesterday to Isadore Bastian and Petrine Geipke of East St. Louis, Christian Isselhart and August Schloeman of Freeburg, Emil Braun and Susie Ellerwein of Belleville.

The anniversary of the birth of Maj. Thomas Challenor and Joseph Ogle, two old and well known citizens, occurs to-day. Mr. Ogle is 80 years old and Maj. Challenor, 79. Both are members of the Octogenarian Club.

To-night a mask ball will be given at the Mascoutah Turner Hall under the auspices of the Central Turnverein of that place.

PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS

Issued to Southwestern Inventors During the Past Week.

The strictest secrecy is observed by Higdon & Higdon, solicitors of United States and foreign patents, offices in St. Louis, rooms 215 and 216, Odd Fellows' Building, 9th and Olive sts., also Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C. Circulars free. Report the following patents allowed during the week:

MISSOURI.

Cultivator attachment—Edward S. Bailey and J. M. Coons, Orrick.

Miniature billiards—Asa F. Cogswell and S. F. Woody,

THE POST-DISPATCH

BRANCH OFFICES.

At the following LOCATIONS BRANCH OFFICES have been established, where WANT ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received and where the PAPER is kept for sale:

BENTON ST.—1501.....John Skaer
BENTON ST.—2572.....A. H. Vordick
BROADWAY—2001 N.....O. D'Amour
BROADWAY and ANGELICA.....W. J. Kohrumel
BROADWAY—1326.....E. S Geisler
BROADWAY—3907 S.....F. Hemm
BROADWAY—7631 S.....L. F. Walbel
CARR ST.—1328.....Lion Drug Store
CARR ST.—2201.....Crawley's Pharmacy
CASS AV.—1000.....Cass Avenue Pharmacy
CASS AV.—Cor. 23d.....H. W. Strathmann
CASS AV., cor. JEFFERSON AV.....W. E. Holscher
CHOUTEAU AV.—1801.....H. F. A. Spilker
CHOUTEAU AV.—2837.....W. E. Krueger
CLARK AV.—2136.....Chas. P. Ochsner
DODIER ST.—2248.....B. Vogt
EASTON AV.—3180.....F. C. Pauley
EASTON AV.—4161.....Fisher & Co
EASTON AV.—4966.....G. P. Mulhall
EAST GRAND AV.—1923.....T. T. Wurmb
ELEVENTH ST.—3701 N.....T. T. Wurmb
FINNEY AV.—3837.....P. E. Fiquet
FRANKLIN AV.—1600.....C. Kilpstein
GAMBLE ST.—2631.....A. Braun
GARRISON AV.—1016.....D. S. Littlefield
GRAND AV.—1400 N.....F. Sohn & Co
GRAND AV.—1926 N.....W. D. Temm
GRAVOIS ST.—2946.....B. Jost
HICKORY ST.—800.....E. A. Sennewald & Co
HICKORY ST.—2601.....Theodore F. Feager
JEFFERSON AV.—300 S.....A. H. Shulte
JEFFERSON AV. and MIAMI ST.—Fred'k J. Meyer
LAFAYETTE AV.—2601.....Paul M. Nake
LAFAYETTE AV.—1800.....Philip Kaut
LUCAS AV.—1700.....W. S. Fleering
LUCAS AV.—3341.....Charles C. May
MARKET ST.—2100.....C. G. Penney
MARKET ST.—2845.....J. B. Van Arsdel
MENARD.—1434.....G. Weinsberg
MICHIGAN AND IVORY AV.....Benno Bribach
MORGAN ST.—3930.....J. S. Procter
NINTH ST.—2625 N.....O. Clans
OLIVE ST.—1500.....R. Riley
OLIVE ST.—2800.....J. L. Royston
OLIVE ST.—3201.....Louis Schurk
OLIVE ST.—3500.....Adam B. Roth
OLIVE ST.—3615.....W. R. Grant
PARK AV.—1937.....G. H. Andreas
SALINA ST.—2870.....A. E. Kaltwasser
ST. LOUIS AV., cor. GLASGOW.Carey's Drug Store
TAYLOR AV.—1900.....G. H. Wagner
WASHINGTON AV.—1328.....Primm's Pharmacy
WASHINGTON AV.—2338.....T. S. Glenn
WASHINGTON AV.—2800.....J. Weiner

SUBURBAN.

EAST ST. LOUIS.....O. F. Kresso
BELLEVILLE, ILL.....Geo. H. Stolberg

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL, 13th and Locust, opposite Exposition building. Sunday services, Feb. 8, 1891: 8 a. m., holy communion; 9:30 a. m., Bible class; 11 a. m., morning prayer and sermon; 7:30 p. m., evening prayer and even song service.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH (Unitarian), corner of Garrison av. and Locust st., Rev. John Snyder, pastor. Sunday, Feb. 8, at 10:45 a. m., the pastor will preach. Subject: "How Can Unitarians Use Lent?" Sunday-school at 12 m. Mission Sunday-school at 3 p. m. All are cordially invited to our services.

LINDELL AND VANDEVENTER NON-SECTARIAN Church—Rev. R. C. Cave, pastor; services Sunday at 11 a. m.; Sunday-school at 9:30; midweek meeting Wednesday at 8 p. m.; seats free; all invited.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, corner 27th and Chestnut sts., Rev. Robert A. Holland, S. T. D., Rector. Holy communion at 7:30 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon by the rector at 11 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon by Rev. Hobart Chetwood at 7:45 p. m.

TEMPLE ISRAEL, corner Pine and 28th sts. Sunday lecture by Rabbi Sonneschein. Subject: "Goethe's Faust." Exercises begin at 10:45. All are invited.

LODGE NOTICES.

ANCHOR LODGE, No. 322, I. O. O. F., holds regular meeting Monday evening, Feb. 9; initiation. Members are requested to attend. Visitors cordially invited. M. E. CRAFT, N. G., E. W. BANNISTER, Secy. 33

HALL OF SUMMIT LODGE, No. 277, I. O. O. F., S. E. Cor. Manchester rd. and Choteau av. Officers and members are requested to meet at hall on Sunday, Feb. 8, at 1 p. m. sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our brother, Chas. May. M. S. HUTCHINSON, N. G. G. F. HACKER, R. S. 33

NAPHTALI LODGE, No. 25, A. F. and A. M.—Special communication at 7th and Market sts., Sunday, Feb. 8, at 1 o'clock p. m. Watch on Rhine Hall, Broadway and Lima st. By order Organizing Committee Trades and Labor Union. 58

WATCH CLUB NOTICE—All subscribers to St. Louis Co-operative Supply Co., requested to meet at Central Turner Hall, Monday evening the 9th at 8 p. m., to report amount of money paid on contract. Jas. Kehoe, Chairman. 58

ALL members of St. Louis Steam-Fitters' Association are requested to attend meeting Feb. 10; business of importance. Committee. 58

ALL Scandinavians to attend mass meeting to-day at Central Turner Hall, at 3 p. m. sharp; important business. By order of Committee. 58

ATTENTION FURNITURE WORKERS—The employment office of Furniture Workers' Union No. 12 is located at 2227 Pine st. Furniture workers out of work are called upon to visit the office; also manufacturers in need of good workmen. The Agent. 58

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Book-Keepers.

WANTED—A light set of books to keep. Address 1308 Chouteau av. 36

Clerks and Salesmen.

WANTED—A position in office or collecting by a young man; can give reference. Address S 51, this office. 37

WANTED—A position as grocery or dry goods clerk; first-class country reference furnished. Address 2724 Howard st. 37

WANTED—Situation by a young man 18 years of age in an office; can bring best of reference. Address F 51, this office. 37

WANTED—Position by man well-posted in general mercantile business; best of refs., city and country. Add. F 50, this office. 37

WANTED—By a young man of 21, good education and business tact, a position in a real estate office; salary no object. Add. O 50, this office. 37

WANTED—Position as salesman in the West, by young man of experience; will travel on commission for good house. Address T 52, this office. 37

WANTED—Situation as clerk, cashier, general office work or foreman of factory by married man with good business experience; good city reference. Address N, V. Field, 2739 Bacon st. 37

The Trades.

WANTED—Situation by licensed engineer. Address D 49, this office. 38

WANTED—Situation dentistry; young man 18; six months' experience in dentist's office, Kansas City, now locating here, desires position. Address T 53, this office. 38

Coachmen.

WANTED—Position as coachman or waiter; good ref. Apply H. Roberts, 1631 Chestnut st. 39

Stenographers.

WANTED—An efficient, experienced stenographer and typewriter; also good correspondent wants position. Address E 51, this office. 41

Boys.

WANTED—A boy of 15 would like to have a sit. of some kind. Address E 50, this office. 42

WANTED—By a skillful, busy boy, a place in a florist establishment. Add. 3712 Phillip st. 42

WANTED—By youth of 17 a position in an office or wholesale house. Address D 55, this office. 62

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A young German willing to work wants a situation where he has the opportunity to learn the English language; salary no object. Address J 53, this office. 48

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Book-keepers.

WANTED—An assistant bookkeeper about 18 or 19 years old in office of manufacturing business; must write a good hand; must come well recommended; wages nominal to start with. Address W 54, this office. 58

Laborers.

WANTED—Shovelers; Broadway and Bremen av., in rear of Bremen Brewery, Monday. John Bieswanger. 59

WANTED—Men and teams at the St. Louis Brewery Building on Compton av. and Market st. E. Whelan & Fanning. 59

Stenographers.

WANTED—Male stenographer; must be competent; state full particulars as to self references; parties have been with; salary expected. Address T 50, this office. 60

WANTED—A good correspondent and one who understands stenography and typewriting. Apply in writing, with references, at Phos-Perrone Manufacturing Co.'s office, 17th and Olive sts. 60

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Clerks and Salesmen.

WANTED—An experienced retail grocery clerk; state age and reference. Ad. E 54, this office. 54

WANTED—A young man and wife of good address to take charge of a profitable business. Call at 2020 Olive st. 54

WANTED—Salesman well acquainted in this city; good opening to right man. Apply E. P. J. Young, St. James Hotel. 54

WANTED—A live, energetic salesman of good address who is well acquainted in the city. Address, giving reference, etc., W 53, this office. 54

WANTED—An experienced, sober, American salesman for Southern territory; work in buggy; bond of $500 required. Add. A 57, this office. 54

WANTED—A few young men to learn telegraphing for the service of the E. T., V. & G. Ry.; half of tuition to be paid out of salary when position secured. Missouri Railroad Telegraph School, 615 Olive st. 54

WANTED—A good reliable real estate salesman in one of the prominent real estate offices in this city must be conversant with the German language, well acquainted in the southern part of the city and submit first-class references. Address F 54, this office.

WANTED—10 young men and boys to engage with Union Railroad Telegraph Co. and learn telegraphing on our lines and take situations when qualified paying $75 to $150 monthly. Apply day or night at Superintendent's office, 102 N. 3d st. Take elevator. 54

WANTED—Salesmen on salary or commission to handle the new patent chemical ink-erasing pencil, the greatest selling novelty ever produced; erases ink thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion of paper; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours; we want one energetic general agent for each State and Territory; sample by mail 25 cents. For terms and full particulars, address the Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis. 54

MRS. MACKLIND, priv. teacher shorthand, telegraphy, typewriting; special class, $5. 2312 Eugenia.

MESSRS. CHAS. L. WEBSTER & CO. wish to correspond at once with a competent book salesman; one who has sold encyclopedias, histories or books of the highest quality preferred. To the right party an opportunity is offered to establish and control a business of great permanent value. Address T. M. Williams, manager, 3 E. 14th st., New York City. 54

HAYWARD'S

Business and Shorthand College, 618 and 620 Olive st. Day and night; all branches taught. 54

PERKINS & HERPEL'S

Mercantile College, cor. 4th st. and Washington av. Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Shorthand, Arithmetic, Grammar, etc. Day and night school now open.

JONES'

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

421 N. 3d st., over the State Bank.
Offers superior advantages for learning shorthand, type-writing and telegraphy. Day and night classes. J. G. BOHMER, Principal.

THE Bryant & Stratton

BUSINESS, SHORTHAND AND TELEGRAPH SCHOOL. Open day and night. Corner Broadway and Market st. This is the largest, best equipped and most successful school of its kind in the city. Thorough instruction is given in the commercial studies and shorthand and telegraphy. Graduates are successful in obtaining employment. Send for circulars. Address Dr. W. M. Carpenter, Principal.

The Trades.

WANTED—A granite cutter. Inquire at 106 S. 8th st. 58

WANTED—A first-class dentist. Address A 48, this office. 58

WANTED—15 or 20 tinners at once at n. w. cor. 2d and Clark av. 58

WANTED—Machine patternmakers. Fred Medart, 1206 N. Main st. 58

WANTED—Barber immediately at 1721 Franklin av.; bring tools. 58

WANTED—A good stove mounter. Address Snyder & Baker, Belleville, Ill. 58

WANTED—Patternmakers at St. Louis Car Wheel Co. Cabanne and Pacific railroad. 58

WANTED—A young man having some knowledge of the tinners' trade. 4238 Easton av. 58

WANTED—Feeder for job press. H. B. Crole & Co., printers, 813 Locust st.; steady work. 58

WANTED—A first-class, fully experienced man for tinning copper. N. O. Nelson Mfg. Co. 58

WANTED—Position as assistant engineer, city or country; good references. Address O 53, this office. 38

WANTED—Two millwrights and two patternmakers. Geo. Wenger, Broadway and Merchant st. 58

WANTED—30 harness-makers, 15 collar-makers, 5 case-collar makers, married men preferred, at B. H. Helming & Co.'s, No. 173 2d st., Milwaukee, Wis. 58

WANTED—A carriage painter and wagon maker for general work by August Grossheim; quarter mile west of Mentor Station, Creve Cœur Lake train, on Manchester road. 58

WANTED—All German whiteners are requested to attend meeting Sunday, Feb. 8, 2 p. m., at Watch on Rhine Hall, Broadway and Lima st. By order Organizing Committee Trades and Labor Union. 58

WANTED—Boy who knows how to drive a horse. Apply at 2111 S. 2d st. to-morrow noon. 61

WANTED—Two boys to learn house painting. Apply A. G. Clark, Sarah and Finney avs.; new houses. 61

WANTED—A strong boy, between the age of 15 to 17, to learn the shirt-cutting trade; none but one that lives at home need apply; come with parent. New Era Shirt Factory, 829 N. 6th st. 61

WANTED—A good boy in the paint shop; an opportunity will be given to learn the trade in all its branches; a boy with some experience preferred. Dugan & Sauerbrunn Carriage and Wagon Co., cor. Seventeenth and Clark av. 61

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A German man for private family. Address D 53, this office. 62

WANTED—A young man to nurse at St. John's Hospital, Morgan and 22d sts. 62

WANTED—Solicitors for the National Accident Co. 613A Pine st., room 10. 62

WANTED—Experienced solicitor; must have A 1 reference. Address W 51, this office. 62

WANTED—12 stout young men to work on cattle ranch. Address Kit Hope, Denver, Colo. 62

WANTED—Organizers for a new one year order; great chance to hustlers. Address B 52, this office. 62

WANTED—100 young men at Olympic Theater, stage entrance, at 11:30 o'clock sharp, Sunday morning. F. Short. 62

WANTED—Men's self-acting rubbers, 35c; ladies', 17c; misses', 13c, and childrens' rubbers, 9c a pair at C. E. Hilt's One Price Shoe House, 616 Franklin av., prior to removing to our new stores, 604 and 606 Franklin av., and 829 N. 6th st. 62

WANTED—Young man to call on the retail grocery, bakery and confectionery trade in and around St. Louis; must be a worker; first-class references, and cash security (for goods) required; salary $75 per month; no postal cards, or letters without stamp, answered. Address at once C. F. Knight & Co., 141 Robison st., Pittsburg, Pa. 62

GOOD commission to canvassers by leading Accident Insurance company, offering the most attractive business in this State. Write to Wm. Blackman, Room 27, Republic Building. 62

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Young lady stenographer desires situation in an office. Address N 52, this office. 45

WANTED—Experienced lady stenographer and type-writer would like situation; can give good reference. Address A 53, this office. 45

WANTED—Young lady wishes a position as typewriter or assistant book-keeper, or office work; can give references from the last place. Address T 51, this office. 45

Nurses.

WANTED—Situation by competent ladies' sick nurse; terms very reasonable; best reference given. Apply 1007 Ellio. av. Mrs. G 50

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Clerks and Saleswomen.

WANTED—By young lady writing of any kind to do at home. Address F 49, this office. 44

WANTED—Situation by a young lady in a bakery or confectionery. Address W 52, this office. 44

WANTED—By an experienced lady, position to do writing or office-work. Ad. J 52, this office. 44

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

WANTED—A sit. to do family sewing; $5 a week. Miss G., 1007 Elliot av. 46

WANTED—Plain sewing to do cheap. Address M. M., 1110 Carr st., up stairs. 46

WANTED—By a young woman, washing by the day or in a laundry. 1113 N. High st. 46

WANTED—Situation as seamstress in a private family; can give reference. 2013 Eugenia. 46

WANTED—Situation by a first-class seamstress; will assist with housework. Call at 1715 Bacon.

WANTED—By a first-class dressmaker, a position either in or out of the city. Address F 52, this office. 46

WANTED—By a competent dressmaker, a few engagements to sew by the day. Add. P 51, this office. 46

WANTED—By experienced dressmaker $1.50 per day; remodelling and children's work a specialty. Address O 54, this office. 46

WANTED—A young lady wishes dressmaking and family sewing to do at her house. Call or address to A. M., 2903 Laclede av. 46

WANTED—Fashionable dressmaker, with best references, wants work in families; good fit guaranteed. Address R 52, this office. 46

WANTED—By a dressmaker, a few more engagements in private families or can do first-class shop work. Address F 55, this office. 46

WANTED—Thoroughly competent dressmaker desires situation. $1.25 per day; best family references given. Address J 53, this office. 46

General Housework.

STOVE REPAIRS!

For every stove or range made in the United States to be had at A. G. Brauer's, 219 Locust st. 48

Cooks, Etc.

WANTED—Situation to cook or do housework; no washing. 2325 Biddle st. 49

WANTED—Situation by a middle-aged woman as cook in a small family. Call at 2721 Howard st.

WANTED—Situation by colored man as cook; thoroughly competent, with best reference. Address G 56, this office. 49

WANTED—Two good girls wish a place together, one as cook and house girl, with reference. Call Monday at 1310 St. Ange av. 49

Laundresses.

WANTED—Family washing to take home. 3430 Olive st. 51

WANTED—Washing to take home. Ell Thomas, 1119 N. 10th st. 51

WANTED—Washing and ironing to take home; good responsible parties. Add. 5 N. 15th st. 51

WANTED—By first-class laundress, work by the day of respectable families. Call 2846 S. 2d st.

WANTED—Family washing to take home. Call or address Mrs. McKinney, 817 Market st., 2d floor. 51

WANTED—Gents' washing, mending free; washing, rough dry, 30c a dozen, small pieces cheaper by a careful washer. B 55, this office. 51

Miscellaneous.

FAMILIES can always get German girls and girls places at 1023 N. 10th st. 52

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Educated young lady to learn shorthand at Central School, 17th and Olive sts.; pay half cash, half office work. 64

Cooks Etc.

WANTED—Cook at 4321 Pine st. 68

WANTED—A cook. 2722 Olive st. 68

WANTED—Cook; good wages. 1104 Morrison av. 68

WANTED—A girl to cook, wash and iron. 3026 Morgan st. 68

WANTED—A German girl to cook and iron. 1427 Chouteau av. 68

WANTED—A girl to cook and assist in housework. 918 LaSalle st. 68

WANTED—A good cook; German preferred. Apply 3227 Pine st. 68

WANTED—First-class cook, with references. Call at 3134 Lucas av. 68

WANTED—A girl to cook, wash and iron. Call at once. 3316 Lucas av. 68

WANTED—Girl to cook and assist with housework. Apply 1915 Morgan st. 68

WANTED—A girl to cook, wash and iron; good wages. 3012 Chestnut st. 68

WANTED—Girl for housework, good cook, no washing. 1264 S. Broadway. 68

WANTED—Two girls, one to cook and one for general housework. 2607 Chestnut st. 68

WANTED—A cook or small house girl; bring references. Call Monday, 2040 Pine st. 68

WANTED—Girl for cook and general housework in American family of two. 2330 S. 12th st. 68

WANTED—Woman to cook, wash and iron; small family; references required. 3026 Pine st. 68

WANTED—A good German girl in small family; must know how to cook. Call at 109 S. 7th st. 68

WANTED—German girl for cooking and ironing; no washing; must have reference. 3819 Pine st. 68

WANTED—No. 1 white cook; no washing; references required; good wages paid. 3142 Locust st. 68

WANTED—German girl to cook, wash and iron in family of three. Apply Monday at 3824 Delmar av. 68

WANTED—Immediately, a first-class cook for boarding house, also parlor maid and waitress. 1615 Lucas pl. 68

WANTED—An experienced cook in small family; must do washing and ironing; good wages. Add. 3883 Washington av. 68

WANTED—Two reliable white girls, one to cook, wash and iron and one to do housework and help wash and iron, or an active girl to do general housework without washing and ironing. Apply at No. 4036 Delmar av. 68

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Girl at 1926 Papin st. 71

WANTED—A good girl at 2927 Locust st. 71

WANTED—A girl 12 to 14 years old at 1621 N. 18th st. 71

WANTED—Shoe stitchers at 322 N. Main st. Gindra Bros. 71

WANTED—Good compositor. 412 and 414 Washington av. 71

WANTED—Competent lady type-setter. Address H 54, this office. 71

WANTED—Twenty-five girls. St. Louis Popcorn Co., 306 N. Commercial st. 71

WANTED—Girl 13 or 14 years; good home; orphan preferred. 2952 Atlantic st. 71

WANTED—A good dining room girl or boy, also a woman to do washing. 3439 Lucas av. 71

WANTED—A young lady for light work, with good salary. Call Monday at 919 Olive, room A. 71

WANTED—Three beaders and table girls at Brown-Desmoyers Shoe Co., 11th and St. Charles st.

WANTED—Apprentices to learn artificial flower making. S. Strauss & Co., 801 Washington av.

WANTED—Girl for up-stairs work and take care of children. 1838 Schilds av., n. e. cor. of Preston pl.

WANTED—An orphan girl 10 to 14 years can find a home, education and clothes included. 1902 Carr st. 71

WANTED—An industrious German girl to work in kitchen and assist in washing and ironing. 3030 Lucas av. 71

WANTED—By experienced piano teacher, two or three more pupils. Special attention given to beginners. Add. 2227 Olive st. 71

CARPET CLEANING—Best process, lowest prices. J. N. Verdier, cor. 19th and Pine sts. Telephone 1187. 74

LADIES' $2.50 cloth top and kid butt shoes cut to $1.50 a pair at Hilt's One Price Shoe House, 616 Franklin av., prior to removing to new stores, 604 and 606 Franklin av., and 829 N. 6th st. 71

FREE TREATMENT

For all diseases; small charge for medicines only; 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., daily and Sunday; no students. Policlinic and Dispensary, 813 N. 6th st. 71

WANTED.

First-class trimmers. Also experienced millinery saleslades. Apply to

Sonnenfeld's

Millinery Co.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

General Housework.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 806 S. 8th st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 3306 Pine st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 4041 Pine st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 3726E Olive st. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general work. 1126A St. Ange av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 2716 Dayton st. 66

WANTED—Girl of 16 for housework at 4056 Washington av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 3207 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework. 2925 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework at 1420 Garrison av. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. 2648 Lucas av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Call 808 N. Cardinal av. 66

WANTED—Girl for housework in small family. 4328 Morgan st. 66

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework. 2827 Morgan st. 66

WANTED—A colored girl to assist with housework at 1321 Delmar av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Inquire at 4325 Delmar av. 66

WANTED—German girl for general housework. Apply 3131 Bell av. 66

WANTED—Girl at 4237 Finney av.; general housework; small family. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. 2647 Lafayette av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework immediately. 1509 Vail pl. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework. Apply 2902 Morgan st. 66

WANTED—Young girl to assist in light housework at 1115 Jefferson av. 66

WANTED—A house girl; small family; no children. 3955 Washington av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework at 4321 Bell av.; no washing. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; small family. 1627 N. 19th st. 66

WANTED—German girl to do general housework at 1018 Mississippi av. 66

WANTED—Girl or middle aged woman for housework. 2749 Caroline st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; no washing. 3418 Meramec st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; no washing. 3026 Sheridan av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework in small family. 322 S. 23d st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. F. L. Block, 2713 N. 14th st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; small family. 2855 N. Grand av. 66

WANTED—A girl to do general housework; small family. 1464½ Clinton st. 66

WANTED—A German girl for general housework. Apply at 3410 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework; apply at once. 3204 Lucas avenue. 66

WANTED—A middle-aged woman to do light housework. 1101 Palm st. 66

WANTED—German girl for general housework; 3 in family. 3314 Franklin av. 66

WANTED—German girl for general housework; small family. 3139 School st. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework; good wages. 2928 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—A neat young girl for light housework and dining-room. 524 Ware av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Call Sunday afternoon at 2945 Dayton st. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general work, white or colored. Apply at 3524 Olive st. 66

WANTED—A servant girl for general housework in Christian family. 1233 Linn st. 66

WANTED—Girl about 15 years to assist in light housekeeping. 2631 Thomas st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework; no washing. Apply at 1518 Chouteau av. 66

WANTED—A girl competent for general housework. Call at 414 N. Leffingwell av. 66

WANTED—Good girl for housework; small family; apply Monday. 1464½ Clinton st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework in family of three. Call 1652 S. Compton av. 66

WANTED—A young girl to do housework; small family; no washing. 2949 Gamble st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; two in family; no children. 2737 Dickson st. 66

WANTED—A reliable girl for housework; must understand cooking; 4311 N. 11th st. 66

WANTED—A young girl for general housework; good wages. Call at 2712 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Call Sunday and Monday at 3031A Franklin av. 66

WANTED—Good woman; light housework, plain cooking; no washing. 2411 Dickson st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework; no washing or ironing. 4430 Morgan st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; no washing. 1643 California av., near Lafayette. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework; family of four. 2819 Sheridan av., 2d flat. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework in small family. Apply at 1009 Morrison av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework in family of 3. 3749 Evans av., near Franklin av. cable.

WANTED—A good girl for nursing and light housework; reference required. 5545 Cabanne pl. 66

WANTED—German girl for general housework; small family; no washing. 3134 Franklin av. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework; a good home for the right one. 2734 Dayton st.

WANTED—A young girl to help around the house; one living at home preferred. Apply 3227 Pine st. 66

WANTED—German girl for general housework; reference required. Call Monday at 2681 Scott av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; German preferred; good home; good wages. 4311 Bell av. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework; no washing; good wages to good girl. Apply 5616 Cates av. 66

WANTED—Girl for light housework in family of two and with a child 15 months old. Apply 1808 Bacon st. 66

WANTED—A girl or middle aged woman for general housework, small family, no children. Call at 3023 Clark av. 66

WANTED—A girl or middle aged lady to do general housework and cooking; a good home to the right party. Address M 51, this office. 66

WANTED—Good steady girl for general housework to go short distance in suburbs; good wages; family of two. Address Box 32, Old Orchard, Mo.

WANTED—A middle-aged woman for general housework; no objections to woman with one child over four years of age. Call at 2003 N. Broadway. 73

WANTED—At once, good, tidy woman for general housework in small family; good wages and a good home for a good woman. Call at 1016 N. Leonard av. 66

WANTED—At 3733 Washington av., at once, a white girl to wash and iron on Mondays and Tuesdays and do housework the remainder of the week; good wages. 66

McKINNEY'S BREAD.

Awarded First Premium 1888, '89, '90.

Clerks and Saleswomen.

WANTED—Intelligent lady not under 20 for vacancy in sales department; room 57, Emilie Building. 63

WANTED—Lady of fair education and business ability; salary $10 per week. Address A 52, this office. 63

WANTED—Lady book-keeper; one that speaks German and English. State salary expected, with reference. Address J. 51, this office. 63

WANTED—One more industrious and intelligent lady to do pleasant office work to pay for course in shorthand and type-writing. Central School, 17th and Olive st. 63

WANTED—A lady who can devote a few hours each day at home writing; must have $100, but will handle her own money and derive a handsome profit. Add., G 52, this office. 63

WANTED—8 young ladies and girls to engage with Union Railroad Telegraph Co. and learn telegraphing on our lines and take situations when qualified paying $65 to $125 monthly. Apply day or night at Supt.'s office, 102 N. 3d st. Take elevator. 63

Laundresses.

WANTED—A washwoman. Address D 51, this office. 67

WANTED—Good washwoman immediately. 3603A Olive st. 67

WANTED—Woman to do washing and ironing. 1618 S. Compton av., near Lafayette av. 67

WANTED—Good woman to take laundry and do washing for rent, Ad. R 50, this office. 67

WANTED—A white laundress for Monday and Tuesday; regular work. 2746 Lafayette av. 67

WANTED—At once, at 3733 Washington av., white girl to wash and iron on Mondays and Tuesdays and do housework remainder of week; big wages to right person. 67

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

Teachers, Companions, Etc.

WANTED—Young girl for companion and to assist in light housework; two in family. 4089½ Montrose av. 78

WANTED—Lady as companion to invalid lady spending winter in California; give refs. and full particulars. Address F 50, this office. 78

WANTED—A woman to assist in care of invalid lady and to be useful about the house of private family; a good home is offered. Apply at 4858 Easton av. 78

Nurses.

WANTED—A nurse girl. Add. S 52, this office. 70

WANTED—A nurse for baby. Apply 3334 Lucas av. 70

WANTED—Girl about 14 as nurse. Apply 3025 Ends av. 70

WANTED—Experienced girl of 16 years for nursing and upstairs work. 2631 Chestnut st. 70

WANTED—A German nurse girl between 15 and 16 years of age immediately at 2618 Pine st. 70

WANTED—Nurse, grown girl who has had experience, at 1619 Missouri av., west side of Lafayette Park. 70

WANTED—A first-class nurse girl, one that has had experience taking care of young baby. Apply at 4061 Morgan st. 70

WANTED—A girl to attend one child and assist in housework; one that can go home at night preferred. Call at 823 N. 23d st. 70

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A housekeeper. Address R 40, this office. 65

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

WANTED—Stitchers on boys' pants at 1504 Carr st. 69

WANTED—Girl to learn dressmaking. No. 8 N. 10th st. 69

WANTED—A good dressmaker who can cut and fit. 1924 Market st. 69

WANTED—Finishers and girls to learn on coats. 1119 N. 14th st. 69

WANTED—2 apprentices to learn dressmaking. 1115 O'Fallon st. 69

WANTED—Two first-class waist makers at 608 Olive st., up stairs. 69

WANTED—Girl for hand and machine sewing on vests. 1612 N. 9th st. 69

WANTED—Tailor girls to work on custom coats. 709 Morgan st., 3d floor. 69

WANTED—Girls to work on custom coats. 719 Olive st., 3d floor, Room 21. 69

WANTED—A good machine girl to sew on vests; good pay. 3117 Cherokee st. 69

WANTED—20 hand girls, also girls to learn on shop coats. 2647 Gravois av. 69

WANTED—5 apprentices to learn to sew boys' waists. 1408 N. Jefferson av. 69

WANTED—Girl to run Beece buttonhole machine and hand sewers. 813 N. 11th st. 69

WANTED—Neat, quiet girls for light shop work; $3 a week. 1752 2d Carondelet av. 69

WANTED—A button-hole finisher for fine work; inquire immediately. 817 Biddle st. 69

WANTED—6 girls to sew by machine and by hand on vests. 2840 Second Carondelet av. 69

WANTED—5 dressmakers, 10 seamstresses. Call Tuesday only, from 10 to 12. 1410 Olive. 69

WANTED—Experienced machine hands and 2 pressers and hand girls on pants. 1608 S. 10th st. 69

WANTED—Five machine hands and six finishers on pants; steady work and good pay; 1241 N. 7th st. 69

WANTED—Experienced shirt makers; also girls to learn; steam power; good wages. 2039 Morgan st. 69

WANTED—Hand and machine girls to sew on coats and some to learn; good wages. 611 S. Broadway. 69

WANTED—Operators on Wheeler & Wilson and Singer sewing machines. St. Louis Corset Co., 21st and Morgan sts. 69

WANTED—At B. Nugent & Bro.'s two good basters; none others need apply; call Monday, 8:30 a. m. A. M. Freeman. 69

WANTED—Sewing girls for overall and jeans pants; steam power; highest prices. St. Louis Overall Mfg. Co., 207 Morgan st. 69

WANTED—Two first-class dressmakers who wish to stop dressmaking to enter an easier and more profitable business. Call at 2020 Olive st. 69

WANTED—Experienced shirt makers; best wages and steady work; steam power; also girls to learn. Union Shirt Factory, 804 N. 7th st. 69

WANTED—Experienced hands on custom vests; also forelady; good wages and steady work. Apply to Max Zellner, 216 N. 8th st., room 13. 69

WANTED—A good hand on sewing machine afternoons; one living in the neighborhood pref.; nice work; steady job; good wages. Apply Monday noon, at 2612 N. 20th st. 69

WANTED—Experienced operators to sew on pants, overalls and coats; steady work the year round; best prices paid. Apply to C. D. Comfort & Co., 221 Chestnut st. 69

WANTED—Eleven girls or ladies to sew on shirts; instructions free; we pay you what you earn while learning; steady work the year around; wages $3 to $4 per week for experienced hands. Call Monday, 11 to 4 o'clock at 617 Pine st., 2d floor. 69

FOR LADIES—Light work: delivered. Address Beatrice Mayer, lace curtain apprentice, St. Louis (Mo.) Post-office. 69

DRESSMAKING.

DRESSMAKING and sewing of all kind done neatly at 2806 Market st. 72

MARKS' Garment Cutting taught; basting and trimming; fashionable dressmaking taught and done. Call on Mrs. M. J. Bruton, 1213 Washington av. 72

WANTED—We want dressmakers and all ladies interested in stylish, graceful and perfect fitting garments to know that the Ladies' Tailor is the very latest system of dress cutting invented; its invention marks a new era of advancement in the science of garment cutting, and effectually does away with the old, ancient idea of using slides, scales, holes in paste board, or figures arranged by guess or proportion; it cuts every part of a garment by the old reliable square of inches, which cannot be wrong; it is the easiest to learn, most rapid to use, perfect to fit, and adapts itself to all the changes of fashion; it is the only system in the world that gives instructions by object lessons, which makes it so simple that a child can learn it; we can give employment to a few ladies and gentlemen to assist us in introducing it; call day or evening. Hughes & Story, 2020 Olive st. 72

WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENTS in the portrait business who want to make big money will send for our new prices. Central Portrait Studio, St. Louis. 73

LADY AGENTS send for terms for selling Mme. McCabe's Sanative Corsets. St. Louis Corset Co., 21st and Morgan sts., St. Louis, Mo. 73

WANTED—City and county canvassers for the nursery business; only first-class men of good address need apply. Address E 53, this office. 73

WANTED—Agents in every city and town to handle the Reliable Self-Lighting Pocket Lamp and Cigar Lighter; send 2 stamps for reply. Star Electric Works, 1129 Olive st., St. Louis. 73

$60 TO $200 PER MONTH paid to ladies and gentlemen to procure members for our library; by our new plan experienced solicitors can make from $3,000 to $5,000 per year; give experience and references. National Library Association, 103 State st., Chicago, Ill. 73

MUSICAL.

BANJO and Guitar; S. M. Stringer, thorough teacher. Studio, 909 N. 22d st. 27

DECKER BROS. Piano, 7⅓ octave; little used; for sale very cheap at 820 Chouteau av. 27

FOR SALE—A first-class square piano, cheap; owner leaving city. Address H 51, this office. 27

FOR SALE—Cheap—1 mandolin, 1 guitar, 2 violins, 1 flute (8 keys), 2 clarionets (15 keys 2 rings), 1 cornet (B-flat), 1 slide trombone. 2802A Chouteau av. J. M. Marsh. 27

GUITAR and violin taught; terms reasonable. 208 N. 14th st., near Olive. 27

G. A. SIEVERS, competent violinist and instructor. 2715 Gamble st. 27

LADY graduate would like piano pupils; terms 40c per lesson. Address M 53, this office. 27

MISS MAMIE W. FERGUSON, piano teacher, 1150 S. 7th st. 27

NEW pianos; upright, 7⅓ oct., $250; at $6 per month; no interest. J. A. Rieselhorst, 1111 Olive st. 27

PAUL BOROVICK—Having located in St. Louis where after 15 years' experience in grand opera will undertake to give 1st-class vocal lessons; anybody desiring a good instructor will please call or address Paul Borovick, 1426 Olive st. 27

SINGING—The art of singing as taught in Italy by Prof. Robert Nelson, the well-known singing master. "

PERSONAL SUNDRIES.

ACKNOWLEDGED hair-dresser: bangs cut, curled 25c; stamping, doll-wigs; millinery bargains. Fountain Dress System taught. MME. BARRON, 609 Franklin av. 74

BATHS—1115 Olive st.—Miss Grace Wright gives all kinds of baths, spray, alcoholic, and bay rum rubbings. Open on Sunday. 74

CALL for the doctor at Pope's Pharmacy, 9th and Olive; treats all dis.; charges only for medicines.

DR. ANNIE NEWLAND, ladies' physician and midwife; ladies in trouble call or write. 2314 Market. Office hours 10 to 12 a. m. and 1 to 3 p. m.

FACIAL blemishes, birthmarks, acne eczema, cancer, pimples, black heads, red nose, oily skin, scars, pitting, wrinkles, superfluous hair from ladies' faces perpetually removed. I treat only the face. Dr. Whiting, late of Chicago, Suite 504, Fagin Building. 74

GO TO the Parisian Bath and Massage Parlors, the best of treatments are given; nervine treatment, Russian spray, alcohol rubbings, steam vapor and medicated baths, electric baths; male and female attendance. 1522 Market. Mrs. Dr. Silva, manager. 74

HIGHEST price paid for cast-off clothing. Call or send postal to M. B. Cohn, 111 S. 6th st. 74

IF you want a genuine misfit suit call and see the bargains at Dunn's Loan Office. 74

LADIES' new spring styles at Olive Straw Works, 809 N. 6th st. 74

MRS. L. MASSOCK, M. D.; board during confinement; ladies in trouble call, 1002 Chouteau av.

MRS. A. ROBISON, trance medium, tells past, present and future; charges reasonable. Hours from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. 1220 N. 15th st. 74

MRS. DOCTRESS DOSSEN, ladies' physician. All communications strictly confidential. Ladies in trouble call at 1332 Chouteau av.. St. Louis, Mo. 74

MRS. DR. ARTHUR, ladies' physician, receives ladies in confinement; first-class accommodations at reasonable terms; ladies in trouble call at 2603 Wash st. 74

MRS. A. COLE, 1124 Pine st., gives all kinds of baths, magnetic and electric treatment, bay rum and alcohol rubbings included; professional attendance; lady operators. 74

MME. RIENER, ladies' physician and midwife; regular graduate of two colleges; female diseases a specialty; ladies received in the house during confinement; charges reasonable. 1504 Clark av. 74

MRS. A. BURGER, M.D., receives ladies during confinement; first-class accommodations at reasonable terms. Ladies in trouble call at 2800 S. 12th st. Take yellow cars at Union Depot going south. 74

PERSONAL—We offer $1,000 reward for a cough or throat trouble (last stages of disease excepted) which cannot be relieved by a proper use of Dr. X. Stone's Bronchial Wafers. Samples free. Address Stone Med. Co., Quincy, Ill. 74

WANTED—Refined and intelligent lady of St. Louis family for a profitable and pleasant business. Address K 52, this office. 74

WANTED—Hilt's $3 Champion Calf Shoes now $2.25; $2.50 men's shoes now $1.50 at 616 Franklin av., prior to moving to 604 and 606 Franklin av. and 829 N. 6th st. 74

1,000 BUSINESS CARDS, $1. H. B. Crole & Co., printers, 813 Locust st. Send for estimates.

LADIES have your hats, ostrich feathers cleaned and dyed at Olive Straw Works, 809 N. 6t st. 74

TAPE-WORM Expelled with head, or no pay; no starving nor sickness. Call or write Direct Medical Co., 919 Olive st.

COSTUMES and WIGS
For masquerade balls and theater, for rent and made to order; gold and silver trimmings; tights and masks.
A. FUEGER, 521 Walnut st.
Half block west of Southern Hotel. 74

NO CURE, NO PAY!

The Carpathian Running Cancer Cure, a specific discovered by the monks of the Carpathian Mountains for cancer, scrofula, running sores and other skin diseases; a trial of the remedy costs you nothing; the manner of using same is neither internally or rubbing externally; gains your confidence and the results are wonderful; investigate it. A. Weiss, 2017 E. Grand av., near water tower.

TESTIMONIAL.

I have used Carpathian Cancer Cure with great satisfaction and cheerfully recommend same.
MRS. F. W. KISKER,
74 N. w. cor. 13th and Benton st.

BOSTON STEAM DENTAL CO.,
No. 615 Olive st., next to Barr's. Established 1871.

Largest and most complete dental rooms in the city. Only place where the very best sets of teeth are made for $7 and no charge for extracting. Gold fillings, $1.50 to $2; silver, platina and other fillings, 75 cents. Extracting teeth with gas or vitalized air, 25 cents. All work guaranteed first-class.
74 DR. J. H. CASE, Manager.

MRS. M. B. PAGE, slate-writing and telephone medium. 2048 N. 14th st., east side.

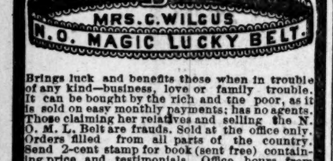
MME. LEOHN tells fortunes by burning fluid; satisfaction guaranteed. 1525 Morgan st. 74

MME. ANNA, the fortune-teller of the West, 326 Market st., near 4th; established 1851. 74

MME. E., the great European fortune teller, 1129 N. 7th st. Charges, $1; past, present and future.

MRS. C. LUBY,
Fortune-Teller, 209 N. 14th st., between Olive and Pine sts. Revealing life's future events; tells past, present and future; she unites separated friends and lovers and causes speedy marriages; unhappiness in families remedied; prevents all misfortune and insures luck in all concerns of life—in business, love and matrimonial affairs; also manufactures the genuine

Mrs. Julia Stamm,
THE EGYPTIAN FORTUNE TELLER,
2127 Wash St., St. Louis, Mo.,
Removes business trouble, family trouble or any other trouble. She locates the lost, brings separated lovers and friends together, causes happy marriages and tells you whom and how soon you'll marry. Mrs. Stamm's Egyptian Charms are not equaled for their mysterious power in causing luck and success in love affairs, law suits, business or property transactions and undertakings of any kind. Consultation in English or German. Letters answered promptly and confidential.
CAUTION—Beware of parties that claim having Egyptian Charms. They are worthless imitations. 74



Brings luck and benefits those when in trouble of any kind—business, love or family trouble. It can be bought by the rich and the poor, as it is sold on easy monthly payments; has no agents. Those claiming her relatives and selling the M. M. L. Belt are frauds. Sold at the office only. Orders filled from all parts of the country. Send 2-cent stamp for book (sent free) containing price and testimonials. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Office in Dr. R. Janes' building, manufacturer of family medicines. Letters with stamps promptly answered. 1400 Olive st., entrance on Olive. St. Louis, Mo. Mention this paper. 74

Mrs. Ros Sabine
Universally Acknowledged and Praised
AS THE ONLY
Business Adviser and Spiritual Healer,
1410 PINE ST.

Her fame has spread even beyond the Atlantic, as the great number of letters which she receives from all parts of Europe proves.
Her spiritual power enables her to
CURE ALL DISEASES
To which mankind is subject. She effects cures even in those cases which have been pronounced incurable by physicians.
Her superior advice, as well as her spiritual assistance, are always followed by astonishing success. Consult her in all your affairs, for there are no matters pertaining to human destiny in which she could not aid and advise.
By transmitting such power as she possesses to an otherwise worthless article, she creates a most powerful talisman, viz.:
THE MAGIC BELT,
Which secures to its owner really invaluable advantages: "Luck and success in business, lottery, and, in fact, all enterprises; protection against sickness and accidents, health and wealth, as well as friendship, esteem and love."
Send 2c stamp for her illustrated circular, which contains: "A full description of the Belt's qualities and Mrs. Sabine's wonderful gift, a number of
GENUINE TESTIMONIALS,
Sworn to before proper officials, numerous newspaper recommendations, and an illustrated history of Fortune-telling from 6,000 years ago until to-day." 74

THEATRICAL.

WANTED—8 to 10 young ladies to travel with a dramatic company. Call at Plumer's Hall, 13th and Benton, Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. 75

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—To exchange 20,000 shares of Central Silver mining stock for Central Silver bonds. Address J 47, this office. 31

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.

TO LOAN—$1,800 on first mortgage. Address T 49, this office. 31

MONEY TO LOAN on real estate at lowest rates of interest.
E. H. PONATH & CO.,
Real Estate and Einancial Agents,
31 515 Chestnut st.

MONEY TO LOAN
On improved real estate, in sums to suit, at 6 per cent interest. HUGH M. THOMPSON, 108 N. 9th st. 31

MONEY TO LOAN
In any sum desired on St. Louis city real estate security; we buy notes secured.
ADAM BOECK & CO.,
31 207 N. 8th st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON PERSONAL PROP'TY.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to invest some surplus funds will loan $25 and upwards on household furniture and other security; parties wishing advances will be treated fairly, and can secure loans on satisfactory terms. Call at 1017 Morgan st. 31

BROLASKI & VOORHIS, 111 N. 8th st., make liberal loans and terms on good securities, on furniture, pianos, warehouse receipts, building association books, insurance policies, horses and vehicles, real estate, etc.; see us for low rates. 111 N. 8th st.

LOANS on furniture in residence, city real estate and all good securities; fair and reasonable terms. Porter & Williams, room 2, 904 Olive st. 31

MONEY loaned on furniture without removal, any amount; lowest rates; no com. chd. 621 Chestnut.

MONEY loaned on furniture without removal; any amount; lowest rates. John C. King, 814 Morgan.

MONEY loaned on clothing, diamonds, watches, chains, guns, revolvers, trunks, musical instruments, etc., at Dunn's Loan Office, 912 Franklin av.

MONEY loaned on furniture and pianos without removal; also on indorsed payer or any personal securities; our terms the best in the city. M. E. Dougan & Co., 113 N. 8th st.; no commission. 31

1017 CHESTNUT ST. is the number. I loan any amount on furniture, pianos and other securities in residence; low rates, fair terms. R. W. STALEY, 1017 Chestnut st. 31

FURNITURE LOANS.
$25 and upwards to loan on furniture at residence without removal; lowest rates; business strictly confidential. C. F. Betts, 1003 Pine st. 31

St. Louis Mortgage Co., 720 Pine St.,
Loan money on furniture; you can keep possession of your property and pay off the loan in installments at your convenience; no commission charged; all business confidential; we guarantee the lowest terms on these loans, and parties wishing temporary accommodation will find it to their advantage to apply to us. If you have a loan elsewhere and wish it carried at a reasonable rate give us a call. 31

DO YOU WANT MONEY
ADVANCED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, OR BUILDING ASSOCIATION BOOKS?
If so, call at once and get our rates, which are positively the lowest on any sums from $10 to $10,000. Loans made without publicity or removal of property and carried as long as desired. Part payments taken and costs reduced in proportion. If you have bought furniture or a piano on time and can't meet payments, we will pay it for you. No charges taken out in advance; borrower gets full amount of loan.
LARGE LOANS AT SPECIAL LOW RATES.
EAGLE LOAN CO., 714 PINE ST.,
O. C. VOELKER, Mgr., 2d Floor.

MISSOURI MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
WILL LOAN $20 TO $10,000
ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, TEAMS, ETC.
THE PROPERTY TO REMAIN IN YOUR UNDISTURBED POSSESSION,
AT A LOWER RATE OF INTEREST THAN YOU CAN GET ELSEWHERE.
EVERYBODY WHO WANTS MONEY SHOULD CALL AND SEE US.
We are just as glad to make you a $25 loan as one for $2,500; we will give you plenty of time to pay the money back; in fact, we let you make the payments to suit yourself; as we do not ask for references or make inquiries of your neighbors, the transaction is sure to be private; no fear of losing your goods, as we loan money for the interest and not to get the goods.
619 PINE ST., SECOND FLOOR. 31

If You Want Money
From $10 to $10,000, on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, without publicity or removal of property, then call on us and we will carry your loan as long as desired. Part payments taken and costs reduced in proportion. If you bought furniture on time and can't meet payments
We will pay it for you; no charges taken out in advance; borrowers get full amount of loan.
Don't forget to call on us for low rates before borrowing.
GERMAN-AMERICAN LOAN COMPANY,
515 Pine St., 2d Floor.
F. W. PETERS, Manager.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Photograph gallery; cheap if taken soon. Ad. M 54, this office. 4

FOR SALE—Paying furnished room house in West End. Address L 53, this office. 4

FOR SALE—Meat shop in West End; doing $2,000 monthly; will sell at low price. Address R 49, this office. 4

FOR SALE—Post-Dispatch route; call at sub-basement U. S. Custom-house; take freight elevator, north side. M. Carrall.

FOR SALE—Confectionery, cigar and notion store; established trade; good order; reasonable rent; living rooms attached. 2820 Easton av. 4

FOR SALE—Gents' furnishing goods and notion stock with fixtures, will sell much less than cost, on the best business street in St. Louis; retiring from business on account of poor health. Inquire of Frank Linnemann, 810-812 Washington av. or 1123 Salisbury st. 4

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On Feb. 5 a surrey lamp; finder will be rewarded on its return to Frank Ring, No. 2600 Gamble st. 30

LOST—Sunday, Feb. 1, between Dickson and Chouteau av., a gold breastpin; a liberal reward for return. 2705 Dickson st. 30

LOST—Pug dog—light brown—answers to name of Pippo; had on harness with bells; good reward if returned to 3732 Olive st. 30

LOST—On Vandeventer and Lindell av., a shawl. Person finding it will please return to 802 Clarkson pl. and receive reward. 30

LOST—$25 Reward—Saturday afternoon, between 4 and 5 o'clock, a chatelaine bag, silver trimming and tablet, pencil, chain, etc., and $25 in money; lost while walking north on west side of 28th st., between Clark and Franklin avs., on north side of Franklin av., between 28th and 20th sts.; the finder can keep the $25 if he will kindly return the bag and attachments, valued as a keepsake, to the owner, W. C. Steigers, this office. 30

STAYED—From S. E. Cor. Page and King's Highway, white bull dog, with brindle, spot on left, liberal reward paid for his return to above number. 30

WILL the party retaining a small poodie dog with blind eye please return to 2135 Carr st. 30

$20 REWARD—Strayed from 1515 Missouri av. a black and tan dog called "Winnie;" has a large scar on the side. The above reward will be paid for her return. 30

$25 REWARD—Strayed on Sunday, a brown and white female Shepherd dog; answers to name of "Lady;" coat rather curly. Liberal reward for return to 4266 Morgan st. 30

$100 REWARD—Lost, small white and black pointer bitch; $100 reward for return if stolen. John W. Munson, St. Louis and Marcus avs.

STORAGE.

STORAGE—Regular storage house for Furniture, Pianos, Vehicles, Trunks, Boxes, etc.; safe, reliable; clean rooms; get our rates; careful moving, packing, shipping, etc.; estimates free; money loaned; Consign goods to our care. Telephone 1,422. R. U. Leonori, Jr., & Co., 1104-1106 Olive.

Having purchased the large 5-story building,
1723 and 1725 Morgan St.,
and fitted up the same throughout with moth-proof lined and cedar rooms, we take pleasure in announcing to our patrons and the public our unsurpassed facilities for
STORING FINE FURNITURE
and household goods. Large padded vans and ordinary furniture cars for hire by load or contract.
Fidelity Storage, Packing & Moving Co.,
1723 and 1725 Morgan St.
Branch office—1003 Pine st. Telephone Nos.—2690 and 1401.

ALL SORTS.

FOR SALE—Shelving and show cases at a bargain. Apply Monday at Geo. D. Barnard & Co., stationers, 11th st. and Washington av. 32

WE offer special bargains in ladies' cloaks, dresses, shawls, shoes, toilet cases, albums, umbrellas, parasols, etc., at Dunn's Loan Office. 32

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

6 BEAUMONT ST.—Rooms, furnished and unfurnished, $5 to $15 per month; first-class neighborhood; near three car lines. 13

100 N. LEFFINGWELL AV.—Cor. Chestnut—New, elegant furnished rooms. 13

117 S. 15TH ST.—Furnished front and back parlor, single or en suite, to gents only. 13

120 N. 16TH ST.—Two rooms, 1st floor, completed for housekeeping; only first-class persons need apply. 13

121 N. 7TH—S. W. cor. of Pine st., nicely fur. rooms. Rent low. 13

220 MARKET ST.—One large front room furnished for 2 or 4 gents, $1 each per week. 13

221 S. 5TH ST.—Nice rooms for gentlemen. 13

237 S. JEFFERSON AV.—One fur. room, private family, for gents, $8 a month. 13

303 N. 12TH ST.—Nicely furnished rooms; fire, gas; can give lady meals. 13

322 CLARK AV.—Two fine rooms and kitchen on first floor. 13

413 LOCUST ST.—Newly furnished rooms; day, week or month; reasonable rates. 13

618 N. BEAUMONT ST.—Completely furnished kitchen and dining-room; or will furnish as a bedroom. 13

705 HOWARD ST.—Two rooms and kitchen, second floor; water in kitchen; rent, $9.50. 13

715 N. JEFFERSON AV.—One nicely furnished front room. 13

725 S. 7TH ST.—1 room. 13

818 N. 11TH ST.—Nicely furnished front rooms to gents only, at reasonable rates. 13

923 N. 9TH ST.—Furnished rooms. 13

1002 PINE ST.—One furnished second story front room; one room for light housekeeping. 13

1007 PINE ST.—A neatly furnished 2d story front room; also a small room with fire. 13

1010 LEFFINGWELL AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, front and connecting; reference exchanged. 13

1013 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished front rooms; terms reasonable. 13

1109 WASHINGTON AV.—Furnished front rooms; $1.50 to $1.75 per week. 13

1110 S. 13TH ST.—Nicely furnished room for two gents or man and wife. 13

1111 GLASGOW AV.—Two pleasant furnished rooms, single or ensuite; private family; terms reasonable. 13

1112 CHOUTEAU AV.—Second-story front and back room, connecting; private family; well furnished. 13

1117 N. CHANNING AV.—Nicely fur. front room, private family; terms moderate; near the Rock Church; references required. 13

1121 PINE ST.—Nicely fur. front rooms for light housekeeping, from $2 up. 13

1127 N. 24TH ST.—First floor, 4 rooms. 13

1128 PINE ST.—Neatly furnished rooms. 13

1207 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished front rooms. 13

1211 CHAMBERS ST.—Back parlor, nicely furnished; suitable for two gents; separate hall and gas. 13

1216 HICKORY ST.—One nicely fur. room for one or two gents. 13

1220 CASS AV.—2 rooms 3d floor. Agent there. 13

1222 ST. ANGE AV.—2d-story front room; $12 per month; private family. 13

1300 WASHINGTON AV.—Newly furnished rooms, all conveniences; day, week or month. 13

1303 MARKET ST.—Nicely furnished rooms for light housekeeping. 13

1304 A OLIVE ST.—Large front room neatly furnished; also nice rear room, $2 a week. 13

1402 OLIVE ST.—Two nicely furnished rooms for light housekeeping. 13

1403 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms by the day, week or month. 13

1408 GLASGOW AV.—Furnished front room, $8. 13

1410 N. 14TH ST.—In yard, 2 nice rooms, $7.50. A. Boeck & Co., Agents, 207 N. 8th st. 13

1419 PAPIN ST.—A very neat furnished 2d-story front room, convenient for one or two gents; $10 per month. 13

1420 PINE ST.—Two connecting unfurnished rooms. 13

1427 FRANCIS ST.—First floor, three beautiful rooms, water, dry cellar; one block east of Grand av., convenient to Northern Central and cable cars. 13

1504 OLIVE ST.—Nicely fur. rooms every convenience, cheap rents, for gentlemen, transient accommodated. 13

1511 WASHINGTON AV.—Two desirable front rooms. 13

1516 CHOUTEAU AV.—4 rooms for small family; no children preferred. 13

1523 WASHINGTON AV.—To two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, a nicely furnished alcove parlor; every convenience; private family. 13

1601 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms for men and their wives or single gents, with hot and cold bath; cheap. 13

1608 WASH ST.—Nicely fur. front room, with fire, for gents; $1.50 per week. 13

1611 CHESTNUT ST.—Furnished front room. 13

1613 PINE ST.—One large front room, unfurnished, with hall room adjoining. Also one furnished room. 13

1618 PINE ST.—Nicely fur. 2d-story front room; also front parlor for rent cheap. 13

1635 MORGAN ST.—1 nice furnished room, suitable for light housekeeping. 13

1704 CHESTNUT ST.—Neatly fur. back room, suitable for gent, $7 per month, with fire. 13

1706 OLIVE ST.—Large newly furnished room, on 1st floor, with fire; $2.75 per week. 13

1708 CHESTNUT ST.—2 large connecting 2d-story unfurnished rooms, 13

1710 N. GRAND AV.—3 rooms 2d floor; two adults; furnished if desired. 13

1715 N. GARRISON AV.—Two nicely furnished front rooms for housekeeping; $12; Northern Central cars pass door. 13

1716 OLIVE ST.—Bright pleasant rooms, low prices; central and choice; reliable private family; board optional. 13

1720 OLIVE ST.—Neatly furnished front room and hall room; new building. 13

1721 ELLIOT AV.—Three elegant rooms on 2d floor to a couple without children; rent, $10 per month. 13

1725 GARRISON AV.—2 rooms, nicely furnished for light housekeeping. 13

1800 WASH ST.—Large and small rooms on 3d floor furnished complete for housekeeping. 13

1807 GARRISON AV.—2, 3 or 4 rooms neatly furnished for housekeeping; new house; modern improvements. 13

1807 WASH ST.—Neatly furnished room, $6; 3 rooms for housekeeping, handsome residence. 13

1809 OLIVE ST.—Pleasant unfurnished room. 13

1928 MORGAN ST.—Three suitable rooms, second floor; water at kitchen. Apply 1926 Morgan st. 13

2008 OLIVE ST.—Furnished rooms. 13

2011 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished front room; good board convenient. 13

2020 OLIVE ST.—Rooms, furnished for sleeping and light housekeeping. 13

2031 PINE ST.—Front parlor; also front room upstairs. 13

2121 ARSENAL ST., opposite Benton Park.—A large furnished front room to a young quiet gentleman. 13

2122 OLIVE ST.—2d-story elegantly furnished front room; hot and cold bath; terms mod. 13

2129 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished front rooms; corner house; cheap. 13

2132 WALNUT ST.—Nicely furnished front and back parlors; single or en suite; also other rooms. 13

2200 PINE—One furnished room for one or two gents. 13

2210 MORGAN ST.—Three nice rooms, newly papered, first floor, $12; key third floor. 13

2223 OLIVE ST.—One large room well furnished, $10; also hall room, southern exposure, $5.

2229 MISSOURI AV.—3 large rooms, 2d floor; convenient to cable and electric cars. 13

2234 WASHINGTON AV.—2d story front room, furnished; private family; references. 13

2247 HOWARD ST.—Large, neatly furnished 2d-story front room, southern exposure, suitable for one or two gents; must have good references; desirable quarters for the right parties; family of two adults; no other roomers. 13

2303 MARKET ST.—Nicely furnished rooms, first and second floors, for housekeeping. 13

2315 CHESTNUT ST.—Nicely furnished room; also 2 connecting rooms. All suitable for gentlemen; gas and bath. 13

2316 PINE ST.—Large, well-furnished alcove room; heat and light; for gentlemen; $15 per month; or respectable married couple, $18; private family. 13

2317 CHESTNUT ST.—One or two handsomely furnished rooms; private family. 13

2321 OLIVE ST.—Newly furnished rooms; second floor, at reasonable terms. 13

2322 PINE ST.—Handsomely furnished 2d-story front room and other rooms; gents only. 13

2361 A MARKET ST.—Rooms furnished or unfurnished. 13

2605 LUCAS AV.—Furnished or unfurnished 2d-story rooms for light housekeeping. References exchanged. 13

2609 LUCAS AV.—Rooms furnished and unfurnished. 13

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

2609 RUTGER ST.—Two unfurnished rooms, second floor, bath, closets. Private family.

2631 A OLIVE ST.—Two connecting rooms complete for light housekeeping, 2d floor, also one room for light housekeeping. 13

2634 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished hall rooms. 13

2634 LUCAS AV.—2 or 5 nice rooms. Apply 820 Washington av. 13

2637 A OLIVE ST.—Fur. front room by the week or transients. 13

2643 OLIVE ST.—2 unfurnished front rooms for housekeeping; in good order; bath; $10. 12

2706 GAMBLE ST.—Two or three unfurnished rooms. 13

2729 DAYTON ST.—Suite furnished 2d floor front rooms; hot bath; furnace; private family. 13

2731 WASH ST.—Furnished room in private family; $6. 13

2735 MORGAN ST.—Fur. front room on 2d floor, for housekeeping or lodging. Refs. ex. 13

2744 CAROLINE ST.—Nicely furnished room, suitable for two, with hard coal fire. 13

2800 WASHINGTON AV.—Two furnished front rooms; suitable for light housekeeping. 13

2803 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished front room; every convenience; terms reasonable. 13

2823 MISSOURI AV.—Two elegant rooms and kitchen. Inquire next door south.

2846 LACLEDE AV.—Two rooms for light housekeeping. 13

2950 DICKSON ST.—Two elegant parlors and kitchen furnished; steam heat, gas, range; for first-class parties only; ref. exchanged. 13

3036 B DICKSON ST.—One nice furnished room for one or two gents; reference required. 13

3106 LUCAS AV.—One large second-story front, nicely fur.; with all conveniences. 13

3144 CHOUTEAU AV.—Two nice, light rooms; fur. for light housekeeping; on etc. car line.

3214 MORGAN ST.—Pleasant nicely furnished room; private family; to gentlemen. 13

3227 FRANKLIN AV.—One nicely furnished room on second floor, suitable for one or two gentlemen; private family. 13

3230 LUCAS AV.—Two furnished and one unfurnished room, with or without board; private family. 13

3503 A CLARK AV.—Nicely furnished room in private family; no children. 13

3524 OLIVE ST.—A nice, bright room in small family with comforts of home. 13

3702 S. JEFFERSON AV.—Furnished second story front room; furniture, bedding, etc., entirely new; convenient to electric and cable line.

3957 COOK AV.—4 rooms, 2d floor. Apply on premises. 13

4140 LUCKY ST.—Two fur. or unfur. rooms for light housekeeping; yard and cellar. 13

FOR RENT—By a widow, handsomely furnished parlor for gent or transient. Add. D 52, this office.

FOR RENT—Large third-story front room, newly furnished, on Delmar av. Address K 51, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Two rooms complete for housekeeping; will rent reasonable to responsible parties. Call at 3947 Chouteau av. 13

FOR RENT—A private family having an elegantly furnished house would rent second-story front and corner room; near Lafayette Park, reference exchanged. Address S 53, this office. 13

FOR RENT—A lady and daughter, employed during the day, having an 8-room house, would like to rent the up-stairs of four large rooms, closets, gas, bath, furnished or unfurnished; without furniture, $18; with furniture, $25. Add. R 51, this office. 13

WANTED—Situation by young lady as copyist or general office work. Add. M 50, this office. 43

WANTED—Lady room-mate employed during the day; references exchanged. Address 3014a Laclede av. 13

WANTED—Young colored man wants a place to take care of invalid or other light work. 213 N. Jefferson av. 43

WANTED—Room-mate by young lady; pleasant 2d-story front room; terms reasonable. Address O 49, this office. 13

WANTED—A neat, genial, lady room-mate; excellent advantages; best reference given and required. Address H 50, this office. 13

WANTED—Gentleman room-mate for nicely furnished room, all conveniences, in private family, centrally located, terms reasonable. Address L 53, this office. 13

BOARDING.

916 LEONARD AV.—Pleasant second story front room, furnished or unfurnished; convenient to good day board. 18

918 GARRISON AV.—Nicely furnished room and board; first-class accommodations. 18

928 LA SALLE ST.—A neatly furnished room for 1 or 2 gents with or without board in private family. 18

962 CHOUTEAU AV.—Nicely fur. front room, with good home board; all conveniences. 18

1026 N. 10TH ST.—Wanted 4 or 6 young men to board; nice, pleasant rooms, fire and splendid beds; men who wish a good home please call; strictly private family, no other boarders. 18

1214 ST. ANGE AV.—2 nicely fur. 2d-story front and back rooms, with board; en suite or single. 18

1303 GARRISON AV.—A nice furnished front room; all conveniences; with or without board; private family; references exchanged. 18

1318 CHOUTEAU AV.—Large, neatly furnished front room; water, gas, bath; best German table; private. 18

1412 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with or without board; references exchanged. 18

1421 PINE ST.—Room and board, $4 per week. 18

1504 PINE ST.—2 young men can have room and board at $3.75 each per week. 18

1600 OLIVE ST.—Furnished rooms with or without board. 18

1623 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished room with all conveniences; first-class board; references. 18

1703 WASHINGTON AV.—Furnished front and back rooms, with or without board. 18

1706 LUCAS PL.—Nicely fur. rooms; first-class board. 18

1809½ CARR ST.—Newly furnished rooms with or without board, private family. 18

1813 HICKORY ST.—Two nicely furnished rooms, with extra board and all conveniences. 18

1925 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished front rooms, with good board. 18

2000 OLIVE ST.—Elegantly furnished 2d-floor front rooms; all conveniences; board if desired. 18

2033 OLIVE ST.—A large and nicely furnished 2d-story front room, with board. 18

2207 UNIVERSITY ST.—Furnished front room, with or without board. 18

2227 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished front room, with or without board; private family; reasonable. 18

2601 PINE ST.—2d-story room, well furnished; excellent table and attention. 18

2616 CHESTNUT ST.—Board and room for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, with gas, bath, hot and cold water, in private family. 18

2622 DAYTON ST.—Nicely furnished room with board in private family for 1 or 2 gents. 18

2622 LAFAYETTE AV.—1 square from Lafayette Park, handsomely furnished room, 2d-story front with fire, gas, bath, hot and cold, with good board suitable for 2 gentlemen or gentleman and wife, no children, 4th st. cable passes the door.

2630 PINE ST.—Furnished front rooms with board. 18

2634 PINE ST.—Furnished rooms with board. 18

2636 LOCUST ST.—Nicely furnished room with first-class board. 18

2643 PINE ST.—One 2d-story front room, nicely furnished, with board. 18

2648 LUCAS AV.—Nicely furnished room with table board. 18

2705 LUCAS AV.—Nicely furnished rooms with or without board; hot water bath, etc. 18

2712 LUCAS AV.—Third floor front room with board; every convenience. 18

2730 MORGAN ST.—Furnished room, with good board in private family; term reasonable. 18

2730 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished room with good board in private family; term reasonable. 18

2804 LOCUST ST.—Desirable rooms, with meals if required. 18

2804 LOCUST ST.—Rooms with meals; suitable for families, or single, ladies or gentlemen

2808 LOCUST ST.—Furnished room with board. 18

2821 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished room, second floor, with good board. 18

2902 PINE ST.—One neatly furnished room, with board in private family; $20 per month. 18

2909 CHESTNUT ST.—Large front room, southern exposure; board, home comforts. 18

2914 LOCUST ST.—Two nicely furnished rooms, single or en suite, with first-class board and attention; call Monday. 18

2949 DAYTON ST.—Second story front room, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board; references. 18

BOARDING.

3030 LUCAS AV.—Handsomely furnished second-story backroom; with first-class board.

3038 LUCAS AV.—Handsomely furnished back parlor with excellent table board. 18

3103 A OLIVE ST.—Two 2d-story rooms, with board in private family; references. 18

3427 LASALLE ST.—2 newly furnished rooms, with or without board, in private family. 18

3509 LINDELL AV.—Pleasant rooms, good board, and house well heated; use of parlor. 18

3554 LINDELL AV.—One very nicely furnished room, with every convenience, for 2 gentlemen; first-class table board; references exchanged.

3702 LUCAS AV.—Second-story front and other rooms, with good board; modern conven.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms with or without board; new house; for gentlemen. N. e. cor. Cook and Pendleton av. 18

FOR RENT—Elegantly furnished second-story front room, half block from Lafayette Park; $10 per month; breakfast if desired. Add. H 49, this office.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished front room in strictly private family near Lafayette Park; table and accommodations first-class. Ad. L 25, this office. 18

FOR RENT—With board, fine furnished 2d-story front room for two gentlemen and room in rear for one in private family at a moderate price. Add. B 53, this office. 18

FOR RENT—To single gent, with breakfast and late dinner, corner room, western part of the city, on Washington av. line of cars; family of two persons. Address O 51, this office. 18

WANTED—A few gentleman boarders, 1209½ Lucas av.; nice locality; terms reasonable. 18

WANTED—By a gentleman located at down town hotel, room mate; arrangements can be made with or without board. Address T 54, this office. 18

WANTED—By two gentlemen students of Bryant & Stratton's, two room-mates; board and room, $18 per month; prefer students from the same colleges. 1422 Olive st. 18

FOR RENT—FLATS.

313 S. 21ST ST.—4 nice rooms, with hall, water and gas, second floor; keys at 305 S. 21st st.

506 N. CABANNE AV., cor. Olive st.—5-room flat and bath; rent, $25.
Phone 797. P. G. GERHART & CO., 104 N. 8th st.

721 N. VANDEVENTER AV.—5-room flat and bath; will rent cheap.
Phone 797. P. G. GERHART & CO., 104 N. 8th st.

1709 A GOODE AV.—5 rooms, bath, gas, etc.; stone steps, nice front yard; $20.50.
83 E. H. PONATH & CO., 515 Chestnut st.

1939 PAPIN ST.—3 rooms on 2d floor; bath, etc.; $12.50. HAYNES, 211 N. 8th st.

2219 WALNUT ST.—Nice 4-room flat.
83 KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

2330 CLARK AV.—Four-room flat, $17; separate entrance; key at 902 Chestnut st. 83

2513 GLASGOW AV.—2 4-room flats, 1st and 2d floor, water, gas and bath; $18. 83

2712 GLASGOW AV.—First floor, stone front, five rooms; gas, bath, laundry; rent, $20.

2715 THOMAS ST.—One 4-room flat; hall, bath and closet; laundry, gas fixtures and stable; will rent without the stable. 83

3127 ADAMS ST.—3 rooms, 1st floor; water in kitchen; $9.50. Keeley, 1113 Chestnut st.

3542 CASS AV.—Desirable flat; 5 rooms and bath. Rent $21, including water license. 83

3941 GAMBLE ST.—6-room flat; bath, gas, etc.; $25. HAYNES, 211 N. 8th st.

3966 MORGAN ST.—Elegant new flat, 2d floor; 6 beautiful rooms, all light, every conv., fine neigh'd, near cable lines; open. Ap. on premises. 83

FOR RENT—Six-room flat cheap; bath, w. c., etc.; rent, $18; 2707 Cass av.
83 TAYLOR & GAY, 710 Chestnut st.

FOR RENT—3-room flats, up-stairs, at 2824 Franklin av., $15. Apply M. J. Devitt, 1410 N. Jefferson av. 83

FOR RENT—1523 and 1525A Bacon st., 4 rooms, w. c. and bath each. G. W. Boehmer, 621 Olive st. Open to-day from 1 to 4 p. m. 83

FOR RENT—3913 Bell av., 6-room flat, 1st floor. 1009 Vandeventer av., 5-room flat, 2d floor. 1007 Vandeventer av., store, 2030. Inquire of L. Stumpf, 3903 Bell av. 83

NICE NEW FLATS.
1542 and 1544 Lafayette av.—Brand new flats of four rooms each.
83 KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

GRAND AVENUE FLAT.
N. W. Cor. Grand and Cozens avs., neat 4-room flat on 2d floor for $18; finished in hard wood.
CORNET & ZEIBIG,
83 110 N. 8th st.

SPLENDID FLATS,
2836A Franklin av., 5 rooms, bath and w. c.; $22.50.
2339A Chestnut st., 4 rooms, bath and w. c.; $20.
Both on second floor and very desirable. For keys call on SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO.,
83 Odd Fellows' Building, 9th and Olive sts.

CHARMING NEW FLATS.
If you want a "nice new flat" in the West End, at a reasonable rent, inspect the new flats on Prairie av. (38th st.), just north of Page av., two blocks west of Grand av., 4 rooms, bath, w. c., stationary washstand, 1st floor, $25.50; 5 rooms, bath, w. c., stationary washstand, 2d floor, $23.50. The nicest flats in St. Louis at the rent; nice location; Washington av. electric or Franklin av. cable convenient. Only three left of the ten flats.
SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO.,
83 Odd Fellows' Building, 9th and Olive sts.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

327 MONTROSE AV., corner Adams st.—9 rooms, hall, bath and gas.
14 KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

330 MONTROSE AV.—Nine-room brick, detached, side, two w. c's, all conveniences, nice order, convenient to Market st. car line; key at 2

I want to buy good renting property, centrally located. Owners having such property can find ready sale by addressing G 53, this office.

EAST ST. LOUIS INVESTMENT.

We have for sale a number of lots that can be bought provided all are taken, at figures that will admit of a HANDSOME PROFIT BY AUTUMN, or which, if held for a couple of years, are likely to bring prices THREE or FOUR TIMES over the present. These lots are CENTRAL, and are so located that they INVITE THE ATTENTION OF INVESTORS FOR THE SECURITY they give, together with their PROSPECTIVE FUTURE. Similarly located property in St. Louis readily brings from FIVE to FIFTEEN TIMES MORE MONEY, notwithstanding the INTRINSIC VALUE is no better. This deal amounts to $55,745. Satisfactory terms can be given.

E. S. CUIGNON & BRO.,
Rooms 24 and 25 Turner Building,
304 North Eighth Street.

WESTERN UNION
Building & Loan Associations

Have shares for sale at $1 per share. 6 per cent allowed for money paid in advance on shares or loaned direct.

Milo G. Bogard
110½ 9th St Secty

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

FOR RENT
—BY—
GREEN & LAMOTTE
S. E. Cor. 8th and Chestnut sts.

3428 Laclede av., 8-story stone-front, 10 rooms, furnace set in brick; all modern improvements; house in good repair.
3526 Laclede av., 2-story stone-front and mansard 10-room dwelling; all modern improvements.
514 West End pl., 2-story brick and mansard, 9 rooms, furnace, hot and cold water; half block from Olive st. cable.
1217 N. Garrison av., 2-story brick and attic, 8 rooms, hot and cold water, furnace and range, in good order.
2825 Dickson st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms, hall, gas and bath.
225 S. Jefferson av., 2-story stone-front and mansard, 8 rooms and laundry, front and side entrance; house in good condition.
3142 Shenandoah st., 2-story 8-room brick dwelling, front and side entrance, porch, stable and cow shed; 51-foot lot.
1726 Dolman st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms, hall, gas and bath.
935 Utah st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms, hall, gas and bath.
828 S. 9th st., 3-story brick, 10 rooms, hall, gas and bath.
2800 Adams st., 2-story brick, 8 rooms.
2811 Adams st., 2-story brick, 5 rooms and 2-story brick stable.
808 S. 18th st., 2-story brick, 8 rooms; large yard.
1227 N. 14th st., 2-story brick, 8 rooms; hall, gas, etc.
612-614 Carr st., 2-story brick building, 4 rooms and stable.
1128 Collins st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms.
1223 Chestnut st., 3-story brick, 13 rooms; hall, gas and bath.
112 S. 16th st., 3-story brick, 10 rooms.

STORES.

526-528 N. Main st., 4-story building, cellar facing on Commercial st., and sub-cellar.
210 S. Broadway, store and cellar.
308-310 N. Broadway, 2d, 3d and 4th floors.
17 S. Main st., 4-story building.
2713 Franklin av., store.
6410 S. Broadway, store and building.

ROOMS.

904 N. Broadway, 6 rooms, 2d and 3d floors.
1935 St. Charles st., 3 rooms, 2d floor.
1919 St. Charles st., 2 rooms, 1st floor.
1922 Washington av., 2 rooms, 1st floor.
2323 Atlantic st., 2 rooms, 1st floor, rear.
1008 Lynch st., 3 rooms, 2d floor.

FLATS.

2210 Carr st., 4 rooms, 2d floor; gas, bath, etc.
2833 Adams st., 4 rooms, 1st floor; newly papered.

CORNET & ZEIBIG,
110 N. Eighth St.

DWELLINGS.

3446 Chestnut st., 8-room stone front, fine order; $50.
910 Morgan st., 2-story 6-room brick house; $25.
2643 Market st., 6-room brick; $16.
3944-48 Delmar av., new 8-room house, all conveniences, fine order; $60 each.
1004 Pine st., 10 rooms, etc.; $40.
18 N. 11th st., 9 rooms, 2½-story brick; $35.

FLATS.

2307 Chestnut st., 5-room flat, first floor; $22.50.
1427 A N. Grand av., 4-room flat, second floor; $20.
1822 Victor st., fine 6-room flats, first and second floors, all conveniences, large lawn, etc.
1709 Papin st., 4 rooms, second floor, bath, etc.; $15.
3617 Cozzens av., 3-room flat, first floor; $15.
1636 Helen st., 3-room flat, first floor; $13.
1429 N. Grand av., 4 rooms, first floor; $18.

ROOMS.

1434 N. 12th st., 2 rooms, second or third floor; rear, $7.
1213 N. 6th st., 2 rooms, first floor, rear; $6.
1021 S. Compton av., 3 rooms, first floor; $10.

STORES.

100 N. 4th st., fine corner store; excellent location.
101 N. 4th st., corner store.
117 N. 4th st., corner Pine st.; store.
720 Olive st., store.
3400 Lasalle st., fine 2-story building, convenient, large store and 7 rooms; $40.
109 Chestnut st., 4-story business house; $40.
213 Chestnut st., store and cellar; $30.
2313 Biddle st., store and 2 rooms; $10.

OFFICES, ETC.

702-712 Olive st., fine offices, single or en suite; rent reasonable.
720 Olive st., 3 offices, second floor front; $40.
720 Olive st., 2 rooms, third floor; $12.
607 Chestnut st., office, second floor, $10.
218 Chestnut st., fourth floor; $6.50. 14

Dwellings and Flats For Rent by

PONATH & CO.,
Telephone 528. 515 CHESTNUT ST.

DWELLINGS.

1353 N. Leffingwell, 6 rooms; $28.

FLATS.

1515 Benton st., new 4-room flat; very desirable; $15 (New York plan).
1224 Benton st., 4 rooms; $14.
3713 Morgan st., 5 room stone-front house, first floor, "New York plan;" front and rear yard; $22.50.
2106 N. 11th st., 4 rooms, 1st floor; $15.50.
1709A Goode av., 5 rooms, 2d floor, bath, gas, etc., cemented cellar, nice front yard; stone steps; $20.50.
3138½ Clifton pl., 3 rooms; $15.
2916 Kossuth av., 6 rooms; $15.
3132 Clifton pl., 5 rooms; $16.
2123 Salisbury st., 3 rooms and large attic; $12.
2827 N. 20th st., 5 rooms; $15. 14

WE MAKE THE
Collection of Rents a Specialty.
GIRALDIN BROS. & CATES,
Real Estate Agents, 914 Locust St.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

ADAM BOECK & CO.,
207 North Eighth Street.

DWELLINGS.

OLIVE ST.—2210—10 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc.; $65.
WASH ST.—2612—6 rooms, hall and gas; $25.
THOMAS ST.—2719—6 rooms, hall, gas and bath; $20.
S. 16TH ST.—204—10 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc.; $25.
N. 16TH ST.—914—4 rooms; $15.
N. 10TH ST.—806—6 rooms, hall and gas; $22.50.
MORGAN ST.—2822—10 rooms, hall, gas, bath furnace, etc.
LACLEDE AV.—3331—8 rooms, hall, gas, bath, laundry, etc.; $45.

FLATS.

CHAMBERS ST.—1203—8 rooms, 2d and 3d floors.
OLIVE ST.—2623—6 rooms on 3d floor; all convenience; $22.
PAPIN ST.—1936—3 rooms, 2d floor; $14.
FRANKLIN AV.—2629—4 rooms on 2d floor; $15.
PAPIN ST.—1440—4 rooms, 2d floor. $20.

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—First-class furnished house, very desirable neighborhood, for six months from April 15. Price $125 per month. Add. C 50, this office.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

613 PINE ST.—Nice office. KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.
712 MOUND ST.—4-story building suitable for warehouse; $25. PONATH & CO., 515 Chestnut st. 17
2648 LUCAS AV.—A good stable. 17
3340 FRANKLIN AV.—New store with 6 rooms on 2d floor in flats of 3 rooms 17 KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.
FOR RENT—Warehouse, 187x120 ft., 3 stories, 11th and Spruce. 806 N. 6th, store, 3 stories, elevator; warehouse, 11th and Biddle. Apply to Dexter Tiffany, Attorney at Law, American Central Building. 17
FOR RENT—N. E. cor. 4th and Chestnut sts., fine corner store lately occupied by Vandalia ticket office. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 110 N. 8th st. 17
OFFICES—919 Olive, 1st floor, heat, electric light, janitor, closet and water adjacent, cheap. 17
PAPIN ST., 1707-9-11-13—Four 2-story 8-room houses; arranged for two families; well built and in good order. Examine them; price, $13.000. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 110 N. 8th st. 17
S. W. COR. 7TH AND HOWARD STS.—2d-story, desirably located and well lighted. PONATH & CO., 515 Chestnut st. 17

FOR RENT.

No. 113 N. 6th st., for light manufacturing purposes. For particulars call on CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO., 720 Chestnut st. 17

OFFICES FOR RENT.

We have some very desirable offices in Temple Building, corner Broadway and Walnut sts., for rent, single or in suits, and ask parties desiring first-class offices to call on us. LANCASTER & TIERNAN, 202 N. 8th st. 17

FOR RENT—STORES.

525 and 527 Franklin av., corner of 6th st.—Two 3 story buildings, connected.
709 Chouteau av.—Store and three rooms above.
100 S. Main st., corner Walnut—and 4 rooms.
116 S. Commercial—3-story, back to Levee.
917 Market st.—Small store.
Also other stores, offices, rooms, etc. JOHN MAGUIRE & CO., 107 N. 8th st. 17

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Nicely furnished room house in good locality; double house. Address C 53, this office.
FOR SALE—Elegantly furnished house; a rare chance for a party that wishes to rent out rooms; furniture new; location—West End, Olive st.; rooms full of select gentlemen roomers; terms, one-third down, balance in one or two years' time; cause for sale, party will leave city. Address L 50, this office.

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—New 6-room house; cellar and garret. 5062 Ridge av. 7
FOR SALE—2740 Geyer av.; 6-room house and lot. Apply on premises. 7
FOR SALE—2719 Sullivan av.; 1-story frame house of 4 rooms; lot 25x125 ft.; $1,400. 7
FOR SALE—1611 N. 19th st., 10-room brick house, arranged for 3 families. Inquire up-stairs. 7
FOR SALE—New six-room frame house; 30 feet front; Washington av. cor Lay; $2,600. TERRY & SCOTT, 621 Chestnut st. 7
FOR SALE—$2,800—2206 Adams st., 8 rooms; two-story brick; cheap. JOHN MAGUIRE & CO., 107 N. 8th st. 7
FOR SALE—2816 Stoddard st., 7-room dwelling, hall, bath, etc; lot 25x118 to alley; $4,500. JOHN MAGUIRE & CO., 107 N. 8th st. 7
FOR SALE—$200 down and $20 per month, for one 6 or two 5-room brick houses on Burd av., one-half block north of Easton av.; houses open and all inquiries answered at buildings to-day. 7
FOR SALE—At a bargain, a 7-room brick residence; moderate improvements; lot 53x140; stables for four horses; cellar, sewers, concreted. 4546 Cote Brilliante av., west of Taylor av. 7
FOR SALE—House and lot, No. 2355 Michigan av., two-story pressed-brick front house of 5 rooms; hall and gas; lot 25x125 feet. KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.
FOR SALE—House and lot, No. 102 Center st., south of Market and near new City Hall; 2-story brick house of 6 rooms; lot 20x70 feet; rent $28 per month. KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st. 7
FOR SALE—New 6-room brick house in northern part of the city; lot 25x155; will be sold for $3,000 on monthly payments; streets made. E. H. PONATH & CO., 515 Chestnut st. 7
FOR SALE—Monthly payments—House and lot No. 4041 Shaw av., about 300 feet west of King's highway; brand new 2-story stock-brick front house of 7 rooms; lot 25x170 feet. Terms, $500 cash; balance, $25 per month; house finished in one week. KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st. 7
FOR SALE—Fine st. house of 10 rooms, all im. R. on flats, first-class repair and first-class neighborhood, rents for $504 a year; price, $5,000; will sell C. Lincpt. Investors. What is the matter with this; 40 ft. 6 [illegible] warranty [illegible] 90

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE

Chas. H. Bailey,
304 N. 7th St.,
Real Estate.

A Double Stone-Front

On Pine st., west of Grand av. It is a magnificent house, with 75 feet of ground; not a finer location in West St. Louis. I can offer this desirable property very low, everything considered.

Washington and Garrison Avs.

A fine corner, 85x135, double stone front and stable. The price has been reduced; the orders are to sell this fine corner; a great bargain can be had for a physician, dental or private use.

100 Acres—Glendale.

A fine suburban home place at a great bargain on the railroads; offering this splendid tract at a speculation.

St. Louis Av. and 25th St.

A corner, 60x145, and 4-room brick at a bargain.

Olive St. Corner.

Olive st. corners are scarce; offer this one at a bargain for a short time; s. e. corner of Boyle, where cable turns south; 56x160.

A Row of Houses.

Five stone fronts, west central. Non-resident orders positive sale by Feb. 1. Rent, $2,500. Price, $21,000; easy terms. Will pay handsomely.

A Great Opportunity

To get a fine home cheap. 2905 Pine st., 10-room stone-front, stable, 50-foot lot; have reduced from former price $2,000; want to sell immediately.

Westminster Place.

A new house, 3966, modern Queen Anne, offered for a short time only at winter rates. You save $1,000 to buy now.

A Corner on Grand Avenue.

N. e. cor. of Franklin, with a very substantial double brick house and fine lot of 103x170; fronts into Vandeventer place; will be a great location for fine flats or a hotel after a while.

A Residence on Delmar Av.,

Near Cabanne, north side, a fine house, 12 rooms; lot 32x150; any kind of easy terms. Parties leaving town offer a bargain.

Real Estate Money. Any amount of it.

Chas. H. Bailey,
Hello 1563.

ST. LOUIS JOBBERS

Who desire to avoid paying the "Bridge Arbitrary" and who wish cheaper freight rates to all points East, West and South ought to build warehouses or establish branch stores in East St. Louis. For prices of first-class property Address

MILTON C. BROWN,
Real Estate Dealer,
309 Missouri Av.,
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.
Telephone 5014.

ANOTHER GOOD INVESTMENT!!

24 and 26 S. 15th st., $5,000; two 5-room brick houses on 15th and two 3-room brick houses on Targee st.; total rent, $600 year; lot 35x150.
CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO., 720 Chestnut st.

$720 RENT A YEAR FOR $6,500.

Magazine st., south side, east of Bacon, 4 and 5-room stock brick flats, new, modern; four sets of rooms; lot 50x100. CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO., 720 Chestnut st. 7

AN ELEGANT MODERN RESIDENCE.

3517 Laclede av., $12,000; 10-room, stone-front, 3-story; laundry, pantry, hot and cold water, bath, cemented cellar, furnace, all in first-class order; lot 37x128. CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO., 720 Chestnut st. 7

WE WILL GIVE 7 PER CENT INTEREST

For money deposited with the Compton Hill Loan & Building Association for not less than 6 months.
JOHN MUELLER, President.
GUS V. R. MECHIN, Secretary.
Office of Association, 609 Chestnut st. 7

CALEDONIA BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION,

1021 Chestnut st. Shares only $1 each. Borrowers get full amount of loan. Call at once and subscribe. Six per cent paid on time deposits. Public meeting Tuesday, the 10th, at 8 p. m. at office. Come.
ROBERT F. MILLER, Secy. 7

HOME BUYERS!

We duplicate any new house now for sale, and use better material, for from 10 to 20 per cent less than their lowest price; cash or easy payments; plans and specifications furnished free; numerous references and double security. Eggleston & Folk, architects and builders, room 327 Commercial building. 7

FOR SALE.

4273 Olive cor. of Boyle; just finished; slate roof; natural wood finish; furnace; all complete. See J. H. Keefe, 4181-2 Olive st.

Here's a Good Investment

4238 and 4240 Easton av., flats, $9,000; new, 5 and 6 rooms each; bath, water, gas, finished basement and laundry, good sewerage and every convenience; total rent, $80 per month; lot 50x218.
CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO., 720 Chestnut st. 7

3007 Laclede Av., Flats for Sale.

5 rooms on first floor, 7 rooms on second floor; modern improvements; total rent year, $840; lot 25x128; price, $8,000. CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO., 720 Chestnut st. 7
FOR SALE—8-room 1-story brick; lot 55x140, stable, etc.; beautiful grounds and shrubbery; just west of

BENTON PARK.

Monthly payments. E. H. PONATH & CO., 515 Chestnut st. 7

SELL YOUR PROPERTY

By having it listed on the Price Current of

BOGARD & BOSSO,
Real Estate and Loans,
110 N. 9th st. 7

Investment Property.

Now, extra well built and arranged flats renting for $650 per annum; will be sold for $6,300. These flats being in a good renting neighborhood make this a desirable investment.

E. H. PONATH & CO.,
515 Chestnut st.

HERE'S YOUR BARGAINS.

Henrietta st., 10-room dwelling.
Cook av., 4129, 8 rooms, new.
Pine st., 10 rooms, elegant.
Delmar av., 10 rooms, large lot.
Finney av., 8 rooms, 30 foot lot.
Leonard av., 6 or 8 rooms.
LOHMEYER & STORM, 114 N. 8th st. 7

C. R. H. DAVIS

Wants to sell these bargains:
4221 Finney av. An elegant 7-room house, hot and cold water, bath, etc.
4525 Richmond place, 8 rooms, reception hall, furnace, hot and cold water.
160x120 feet n. e. cor. Bell and Leonard avs.

820 CHESTNUT ST.

ST. LOUIS JOBBERS

Who desire to avoid paying the "Bridge Arbitrary" and who wish cheaper freight rates to all points East, West and South ought to build warehouses or establish branch stores in East St. Louis. For prices of first-class property Address

MILTON C. BROWN,
Real Estate Dealer,
309 Missouri Av.,
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.
Telephone 5014.

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

GREER'S LIST.
902 Chestnut St. "Phone 886."

MAKE OFFER.

$20,000 WILL BUY

The southwest corner of Bell and Garrison avs., 200x135, with two large dwellings; number 1 repair; renting for $120 per month.
Cass av. (3219, 3219A), elegant new best stock brick, red stone trimmings, 9 rooms, bath, etc., hard wood mantels; two families if desired; lot 25x120; $5,000, make offer.
Biddle st. (1814, 1814½), best built 6-room houses on the street; rents $45; price, $4,500. Make offer.

COOK AV., 4247.

Six-room brick, stable, etc.; lot 50x160; only $4,500, $500 cash.

SMALL HOMES.

4320 Natural Bridge road 1½-story frame, 5 rooms, fine large yard, fruit trees, etc.; lot 88x206; $2,450.
Mills st., 2728; 6-room brick, near Wash st. cable; lot 25x118; $3,300; make offer.
Gratiot st., 3984; pretty new brick; 5 rooms; large stable; lot 25x132; monthly payments.
Taylor av., 2512; cosy 6-room brick; large front and rear yard; lot 38x150; must sell; make offer.
New 4-room frame house, 4560 Cottage av.; Easton av. cable cars; lot 25x130; $1,350.
De Hodiamont Station—New frame, 3 rooms; lot 50x147; $1,500. Narrow Guage Railway.

MAGNIFICENT MODERN

11-room residence, Locust st., near Grand av., lot 28x137; $16,000.

For High Lots Go Out To-Day on Easton Av. Cable

And see the highest lots, with every improvement, orchard trees, etc., in Greer's Addition, fronting on Marcus, Labadie and Greer avs.

CORNER LOT

On Marcus and Kennerly avs.; a bargain.

CITY ACRE TRACTS.

5.25 acres on Euclid av. and St. Louis av., high and adjoins three subdivisions with the highest class improvements, water, sewers, electric light, etc. This tract can be bought at a great bargain. Easton av. cable and Marcus av. cars.
1,096 acres on Calvary av., west side, 1,000 feet west of Bircher rd., a bargain.
11 acres on Easton and Clara avs.; on this we have an inside figure.
Hogan st., south of Cass av., 25 feet, $34.
Cottage av., east of Goode av., 50 feet, $20.
Lee av., west of Prairie av., 100 feet, $25.
Olive st., west of 23d st., 25 feet, $140.
Dolman st., south of Park av., 100 feet, $45.
Ashland av., near Ashland pl., 75 feet, $9.
Laclede av., west of Boyle av., 100 feet, $45.
Pleasant and Ferry sts., high lots, $15.
R. C. GREER REAL ESTATE CO., 902 Chestnut st.

$24,000 WILL BUY

Fifteen houses, three of them 2-story stone fronts of 7 rooms each, with halls, bath and gas, and twelve houses of 5 rooms each, with quite a large lot of ground. These houses are near Franklin and Leffingwell avs.; are renting for $3,300 per annum, and will be sold at a bargain to close up an estate. For particulars apply to KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st. 7

3 SIX-ROOM HOUSES.

Northeast corner 11th and Montgomery sts.; rent $56 per month; lot 40x150; room on the corner for 3 more houses; when improved will make a good investment; price $9,000.
PAPIN & TONTRUP, 626 Chestnut st. 7

Money Is Money, Stock Is Stock.

The Mount Olive Building & Loan Association No. 2 calls attention to the fact that it is now organized and ready for business. There are still a few shares to be taken; come and get them. The next meeting will be on Wednesday, the 11th, at 8 o'clock p. m., at 609 Chestnut st. F. W. BROCKMANN, Prest.,
WM. KERKSIECK,
VIRGIL M. HARRIS.
GUS V. R. MECHIN, Secretary. 7

YOU WILL REGRET IT

If you do not get stock in the Mount Olive Building & Loan Association No. 2. Only a few shares to be had. Settles and closes business every five years. Come and have the workings explained to you. Next meeting at 8 o'clock p. m. on Wednesday, the 11th, at 609 Chestnut st. F. W. BROCKMANN, Prest.,
GEO. LANITZ,
LOUIS FISCH,
M. WOLFHEIM,
GUS V. R. MECHIN, Secretary. 7

FOR SALE.

Lee av. corner, new buildings, stores and rooms; pays 12 per cent net.
1019 Franklin av., two good buildings, front and rear; 25x104.
1107 N. Compton av., 8-room brick; 40x146.
California av., near Geyer, 2-story, 6 rooms; 20x125.
Laclede av., 3517, 3-story, 10-room stone-front; 37x128.
Pine st., east and west of Grand, four modern 10 to 12-room dwellings.
W. Washington av., 2-story pressed brick, 13 rooms, reception hall, all convenience; 57x254.
E. Washington av., 2-story pressed brick, 10 rooms, all conveniences; 27x135.
2736 Chippewa st., 2-story, 7-room brick; 85x125.
2340 Pine st., 3-story, 10 rooms; 50x145.
Delmar, bet. Boyle and Newstead, new 12-room press brick; 40 feet.

JNO. BYRNE, JR., & CO.,
7 618 Chestnut st.

Washington Avenue,
Opposite 14th St.

141x137½ feet to Lucas av., including all buildings and improvements thereon; a splendid opportunity; can be purchased or leased for term of 99 years. Apply to

E. S. Warner Real Estate Co.,
Turner Building.

We Must Have Money,

And will pay 6 per cent interest on all sums of $25 or upwards left with us for six months or longer.
Applications for $40,000 made at our first meeting. Bring in your savings.

Phœnix Building and Loan Ass'n,
Office: No. 14 N. 8th st.
A. R. Scholimeyer, Secretary.

A. A. BYRDEN, President,
FRED J. GAUS, Vice-President,
EDW. C. FOERSTEL, Treasurer. 7

First-Class Residences—All New

House on Lindell av..... $20,000
4301 Delmar, 13 rooms; lot 36 feet front.... 15,000
4305 Delmar av., 11 rooms; lot 35 feet front. 12,000
4342 Washington av., 11 rooms; lot 40x253; 13-inch walls..... 15,000
5233 Vernon, 15 rooms; lot 135 feet front.... 13,000
5232-5238-5252-5264 Maple av., 10-room houses, each 60 feet front; each..... 8,000
Belle av., east of Pendleton, 3 fine houses.... 8,500
4236-40-44 Morgan, 10 rooms with improvements..... 7,500
5039 Cote Brilliante..... 6,000
4139 Evans..... 5,000
4943-47-51 Page av., each..... 5,000

J. T. DONOVAN & CO.,
7 513 N. 6th st.

JUST WHAT YOU WANT.

2720 and 2722 S. SEVENTH ST.

New 2-story stock brick flats, 3 rooms on each floor; modern; water, gas, etc.; also, in the rear, 2-story brick, 3 rooms on each floor, bringing in a very good rental. This is a good investment and a bargain; lot 30x200.
CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO., 720 Chestnut st. 7

BUILDING ASSOCIATION MEMBERS.

If you are looking for a nice home do not fail to see 3414 Texas av., bet. Miami and Potomac sts.; a new 1-story and mansard brick residence containing six rooms and large cellar; water in kitchen, with sewer connections in alley; slate mantel in front room; price of house with lot 25x119, $2,750; house with lot 50x119, $3,375; can be bought for $500 cash, balance in monthly payments; convenient to three street car lines; no trouble to get up town.
CHAS. F. VOGEL, 716 Chestnut st. 7

One Hundred and Thirty Carriers

And Ninety-four Helpers—total 224 men—are required to deliver the POST-DISPATCH to its patrons in St. Louis every evening.

BARONIAL HOME!
Kennett Castle, With 3,000 Acres,

On the Kennett property, is the finest, most substantially built, and the largest private edifice in the State. No expense was spared in its erection. Its dimensions are 111 feet in length by 68 feet in breadth, exclusive of porticoes. The walls are of solid masonry, well laid, three feet thick in the lower and two in the upper story. The entire elevation is about fifty feet, and comprises two stories and a basement. At one end is a stately tower 95 feet high, which adds to the imposing features of the architecture of the mansion.

Kennett Castle is divided into twenty-one rooms, exclusive of large halls and corridors and cellar basement. The apartments are well ventilated and provided with pipes, brackets, pendants, etc., connected with a gas apparatus in the cellar.

There is an abundance of cistern and spring water adjoining the premises and the river is near by. Timber for fuel and other purposes abound in inexhaustible quantities on the tract, and coal from the Big Muddy, the best in the West, can be delivered at the landing at 7 cents per bushel.

The locality is of easy access by river and by railroad and can draw whatever supplies are needed from the neighborhood or from a distance, as occasion may require.

Pictures, plates and plans of house and grounds at office.

For further particulars call on

L. A. MOFFETT & CO.,
Telephone 794. 622 Chestnut St.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Lot 42x135, northeast corner of Rutger and Tiffany sts.; a good location for grocery and saloon; price $500 if sold at once. Inquire of Frank Witt, 626 S. 7th st. 8
FOR SALE—$50 per foot; lot 75x121; Jefferson av., north of Lafayette; good location for flats; three lines of cars. JOHN MAGUIRE & CO., 8 107 N. 8th st.
CASS AV., NORTH SIDE, BET. 11TH AND 12TH —Factory lot 36x133. Look at this. It is to be had for $90 per foot. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 8 110 N. 8th st.
NINETEENTH AND PINE STS., N. E. CORNER —75x109; splendid corner; for sale or lease. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 8 110 N. 8th st.

N. SECOND ST.,

30x80, east side between Florida and Mullanphy. JOHN BYRNE, JR. & CO., 8 618 Chestnut st.

MAIN AND FRANKLIN,

N. e. cor., 2-story, 28x122. New depot will be built on n. w. cor. JOHN BYRNE, JR., & CO., 8 618 Chestnut st.

FOR SUBDIVISION.

East of Tower Grove Park, a 5-acre tract, with 3 street fronts. JOHN BYRNE, JR., & CO., 8 618 Chestnut st.

MANUFACTURERS READ.

We have a choice piece of property on the northeast corner of 21st and Lucas av. LOHMEYER & STORM, 8 114 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE: FIRST GUN OF SPRING, 1891.

Gravois av., 250 feet east of Grand av., 50x111 on east side; 2 feet above grade; all streets made; sewer, water and gas; big sacrifice; $12 per foot if taken immediately. J. E. GREFFET, 8 810 Chestnut st.

Two Lots on Maple Av.

If sold this week, at less than cost; street improvements all made; easy terms. E. S. WARNER REAL ESTATE CO., 8 304 N. 8th st.

Grand and Park Avs.

Choice corner lot, 231x257 feet; no prettier lot in that part of the city. E. S. WARNER REAL ESTATE CO., 8 304 N. 8th st.

Park Frontage.

F. P. Boulevard and Laclede av., a fine lot, beautiful location and low price; non-resident owners want to sell. For price apply to E. S. WARNER REAL ESTATE CO., 8 304 N. 8th st.

LINDELL AV.,

100x213 feet, south side, west of Vandeventer. For price call up 'Phone 438. E. S. WARNER REAL ESTATE CO., 8 304 N. 8th st.

CHAMBERLAIN PARK CORNER,

At intersection of Union and Bartmer; water in both streets; small amount of cash, with 5 per cent deferred payment, will buy this lot. E. S. WARNER REAL ESTATE CO., 8 Turner Building.

Ice Factory Site.

We have a lot near Jefferson av., 50x257, in the central part of the city, facing on two streets, that is well adapted for a manufacturing site, having fine well, large sewer and brick building, 40x40; can be had for $6,000. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 8 110 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE.

We have two splendid business corners on Page av., east of King's highway, that can be bought at a bargain. Washington av. electric cars pass the lots. ADAM BOECK & CO., 8 207 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE.

75x125, corner of Caroline st. and Ewing av. Fine corner for store and flats. Can be bought cheap. ADAM BOECK & CO., 8 207 N. 8th st.

A SNAP!

100 feet on Maryland av., near Newstead. A beautiful lot at a sacrifice. E. S. WARNER REAL ESTATE CO., 8 304 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE.

LEASEHOLD of RAILROAD PROPERTY

We have for sale unexpired lease, with switching privilege, and contract with railroad company running for 20 years; this is a fine opportunity for anybody desiring property adjacent to the railroad. CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO., 8 720 Chestnut st.

Lot on Washington av. $95 per foot; 40x155 on north side, east of 4181.

J. T. DONOVAN & CO.,
513 N. 6th st.

One of the Finest

Lots on West Pine st. for sale at a bargain, 90x213, north side; street and sewer made. Call at once before you are left.

AMAM BOECK & CO.,
207 N. 8th St.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Or exchange a 160 acre farm with all improvements in Riply County, Mo. Inquire at Mrs. Lobsel, 4080 Cottage av. 79
FOR SALE, rent or exchange for city property—A 350-acre farm, 24 miles down I. M. R. R.; well adapted for dairymen; good improvements; good water; station on the farm. Wm. N. Morrison, 1401 Washington av. 79

STOCK FARM!

One of the finest stock farms in this State; 900 acres; good house, barn and other improvements; well watered; close to railroad and other facilities; price, $40,000; a big bargain can be had.

PAPIN & TONTRUP,
79 626 Chestnut st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE—In selling mineral waters, soda and other beverages we do not sell the bottles. We have lost thousands of dollars annually through the failure to return them. The laws of Missouri impose a fine of 50 cents for each and every bottle filled, traded or trafficked in or wilfully destroyed without consent of the owner. We have complied with all provisions of the law. Each bottle is distinctly marked. We ask the assistance of the public and of our customers in particular in protecting our right to these bottles. If our friends will use effort to keep control of bottles received from us they will in large measure cut off opportunity for unlawful dealing in them, directly to our damage and ultimately to that of our customers and the public.
THE SODA WATER BOTTLERS OF ST. LOUIS.
N. B.—The public in general is warned not to trade in or sell soda water bottles. They must in every case be returned to the place where purchased.

PROPERTY OUT OF CITY FOR SALE.

$25 TO $50 each; lots 25x125 at Ronkonhoma, Long Island; installments or liberal discount for cash; a good opportunity to invest in land near New York city that is steadily increasing in value. J. F. Byrne, 232 3d av., New York. 6

16,000 ACRES—CHEAP LAND.

A large body of land in Southwest Missouri, with several houses, large stables and shed room for 5,000 sheep; good soil; well watered; about 1,000 acres; good timber. It can be bought for $2.50 per acre, with improvements. It would make an elegant stock farm or a rare investment for future profit.

PAPIN & TONTRUP,
626 Chestnut st.

ST. LOUIS JOBBERS

Who desire to avoid paying the "Bridge Arbitrary" and who wish cheaper freight rates to all points East, West and South ought to build warehouses or establish branch stores in East St. Louis. For prices of first-class property Address

MILTON C. BROWN,
Real Estate Dealer,
309 Missouri Av.,
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.
Telephone 5014.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Four lots in Shrewsbury Park; only 4 lots for sale on Weyl av., highest ground in the park. C. L. P., 1803 Wash st. 9

$2,200 BUYS 1½ acres with 5-room frame house on Margaretha av., two blocks north Natural Bridge rd. Inquire 525 Chestnut st., Room 1. 9

KIRKWOOD BARGAIN.

An elegant 6-room cottage with lovely grounds, belonging to a non-resident, will be sold for $2,250, on monthly payments of $25.50.
E. H. PONATH & CO., 9 515 Chestnut st.

Several Suburban Tracts

Elegantly located for subdivision or for investment to yield a large profit; close to good railway facilities. Price, from $10,000 to $80,000.

PAPIN & TONTRUP,
9 626 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE!

Acre tract near Normandy; High ground; two railways—Wabash and Narrow Gauge. Will sub-divide well.

Chas. H. Turner & Co.,
304 N. 8th St.

ST. LOUIS JOBBERS

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MILTON C. BROWN,
Real Estate Dealer,
309 Missouri Av.,
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.
Telephone 5014.

FOR LEASE.

99 YEARS' LEASE

Will be given on 42 feet front, north side of Chestnut st., bet. 7th and 8th sts.
Look into this, as the neighborhood is being rapidly improved. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 10 110 N. 8th st.

OLIVE STREET STORE FOR LEASE.

I can offer, for a short period, a choice building on Olive st., between 6th and 9th sts., suitable for any kind of retail business. The building has two stories above stores; long lease to responsible parties. This is a grand opportunity to secure, what is so scarce at present, "an Olive st. store." Write or call on the undersigned for particulars.

FRANK OBEAR,
Licensed Real Estate Broker,
Rooms 47, 48, 49 Turner Building. 10

REAL ESTATE INTERESTS.

A MARKED IMPROVEMENT IN THE VOLUME OF BUSINESS.

No Very Large Sales Consummated, but a Great Many Small Residence Properties Sold at Strong Prices—The Transfers—Building Association News.

The real estate market, most remarkable for the firmness of prices at this time of year, increases in strength and volume as the season advances, all the indications being most favorable for a heavy spring business. The weekly records show appreciable gains over the first week's transactions in February last year, both in the number of sales and the aggregate consideration. Of the 167 deeds filed last week there was only one reaching as high as $50,000, one of $30,000 and two of $20,000 and upwards. These facts show that real estate investments are not confined to a few persons of large financial means, but that buyers are from among the masses in more moderate circumstances, who are purchasing home sites or putting their money into a safe place where enhancing values will earn good profits.

THE WEEKLY RECORD.

Following is the daily list of transfers reported from the office of Recorder of Deeds during the past week:

	No. of Deeds.	Consideration.
Monday	32	$ 85,749
Tuesday	38	285,623
Wednesday	20	62,532
Thursday	24	55,499
Friday	24	55,295
Saturday	20	99,608
Totals	167	$614,306

This is a gain of $136,907 over the aggregate amount of sales consummated during the first seven days of February last year. It is also a gain of nealy $50,000 over the previous week this year.

AN ENTERPRISING ASSOCIATION.

The monthly meeting of the Ashland Improvement Association was held at the residence of the President, Mr. James Cox, on Ashland Place, on Friday evening. The number of new members signing the constitution was twenty-two. The committee on street car facilities reported an interview with the Northern Central Superintendent, and a promise from that gentleman that electric cars would be running by summer. The report was received with good humored incredulity, and the committee continued with instructions to plead for two horse clean cars on the bobtail extension. It was resived to convene a public meeting to endeavor to secure the full improvement of Natural Bridge road between Grand avenue and King's highway, and to solicit from neighboring property owners contributions towards the excess above the 25 per cent of assessed value. Committees were appointed for the following purposes (1) to co-operate with property holders to secure an extension of the Lindell road up Ashland avenue from Vandeventer; (2) to take steps to secure the location of a fire station in the district; (3) to advocate a complete service of water mains, and (4) to seek out a strong candidate, without regard to politics, to run for the House of Delegates for the Twenty-sixth Ward.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

A. R. Schollmeyer & Co. report the sale of the property at the northeast corner of Carr and Twenty-second streets for $11,900. The premises belonged to Mrs. John Nolan, the firm of McBride & Kinna being the purchaser. On Carr street the property has a frontage of 51 feet by a depth of 153½ on Twenty-second street. Two-story buildings cover the entire plat. At the corner there is a store with tenements overhead; then there is a dwelling on Carr street and three other houses fronting on Twenty-second.

D. B. Brennan reports the following sales: 101x150 feet of ground on the northeast corner of Bell avenue and Academy, the property of Perie Nagel, at $37.50 a foot, to Dennis O'Brien who is going to build there. Ground fronting 260 feet by a depth of 170, at the southwest corner of Finney and Academy avenues, owned by Wm. E. Berger, at $30 a foot to F. M. Call.

AGENTS' REPORTS.

The Hammett-Anderson-Wade Real Estate Co. report the following sales:

Granville place—East side, between Wells and Ridge avenues, a 50x125-foot lot, from J. P. Rodgers to A. H. Meyers at $14 a foot.

Cora avenue—Northeast corner of Lucky street, 50x145 feet of ground for $1,750, from John Joyce to Jesse Opperman.

Hy Hiemenz, Jr., reports the following sales:

Delmar avenue—South side, between Pendleton and Newstead avenues, a 50x140-foot lot, owned by Mr. Samuel Desperger, sold at $75 per foot to Mr. George C. Jennings.

Rutger street—South side, between Ohio and California avenues, a one-story, three-room brick dwelling, with 25x120 feet of ground, house numbered 2712, renting at $12 per month; the property of John Fairbridge; sold for $1,525 to Mrs. Katharina Runge, who bought for investment.

Hill & Hammer report the following sales:

Capital avenue—A two-story brick dwelling, No. 3415, renting at $25 per month, from Sabastian Hock to William Drilling for $2,900.

Michigan avenue—A vacant lot, 127.6x125, on the northwest corner of Itaska street, from H. B. Payne to F. J. Karleskind for $1,150.

Charles H. Gleason & Co. report the following sales:

Bell avenue—Northwest corner of Whittier, a 96x153-foot lot, owned by Mr. Thos. Dunn, sold at $62.50 per foot to Mr. Thos. Flannery.

Indiana avenue—East side, between Pestalozzi and Lynch, a 40x123-foot lot, owned by Mr. Wilson Kaye, sold at $25 per foot to Mr. Geo. J. Hagaman.

George N. Truesdale & Co. report the following sales:

Theodosia avenue—North side, between Arlington and Union, a 50x188-foot lot at $16 a foot, from G. N. Truesdale to N. F. Devereaux, who is going to erect two dwellings there.

Sherman place—No. 3921, a four-room frame dwelling and 25x110-foot lot on north side of the place, between Warne and Prairie avenues, for $1,400 from G. N. Truesdale to Wm. Edwards.

The Stewart-Sturgeon Real Estate Co. report the following sales:

Lucas avenue—No. 2787, a twelve-room brick dwelling and 40x135 feet of ground for $7,500 from Wm. Senter to J. B. P. Hall, who traded for the premises vacant property in Crawford place, East St. Louis, and on Franklin avenue near Channing.

Stewart place—East side, a five-room brick house and 31x125 feet of ground for $3,500 from the Stewart-Sturgeon Real Estate Co. to Abbie L. Conley.

J. E. Greffet reports the following sale:

Gravois avenue—Near Grand, a 50x150 foot lot at $12 a foot, from W. Shelton to Hy Hinsley.

Charles F. Vogel reports the following sales:

South Seventh street—House numbered 3819 and 3821, between Utah and Cave streets, a double two-story brick dwelling containing twelve rooms, and a two-story brick house in the rear with four rooms; lot 35x115; sold for $5,100 for Sophie Holtmann to William Lieser, who bought as an investment, the property now renting for $54 a month.

Keokuk street—House No. 2204, between Missouri and Jefferson avenues; a one and one-half story brick residence, containing four rooms, with lot 27x127 feet, sold for $2,000, from John L. Schnell to Albert Hampe, who bought for a home.

The Thomson-Stebbins Real Estate Co. report the sale of 208x340 feet more of Mrs. Lockwood's property at Old Orchard at $10 a foot. The buyer in this instance being Judge Waters of Newton, Kan.

C. R. H. Davis & Co. report the sale of the six-room brick dwelling and 25x150 foot lot at No. 4065 Richmond place, the property of Mrs. Kate B. Menton, for $4,300 to Mrs. Geo. W. Black.

Lingenfelder & Bokern report the following sale:

Third street, southwest corner Marion, three two-story brick tenement houses, store on the corner, with 60x70 feet of ground, the property of Mr. Leonhard Hoeley, sold for $6,000 to Mr. Joseph Brungard.

SOUTH AND WEST.

Water street—A vacant lot 50x140, on the west side, between Primm and Courtois streets, from J. L. Rouggley to Mrs. Lena Jasper and Mrs. Louisa Back, for $350.

Minnesota avenue—A double one-story frame dwelling, No. 6812 and 6814, renting for $17 per month; from G. W. Stephens to Capt. S. A Toms, for $1,500.

Virginia avenue—A vacant lot, 75x125, on the east side, between Malt and Kansas streets, for F. J. Karleskinot to Brady & Nielson.

Texas avenue—House No. 3520, between Miami and Potomac streets, a one story and mansard brick residence containing six rooms, with lot 25x119 feet; sold for $27.50 from Ernst Bruenemann to Mrs. Mary A. Shriner, who bought for a home.

Cherokee street—House numbered 2101, northwest corner of Illinois avenue, a one-story frame cottage containing four rooms, with lot 33½x125 feet; sold for $1,650 from William Braun to Adam Seyler, who will improve with a building for business purposes.

Iowa avenue—Lot 50x125 feet on the east side of Iowa avenue, between Chippewa and Winnebago streets; sold for $875 from George Wuertz to Ernst Bruenemann, who will improve with two two-story and mansard brick buildings.

South Ninth street—Lot 25x100 feet on the east side, between Lamar and Barton streets; sold for $875 from Gottlieb Neumeister to Bernhard Peterkort, who will improve.

Texas avenue—Lot 35x135 feet on the west side, between Wyoming and Utah streets; sold for $500 from Frank Latal to John Roth.

Missouri avenue—House numbered 2614 and 2616, between Lynch and Sidney streets, a double two-story brick dwelling, containing twelve rooms, with lot 29x130 feet, sold for $3,250, from George E. Coudy to James Burke, as an investment. The premises are now renting for $34 a month.

Wagner street—Lot 110x165 on the northeast corner of Emmet avenue in Watson's Fruit Hill Subdivision, St. Louis County, sold from Josiah E. Stubbs to Peter Zbaren, for $1,100.

Jefferson avenue—Lot 30x111 feet on the east side, between Miami and Winnebago streets, sold for $1,200, from John G. Zepp to Ernst W. Hoge.

Hartford street, southeast corner of Albert, a 50x156-foot lot at $12 a foot, from A. K. Florida to Charles Theunert.

Patton avenue, north side, between Union and Arlington, a 39x120-foot lot for $513, from James D. Patton to H. Parselle.

Castleman avenue—North side, between Vandeventer and Lawrence, 50x121 feet of ground, for $1,400, from the Stratford Real Estate Co. to J. J. Saunders.

Cook avenue—House numbered 4136, between Sarah and Whittier streets, a one-story, stone-front, brick house containing four rooms and basement, with lot 25x140 feet, for $3,125, from Mrs. Josie F. Hawkins to Mrs. Alice Cook, who bought for a home.

South Eleventh street—West side, between Geyer and Allen avenues, a two-story, six-room brick dwelling, with 25x125 feet of ground, house numbered 1921, the property of Mrs. Joseph J. Gartner, sold for $2,000 to Mr. P. J. Dietz.

Dillon street, east side, between Park avenue and Carroll street, a one-story, four-room brick dwelling, with 25x120 feet of ground. House No. 1418, renting for $12.50 per month. The property of Mr. Benjamin Korzendorfer; sold for $1,750 to Mr Frank Reisch.

South Eleventh street, east side, between Lynch and Pestalozzi streets, a two-story, six-room brick dwelling with 16x135 feet of ground. House No. 2710, renting for $15.50 per month. The property of the Johnson Land Co., sold for $1,600 to Mrs. Mary Hirning, who bought for investment.

California avenue, east side, between Utah and Cherokee streets, a 100x125 foot lot, owned by Mr. Frederick B. Ewing, sold at $25 per foot to Mr. A. H. Frederick.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

At the last regular meeting of the Artisan, resolutions of respect and condolence with reference to the death of Hon. M. H. Phelan, were adopted by the Directors, namely: Messrs. P. H. Degnan, Wm. J. Baker, Fred. Sholes, Brainard Allison, J. B. McCormick, A. M. Baker, Dan'l Garin, Geo. Snodgrass, Geo. F. Murphy, Dan'l Kerwin, H. H. Bothe, T. B. Morton and Samuel T. Rathell.

E. S. Fish, Secretary of the Safety, says that at the last meeting, held Tuesday evening, one of the directors, Mr. Charles W. Bittman, sent his regrets, accompanied by a check for his dues, all the way from Baltimore, Md., saying that he would not be home in time for the meeting. Money was loaned at 31 per cent premium. Mr. John A. Douer made application for a loan of $1,680 with which to build a home on Parnell street, between Glasgow and Bremen avenues. Two members offered to loan the association $1,500 at 7 per cent interest. Both were accepted. Mr. William Graham was chosen a member of the Board of Directors to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. John A. Lee. Seven homes are now in course of construction by members borrowing from the Safety.

Chas. V. Vogel, Secretary of the Fraternal Building & Loan Association, says that the Board of Directors elected the following officers to serve for the ensuing year:

Dr. D. P. Kane, President; Andrew Haley, Vice-President; August Gehner, Treasurer, and Chas. F. Vogel, Secretary. The President appointed the following committees:

Real Estate Committee—William J. Hruska, Ole Petersen and Frederick Kolb.

Building Committee—H. W. Barkhoefer, W. H. Wegman and Jos. H. Timmermann.

Finance Committee—Ed Swineford, James R. Gray, T. H. Lee and Fred R. Parsons.

The Fraternal is forty-nine months old; has made loans aggregating $191,520 and received applications at its last meeting of 178 shares of stock amounting to $42,720, which will make a total of $234,440, all loans having been made at 25 per cent premium; 2,500 shares of stock are in force, that being the total number issued.

The Cottage, of which M. W. Catchings is secretary, has sold nearly all its second series of stock. At the last regular meeting the loan of Mr. E. W. Green which had been approved for $2,400, was increased to $2,800 for the purpose of building four three-room frame houses on the northwest corner of California and Charlton avenues. Mr. Arthur J. Judge, the Vice-President, has also been filling the office of Chairman of the Building Committee, but on account of pressing business with his company it became necessary for him to resign, and Mr. Nicholas Pellegreen was appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Charles S. Warner, cashier of the Chemical National Bank, which is being organized in St. Louis, was elected a director to the full vacancy created by the resignation of James N. Brown. This association is in its tenth month and has done nicely, considering the fact that it has not borrowed a dollar and has acted only on its income.

The Caledonia was organized a few evenings since by the election of the following-named officers: F. H. Rogers, President; Pereley A. Griswold, Vice-President; E. J. Piper, Treasurer, and Robert F. Miller, Secretary.

M. W. Catchings, Secretary of the Cottage, left Friday evening on a three weeks' pleasure trip to New Orleans.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following real estate transfers were filed for record yesterday:

Western Mutl. Land & Impt. Co. to David H. Stewart 70 ft. on Hancock st., city block 4770; warranty deed	595
Russell R. E. & Invest. Co. to Carl H. Sudhoelter lots 1 to 28 inc., city block 4164, warranty deed	14,260
Wm. Pamperin and wife to Bernard Winkeler, 55 ft. on Mills st., city block 979; warranty deed	8,100
Michael Hammel and wife to John M. Frank, 7-100 acres on Adelia, city block 3286; warranty deed	150
Louis Schlosstein and wife to Hammer-Althaus Manufacturing Co., 300 feet on Ohio, city block 1567; warranty deed	7,125
Eureka Real Estate Co. to Geo. Bothe, Jr., 25 feet on Helen, city block 2334; warranty deed	750
Thos. Horst and wife et al. to John Twist, 13 chains and 25 links, com. 25 links E. of S., line of Gravois; warranty deed	7,000
John Pearce and wife to John Baumann, 109 ft. on Bell av., city block 4570; warranty deed	5,000
Edw. C. Linck and wife to Hy. L. G. Sandberr, 49 ft. 6 in. on Dodier st., city block 1182; warranty deed	900
Albert O. Terry to Dennis F. Maloney, 35 ft. on Rutger st., city block 1818; warranty deed	3,000
Wm. M. Senter and wife to Wm. S. Robinson, 40 ft. 1½ in. on Lucas pl., city block 982; warranty deed	8,000
Gottlieb Neumeister and wife to Theresia Naegele, 55 ft. on Indiana av., city block 1,523; warranty deed	4,012
J. Herman Belz to Louisa Brumer, 120 ft. on Bates av., city block 2868; warranty deed	900
Louis Landau et al. to St. Louis Merchants' Bridge Terminal Railway Co., 25 ft. on Broadway, city block 960; warranty deed	18,050
Hammett-Anderson-Wade Real Estate Co., to Olof Skog, 91 ft. 10½ in. on Wells av., city block 3,821; warranty deed	826
Chas. Green and wife to Leopold Mohr, 39 ft. 11½ in. on Olive st., city block 1,059; warranty deed	13,500
George W. Kaebaugh and wife to Viola C. Anderson, 75 ft. in Windsor pl., city block 3709; warranty deed	10,000
Josie F. Hankins et al., to Alice Cook, 25 ft. on Cook av., city block 3743; warranty deed	3,100
Hy Von Dreele et al. to Joseph Lesyna et al., 32 ft. 6 in. on 12th st., city block 675E; warranty deed	2,000
Elizabeth Robeson to Jacob H. Flowers, 30 ft. on Cook Brilliante av., city block 4511; warranty deed	2,800
Frank M. Greene by trustee to Chas. F. Wonderly, 50 ft. on Washington av., city block 1043; warranty deed	5,000
Dundee Land & Investment Co. to Martin A. Lewis, 9 to 10 in. and other property in city block 4971; warranty deed	14,000
John W. Campbell and wife to Alex Marshall, 40 ft. on Virginia av., city block 2969; warranty deed	2,500
Oliver Milliam and wife to Wm. T. Haydock, 1 ft., city block 3977; quitclaim deed	10
Empire Investment Co. to Jos. Lesyna et al., 32 ft. 6 in. on 12th st., city block 675E; warranty deed	1,500
Fred H. Swift and wife to W. M. Senter, 75 feet on Franklin av., city block 1047; warranty deed	6,000
Louis Lander and wife to St. Louis Merchants' Bridge Terminal Railway Co., 25 feet on Broadway, city block 690; quit claim deed	1
Washington Libby to Anton Meghtsch et al., 75 feet on Bell av., city block 1035; warranty deed	3,937
Mary W. Shelton et al. to Rosalie Greffet, 50 feet on Gravois; deed in fee	1
Josef Behlolavek to Ambrose Burger, 25 feet on 2d st., city block 1782; warranty deed	450
Theo. Dreidel and wife to Theresa Alford et al., 25 ft. on Park av., city block 2147; warranty deed	1,350
John M. Harney and wife, by attorney, to Chas. Sueme, 86 ft. 2 in on Dickson st., city block 2305; warranty deed	2,585
Jos. Cook, by Sheriff, to John S. Costello, 30 ft. on Grand av., city block 1592; Sheriff's deed	80

Shortest Line to All Points West.

On Feb. 1 the Burlington Route opened a new line to Deadwood, S. D. The morning train leaving St. Louis at 8:25 makes connection at Lincoln for all points in the Black Hills. Through sleepers and coaches are run from Lincoln to Deadwood.

Two solid through trains are run daily via the Burlington Route to Kansas City, St. Joseph, Denver, St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Only one change of cars to the Pacific Coast via Denver or St. Paul. For tickets, rates, pamphlets, maps and further information, apply at the office of the Company, No. 112 North Fourth street or Union Depot.

HE WAS LOCKED IN.

Constables Have an Exciting Time in Levying an Attachment.

Constable Coughlan of Justice Sheehan's Court with an attachment in his pocket and accompanied by his assistant, Mr. Bray, yesterday afternoon meandered down to the place of business of Barney Groll, grocery and saloon, at the corner of Bernard street and Geyer avenue. The constables wished to attach some horses and delivery wagons which Groll, a German, had in his possession, but the title of which was claimed by the N. O. Nelson Distilling Co. Bray went to the stable to hitch the horses to the wagons, while his chief, Coughlan, read the legal document to Mr. Groll. Coughlan thought his deputy was rather long about returning, and went back to see what had happened, and just as he arrived Bray kicked the door of the stable down, at the same moment emerging from his temporary prison with the air circulating about his cranium in a very blue state, brought on by excessive swearing. The explanation is that Bray was locked in the stable and, finding no other way out, broke down the door. The Constables levied on two delivery wagons and two horses to draw them. As they started away Groll attempted to stop them, and falling in that ran out into the street and loudly yelled out "Stop thief!" The officers presented anything but a dignified spectacle as they drove north on Ninth street as fast as the horses could go.

ANOTHER JUDGMENT AGAINST GOOL.

Yesterday afternoon the Perry Stove Co. secured judgment before Judge Carroll against August Gool. The amount was $150. Gool is the man who bought the hardware store at 2614 Franklin avenue while heavy claims were pending against George Kranz, the former owner. This case has many very peculiar features and, according to the verdicts of two juries, now it has been declared that the transfer of the store was made for fraudulent purposes.

ALL OVER A TRUNK.

Yesterday afternoon Constable Coughlan recovered from the house at 1817 Chestnut street, run by Dora Brandt, a trunk alleged to belong to Clara Howard, formerly an inmate of the house. Dora asserts that Clara broke a part of her furniture so severely that said furniture is of no further use, viz., a chair. Clara refused to make the damage good, whereupon she was put out of the house, but her trunk, containing a $100 seal jacket and other articles of value, was retained. Therefore she sought the aid of Justice Sheehan and Constable Coughlan, who, in their various ways, succeeded in getting possession of the personal property. The trunk, etc., is now in the Constable's office at Sixth and Chestnut streets.

ST. LOUIS SPANISH CLUB.

A Large Attendance and an Interesting Meeting Last Night.

The February meeting of the St. Louis Spanish Club was held last night with Mr. H. J. Bliss presiding and some thirty members present. Eight new members were taken into the club and the secretary reported several valuable additions to the library, including a copy of Salva's unabridged dictionary in Spanish and the works of Cervantes, Trueba, Caballero and Hartzenbusch in the original. The club now has quite a library of classic Spanish works. Sr. Mariano Rivera, the Spanish Consul here, and Sr. John F. Cahill were present and addressed the club in Spanish on the commercial benefits to be derived from a knowledge of the Spanish language, Mr. Cahill stating that there were nearly 60,000,000 people on the Western hemisphere who spoke that language. The conversational exercises which followed the business meeting were conducted by Mr. Ferd. Harrsen, who is quite a linguist, having mastered French, English, German, Swedish, Greek and Latin, in addition to his mother tongue, Danish, and he will soon have added Spanish to the list. The meeting was attended by several young Mexicans, who are residing temporarily in St. Louis for the purpose of acquiring the English language, some of them also for the purpose of learning our business methods. Sr. A. Navarro, who was here for two years attending Washington University, returned to Mexico last week to engage in merchandising at Lerdo. As an evidence of the increase in the business of St. Louis with Mexico it may be stated that fourteen car-loads of Mexican bananas were received in this city last week in one consignment.

A Ten Dollar Crayon Free.

Genelli takes the lead this week with $2 cabinets and free crayons to all frame buyers; 923 Olive.

Gold in North Dakota.

ARVILLA, N. D., Feb. 7.—John Clemmer of Wheatfield has been drilling a well for Mrs. Miller of the Aultman Mill Co. on her big farm in the town of Mekinock, one mile from Arvilla. On Thursday morning, after having passed his drill through different material, he struck a vein that has been decided upon by local experts as a rich gold mine. Everybody is wild. Real estate is changing hands freely in the neighborhood. Samples are being sent to outside experts by express, and the complete value of the find will be known in a few days.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

A WEEK OF FIRMNESS IN THE SPECULATIVE MARKETS.

Investors Exhibit Increased Confidence—The Best Prices of the Year Realized—Decrease in the Bank Reserve—Harmonious Railways—Business Mention.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Since the depressing events of last fall there has been no week when the share market has exhibited such solidity as during the one just expired. It has not been an exciting period, accompanied by great upward surges, except in the cases of Edison General Electric, which made flying jumps of 7½ per cent at one session, and 9 at another, and some of the specialties, which rose rapidly and extensively, nor has the market been subject to harassing reactions. Throughout speculation carried a substantial look, and at intervals broadened. The values of transactions rarely reached large proportions, even when the pressure to bull or to sell was at the extreme. Still the fact remains that confidence has increased, and that most operators are certainly looking for a continuance of the bull movement. On the other hand there is another class of traders of bearish proclivities who can see no good in the present situation, and on every depression of a point or so believe the end has come and that the market will drift into another era of liquidation. They make light of the hardening tendency of prices and extend their short lines on the rallies. If the opinions of many of the leading railway magnates are entitled to credence, there can be no doubt that the strength exhibited rests upon a substantial basis and that the firm temper is not entirely, as alleged by doubters, the outcome of manipulative efforts of a clique.

From the West reports are received that the work already accomplished by the new Western Traffic Association has resulted in such improvement in railway affairs that the Alton and Fort Scott & Kansas City lines, which still refuse their adhesion to the new association, have nevertheless promised to act in harmony. Besides the favorable matters referred to there were others, like the receipt of the long-delayed statement of the earnings of the Burlington & Quincy for December, showing a net decrease of $126,900, against a rumored shortage of $800,000 or more; the announcement that the Northern Pacific, Southern Pacific and Great Northern roads had joined the trans-Missouri division of the Western Traffic Association, and that a bill providing for limited pooling by railroads had been favorably reported from the Interstate Commerce Committee. Then there was an advance in rates from New York to St. Paul, the annual report of the Jersey Central road, which made a fair showing in every department, and last but not least, the discouragement which the advocates for free coinage met with when the House sustained the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole in his ruling against the free coinage amendment. Washington also furnished another bull argument, this time on Western Union, when the House Committee on Post-offices postponed action on the telegraph bill.

PRICES WELL SUSTAINED.

The transactions in a speculative way showed conclusively that the market had the sustaining power of confident traders and has not been left without able guiding hands, as it was during the many attempts made months ago to spur it on in an upward direction, and this has had much to do with the confident temper that has obtained, starting as it did with purchases of Lake Shore and the effective support given the Gould properties, particularly Missouri Pacific, only to be followed by a sharp rise in Michigan Central. It was to be expected that advantage would be taken of the advance to realize profits in other stocks which had previously risen. The grangers fell away and Northern Pacific dragged in fear of a new bond issue by one of the companies of the system. The market was strong enough, however, to absorb all the various shares that were present for sale, and after moderate concessions the general list moved up again under the leadership of the Vanderbilt and Gould properties and in a number of instances reached the best figures of the year.

THE DAY IN DETAIL.

There was a surprise in stocks before the close. It was due to the bank statement. The market started steady with London buying specialities, Cammack brokers buying Villard, commission houses executing orders in the grangers and Gould stocks also. The tone was firm, though with some irregularity in the opening prices as compared with those of last evening. The market was strong in the early dealings and fractional gains were scored all along the line, while Pacific Mail was 1½ per cent better than last night. Erie preferred also showed marked strength and unusual activity, raising 1½ while among the active stocks, which comprised Union Pacific, Lackawanna, North American, St. Paul and Louisville, the movement was limited to 1 point in Lackawanna. Among these stocks there was a slight reaction toward the end of the hour. Then came the bank statement, with $3,700,000 decrease in reserve. From this to the close there was free selling, and besides wiping out all the early gains the list showed losses at the close from ⅛ to ⅝ with local stocks the only exception.

THE LIST.

The following figures show the highest, lowest and closing prices:

Stocks.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
American Cotton Trust Oil	21¾	21½	21⅝
Chicago Gas Trust	41½	41	41¼
Sugar Trust	86½	86¼	86⅛
Lead Trust	108¾	108	108
Atchison	30	28⅞	29
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	88¼	87½	87½
Northwestern, common	108⅝	107⅝	107⅝
Northwestern, preferred			
Rock Island	71	70⅜	70⅜
St. Paul, common	55⅞	55⅛	55⅛
Silver	101⅛	100¼	101⅛
Missouri Pacific	68¼	67⅜	67⅜
Union Pacific	47	46⅛	46⅛
Western Union	82¼	81¾	81¾
Oregon Transcontinental	17⅞	17¼	17⅜
Jersey Central	118	116¾	118
C., C., C. & St. Louis	64½	64	64
Chesapeake & Ohio	19⅝	19¼	19½
Louisville & Nashville	76⅛	75⅜	75⅜
Erie	120⅝	20¼	20¼
Erie, preferred			
Canada Southern	51⅛	51¼	51¼
Lake Shore	113	112⅝	112⅝
New York Central	103½	103½	103½
New York & New England	38¾	38	38
Manhattan	105⅝	105¼	105⅜
Northern Pacific, common	28⅜	28	28
Northern Pacific, preferred	73¾	72⅝	72⅝
Richmond & West Point Terminal	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
Delaware Lackawana & Western	139⅜	138⅜	139⅜
Reading	32⅞	32½	33½
Tennessee Coal & Iron	37¼	37¼	37¼

BONDS.

United States 4s reg	120
United States 4s coupon	120
United States 4½s reg	101⅜
United States 4½s coupon	103
Pacific 6s, 95	109
Louisiana stamped 4s	97
Tennessee, new set, 6s	102
Tennessee, new set, 5s	98½
Tennessee, new set, 3s	77
Canada Southern 2s	103¼
Central Pacific 1s	108¼
D. & R. G. 1s	117
D. & R. G. 4s	83
Erie 2s	83
M., K. & T. gen. 6s	78¾
M., K. & T. gen. 5s	42¾
Mutual Union, 6s	103
T. P., H. G. T. receipts	70½
T. P., E. G. T. receipts	33¾

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly bank statement shows the following changes:

Reserves, decrease	$3,700,450
Loans, increase	8,113,100
Specie, decrease	1,458,800
Legal tenders, decrease	917,000
Deposits, increase	5,298,600
Circulation, decrease	97,900

The banks now hold $30,242,675 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

Bar silver in London, 46d per ounce; consols for money, 97 5-16.

Bar silver in New York, selling price as reported by bullion dealers, 104¼.

Paris rentes, 95.80.

The market for sterling was steady and posted rates were unchanged at 483½@488. Commercial bills were 483¾; Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 519⅝@517½; Reichsmarks, 95¼@95¾.

THE "POST" SAYS:

London prices were again lower to-day, but the market here was strong and higher. The advance during the first hour here was 1 to 1⅛ per cent, the latter on Jersey Central. Edison General Electric Co. was notably an exception and declined 5 per cent to 102. The trust stocks were dull, but firm, and prices for all were fractionally higher. Chesapeake & Ohio first preferred was unusually active and advanced 1 per cent to 50¾. The bank statement was technically unfavorable, in that it shows a decrease of $3,700,450 in the surplus reserve. This, however, is largely due to an increase of $5,298,600 in the deposits, which require an increase of $1,323,650 of the 25 per cent reserve. The most significant item in the bank statement, however, is in the increase of $8,113,100 in the loans. The increase in the loans and deposits are significant of a restoration of confidence in financial affairs. Money has begun to move through the banks and some into the channels of trade and some in speculation instead of being drawn out of the banks in gold and hidden away in private hoards. There could scarcely be so large an increase of loans without some of the money so loaned being taken for various purposes in specie and legal tenders, but in this case the decrease of specie and legal tenders is extremely small—only $2,735,800. We may, therefore, assume that the increase of over $8,000,000 in the loans is chiefly for purposes which only require the use of bank credit and not to any considerable extent the use of actual coin and bank notes. This indicates that the loans are more likely to be for such purpose as the purchase of stocks than for any uses of capital out of the city that would require coin and notes. The fact that the banks have not received their detailed statements yet leaves room for the supposition that there is some weak spot in the affairs of those which have been aided by the clearing-house certificates. After the bank statement the market was only slightly changed and closed very firm.

COTTON CIRCULAR.

Hubbard, Price & Co. in their cotton circular to-day say:

A small failure was reported in Manchester to-day. Liabilities, £40,000. The parties are unknown here. Spinners remain out of the market in Liverpool, the takings to-day being very small, and until there is an improvement in the demand for goods in Manchester they are likely to continue so, as spinners are now believed to hold large stocks in reserve. Our market is practically unchanged, with sellers at yesterday's bid prices, as no disposition is shown by the trade to anticipate a decline from the present level of prices, and the market is supported by a constant demand from the short interest, which is growing smaller daily. Though present prices are low, nothing as yet appears in the situation to induce buying for an advance, as our market remains still above a parity with Liverpool, according to the *Chronicle* the visible supply of cotton is now 475,000 bales greater than in 1890, and 741,000 in excess of 1889. The excess of American cotton is 407,000 bales over 1890, and 950,000 bales over 1889. During the month of January 972,106 bales appeared in sight, against 780,520 bales in 1890.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

ATCHISON, Kan., Feb. 7.—The First National Bank of Jewell City will go out of business on account of hard times and has notified its patrons to pay loans and withdraw deposits. The capital of the concern has not been impaired and the business has been well managed, but there is so little business in the country to do that banking is no longer profitable here. Failure or voluntary liquidation has been the fate of no less than twenty-five banks in the drouth section of Northern Kansas within sixty days.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Antonio Laycada, a commission merchant with a branch at Yucatan, failed to-day. The liabilities are estimated at $200,000.

Gaylord, Blessing & Co., 307 Olive Street.

We are connected by private wire with New York and Chicago, and execute orders for the purchase and sale of railroad stocks and bonds for cash or on margin; also grain and provisions. Our facilities for obtaining quick and reliable information are unsurpassed.

WALTERS IS CURED.

The First St. Louis Lymph Patient Discharged from the Hospital.

The first cure of consumption effected with the Koch lymph in St. Louis is the case of W. A. Walters, chief clerk of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway freight office. Mr. Walters has been an inmate of the Missouri Pacific Hospital, at Lafayette and California avenues, since Jan. 22, on which day the first injection of lymph was made. This and the progress of the cure have been fully described in the POST-DISPATCH. The cure has progressed so far that the injections have been discontinued and Mr. Walters will return to work in a few days. While at the beginning of the treatment he showed every symptom of the disease, his saliva showing the bacilli of tuberculosis in large numbers, examinations made since the discontinuance of the injections fail to disclose any symptoms of consumption and his saliva is free from bacilli. He will probable return to his desk to-morrow but will report to the physicians who have had charge of his case every week or two for a year. Only by such continued observations can the physicians certify to an absolute cure.

Mr. Walters yesterday underwent a great amount of exercise without any unfavorable symptoms following though prior to the treatment he could not walk up stairs without bringing on a violent attack of coughing.

TO MAKE ST. LOUIS A TERMINAL.

The Transportation Committee of the Merchants' Exchange Meets.

A meeting of the Transportation Committee of the Merchants' Exchange was held yesterday morning in the reading-room of the Exchange to arrange for a general meeting of the representatives of the shipping interests to discuss the question of bridge arbitrary and decide what steps are necessary to be taken to have it abolished and this city made the terminal point for all business East and West. It was decided to hold the meeting to-morrow afternoon and to have the Transportation Committee of the Exchange, the Freight Committee of the Cotton Exchange and the committee of the Associated Wholesale Grocers hold a joint meeting with the traffic managers of railroad, bridge and transfer lines centering in the city to discuss the question. The meeting this morning adopted the following call:

"You are earnestly requested to meet the Merchants' Exchange Transportation Committee, the Associated Wholesale Grocers' Committee, the Cotton Exchange Freight Committee and the traffic managers of all railroad, bridge and transfer lines centering in St. Louis in the reading-room of the Merchants' Exchange on Monday next, the 9th inst., at 2:30 p. m., to consider what steps will have to be taken toward the absorption of the bridge arbitrary and re-adjustment of through rates whereby St. Louis will become the termin al point for all business, East and West."

THIS is positively the FINAL week of the GREAT LAMP SALE at MERMOD & JACCARD'S, corner Broadway and Locust. You can buy them very low THIS WEEK. Come and see.

The Deepwater Bank.

DEEPWATER, Mo., Feb. 7.—The new proprietors of the Deepwater Bank took charge to-day, Messrs. White Bros. retiring from the body of stockholders and directory. A petition asking that the directory be increased to nine has been forwarded to the Secretary of State. E. O. Price, ex-County Treasurer, who served Henry County in that capacity for ten years, takes charge as cashier. The capital stock remains $10,000, but the stockholders control plenty of money.

THE SUNFLOWER STATE.

THE ATTEMPT TO REMOVE JUDGE BOTKIN FROM OFFICE.

Serious Charges Preferred—Probable Action of the Legislature—An Important Ruling—To Fight the Rock Island—Sufferings on the Plains.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 7.—There is intense interest throughout Kansas in the attempt to remove from office the Hon. Theodocius Botkin, Judge of the Thirty-second Judicial District. Botkin is one of the most prominent Republican politicians in the State and was appointed to his present position about two years ago by Gov. Humphrey. The most serious charges are made against him and the Legislature has been called upon to impeach him. It will require a two-thirds vote of each House. There is no doubt but the House which is so strongly Alliance, will give the required two-thirds vote but the Senate is almost unanimously Republican and will stand by Judge Botkin as long as they can consistently do so. The complaint against the Judge which was filed yesterday in the Legislature is the most scorching arraignment of a public official that has ever been made in Kansas, and the worst feature of it is that the complaint is made by five of Judge Botkin's fell

AT THE LOCAL THEATERS.

A PROMISING LIST OF GOOD THINGS FOR AMUSEMENT LOVERS.

Hoyt's Kaleidoscopic Views of American Life—A New Sort of Creole—Attractions of the Week—Events and Gossip of the Stage—Coulisse Chat.

Charles Hoyt has given another turn to his dramatic kaleidoscope in "A Texas Steer," which played an immense engagement at the Grand last week.

Hoyt has been a tremendous disappointment to many pessimistic persons because he has been so persistently successful. Instead of declining he has steadily advanced in popular favor and has changed the form of his work. After bringing the musical farce to perfection after its kind in a series of remarkable successes in that line, he tried genuine comedy in "A Midnight Bell," with trimmings of song and dance business, and in "A Texas Steer" has reverted to the old farcical form without the song and dance. In the combination of the better elements of these two forms—thedramatic interest and legitimate method with the bright, lightly satirical and humorous element—is found the strong, permanent comedy.

There is no dramatist, perhaps, who points more unerringly to the great American comedy than Hoyt. It is a noteworthy fact that he has clung pertinaciously to American subjects, phases, types. He has so thoroughly grasped the lighter spirit, the humorous view of the American, that airy, satirical, jesting vein which runs through the native character. He picks up the fads, fancies, weaknesses, oddities of American life and makes stage cartoons of them.

The "Steer" is a melange of the things in politics we talk, think, write and joke about, and hence appeals to the popular taste. This American mine is a rich one, of which Mr. Hoyt has only touched the vein. He has several new and taking subjects for dramatization in the near future.

* * *

Rudolph Aronson's comic opera company will present this week the New York Casino's latest success, "Poor Jonathan," at the Grand commencing to-morrow evening.

This opera, "Poor Jonathan," has achieved a success in all cities of Europe and America where presented, having run 350 nights in Berlin, 300 in Vienna and over 100 at the New York Casino. The opera comes here fresh from its Philadelphia triumph, and the *Ledger* says:

"Milloecker's 'Poor Jonathan' is meeting with popular success at the Chestnut Street Theater, where a company from the New York Casino is presenting the operetta in entertaining fashion. Miss Darville, the chief soprano, has a role whose music demands more than ordinary vocal ability, and she carries it artistically, besides being a handsome heroine. It might be unreasonable to complain that she does not do more with the dramatic side of the part, as it comes so near being an impossible character that it would take uncommon dramatic art to make it at all impressive in that respect. The same observation applies relatively to Mr. Hallam's 'Rubygold,' and as he sings the part well, his careful, though somewhat conventional, acting answers popular requirements. Miss Halton as Molly is intrusted with some of the more important music and acquits herself creditably."

The humorous characters are said to be well taken by Fred Solomon as Jonathan, and Mr. Ryley as an impressario, Mr. Solomon being especially funny in some of his low-comedy scenes. So far as staging is concerned the piece is given proper advantage.

From all this it may be inferred that the performance is one which is likely to be found an agreeable and diverting entertainment. The company has just closed a successful four weeks' season in Chicago. Mr. Aronson carries two carloads of special scenery, which will be used here.

"Poor Johnathan" will be done Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings. On Friday and Saturday nights and Saturday matinee this company will present Offenbach's sparkling opera bouffe, "The Grand Duchess."

* * *

The evolution of the soubrette into the actress was illustrated last week at the Grand, where Flora Walsh appeared in long dresses for the first time in her career. She deserves especial praise for creating a ranch king's daughter who has some innate refinement and sense of propriety, although she has the unconventionality and independence of the prairies, and for showing that it is possible to transport such a girl into the drawing room without making a guy and a gawk of her, or transforming her immediately into a high bred society girl. She was one girl throughout with much charm of brightness and independence in Texas and Washington. She struck the key note of good dramatic art, which is naturalness.

* * *

"Shenandoah" will open its third engagement to-night at the Olympic, where it will be presented by the original New York cast, scenery and effects, which have accomplished its wonderful success all over the English-speaking world. It is conceded to be one of the greatest dramatic and moneyed successes this country has seen for many years. Mr. Bronson Howard, the author, has received more in royalties for this one piece than has been the entire profits of some of the most notable productions. In "The Henrietta," "The Banker's Daughter," "Young Mrs. Winthrop," "One of Our Girls" and "Saratoga" Mr. Howard has undoubtedly furnished the stage of the United States with several of its pronounced successes of modern days. He knows with what theater-goers are best pleased and proves it in a very agreeable way. There is no great dramatic finish about "Shenandoah." It has faults, but they are faults which do not interrupt the enjoyment of the play, which undoubtedly possesses the power to give vivid reality to the scenes, incidents and characters which it presents. All the stirring suggestions of war, with its glory and misery, are created and one unconsciously holds the breath and thrills when Sheridan's dashing ride turns defeat into victory. The play tells a charming story and touches the sympathies of Northerners and Southerners, offending none. It has some stirring scenes, some enjoyable comedy and some touching incidents. It will doubtless be welcomed back to the Olympic.

* * *

Sam T. Jack's alleged Creole show suggests a new definition for the word "creole." There is a popular impression, which has crept into the dictionary, that a creole is an American of French descent, but Mr. Jack attempts to prove that the responsibility for their origin must be divided between the American and the African. His own creoles are only a few shades this side of Africa.

* * *

The sale of seats for the third symphony concert of the Choral Symphony Society begins next Monday at Boilman Bros. Co., 1109 Olive street. The concert will be given on Thursday, Feb. 12, at Entertainment Hall. Miss Adele Aus der Ohe will be soloist, and Gade's beautiful symphony in C minor will be the chief orchestral number.

* * *

Pope's will have a winning attraction this week, opening with the matinee to-day. It will be Mr. Joseph Murphy, the legitimate Irish comedian, in the plays in which he is so familiar. Of all the comedians of this class Mr. Murphy is probably the most popular, and of all the songs introduced in Irish comedy dramas none, probably, strikes so close to the heart as his "A Handful of Earth." Mr. Murphy's style of acting is not exactly original with himself, but it is none the less pleasing, apparently, on that account. His admirers may be familiar with the work of other comedians who depict the same type of character as he does, but they never seem to lose their interest in Mr. Murphy's creations. This is probably because he plays the conventional Irish lad of the stage with a warmth and earnestness that forcibly appeal to the sympathies of a popular audience and keep well sustained the attention of even experienced theater-goers. The opening play to-day will be "Shaun Rhue." It will run through the Wednesday matinee and night and will be succeeded Thursday evening by "Kerry Gow." Mr. Murphy will play a second Sunday, presenting "The Donagh."

* * *

The Standard will have for this week an attraction which has already won favor among the admirers of vaudeville entertainment here in The Nelson World Combination, which opens an engagement there this afternoon. A programme replete with enjoyable musical and other specialties is promised. Some novel features and an unusually entertaining melange may be anticipated.

* * *

Oliver Byron, Kate Byron and a new company will be the attraction at Havlin's, beginning with to-day's matinee. Mr. Byron will present his latest and greatest success, "The Plunger," of which the press has had so much to say for the past few months. The new play has made a great stir in theatrical circles, and created a deal of very favorable comment among theater-goers in the Eastern cities. It was a decided "go" from the rising of the curtain on the night of its production, and has done an immense business everywhere. Byron has struck the best play and the biggest money-maker he ever had. The scenic effects are all new and novel. In addition to the much advertised New York elevated railway station and train of cars, an exact reproduction of the famous historic Garfield hut is shown, which was built out of the rails, ties and spikes of the temporary road which was laid to convey the late President Garfield from the main line of the P. R. R. to his Long Branch home. After the President's death, Byron purchased the entire branch of the railroad and erected a charmingly picturesque hut on his spacious grounds at North Long Branch out of the materials, none other being used. It was named the Garfield Hut, and it takes a goodly portion of Byron's vacation to answer the questions of the hundreds of sightseers who flock to see the famous hut.

The Kroeger Concert.

Mr. Ernst R. Kroeger will give his fifth annual concert to-morrow evening, the 9th inst., at Memorial Hall. The programme will consist entirely of compositions by Mr. Kroeger, whose popularity is steadily increasing among lovers of fine music. At this concert he will be assisted by Miss Adelaide Kalkmann, soprano; Miss Minnie Bruere, alto; Charles Metcalf, tenor; Arthur D. Weld, basso; Charles Kunkel, pianist; George Heerich, violin; Valentine Schopp, violin; Louis Mayer, viola; P. G. Anton, Jr., violoncello.

The Choral Symphony Society.

The next event of the Choral Symphony Society, orchestral series, will be given on Thursday, Feb. 12, at Entertainment Hall. Miss Adele Aus der Ohe, the celebrated pianiste and pupil of Liszt will be the soloist. The programme will be:

1. Symphony in C minor.....Gade
   Orchestra.
2. Concerto in E flat major.....Liszt
   Miss Aus der Ohe and orchestra.
3. Serenade.....R. Fuchs
   String Orchestra.
4. (a). Nocturne in D flat.....Chopin
   (b). Polonaise in E flat.....Chopin
   Miss Aus der Ohe.
5. Rhapsodie.....Solo
   Orchestra.

Tickets are for sale at Bollman Bros., 1100 Olive st.

Amusement Notes.

The first benefit of the season will be that of Manager Matt E. Ryan of Havlin's. It will occur Monday evening, Feb. 16, with "The Limited Mail" as the attraction. There never was a more popular manager than Mr. Ryan, and his house should be an overflowing one.

* * *

Maggie Mitchell will be the attraction at Pope's Theater, week commencing Monday, Feb. 16. Her repertoire will be as follows: Monday, "Fanchon;" Tuesday, "Little Barefoot;" Wednesday matinee and night "Ray;" Thursday, "Lorle;" Friday, "Jane Eyre;" Saturday matinee, "Fanchon;" Saturday night, "Ray."

Johnnie Carroll, the owner of a fine voice, Miss Pepi Mahler, Misses Raymond and Ezler proved attractive cards at the Winter Garden. To this bill this week will be added Lester Jansen, the successful female impersonator, and Emma Harold in serio-comic songs.

Stanley's Lectures.

The sale of seats for the Stanley lectures will open to-morrow (Monday) morning, Feb. 9, at Balmer & Weber's, No. 209 N. Fourth street. Arrangements have been made so that residents of Ferguson and St. Charles can attend the Friday evening lecture and get home by 12 o'clock. Alton and Belleville will also be provided for. From Nov. 11, 1890, to April 4, 1891, Mr. Stanley will have delivered 116 lectures and have travelled from Boston to San Francisco and from St. Paul to New Orleans. As soon as the American tour is over Mr. Stanley goes to England to prepare for his return to Africa as a ruler of a large portion of the country he has so thoroughly explored.

Coulisse Chat.

"The Clemenceau Case" is to be seen shortly in London. At least so says a London paper.

Kittie Hill has joined the Gilmore Opera Co., to replace Augusta Roach in "The Sea King."

Leona Fountainebleau was married in Pittsburg Jan. 31 to Wm. Jerome of the United States Mail Co.

Ellen Terry is at work on her reminiscences, which she intends to publish under the title of "Stray Memories."

"The Lion's Mouth," by Henry Guy Carleton, will be done in San Francisco March 16 by the Warde-Bowers company.

Lotta Williams, now with "The Blue and the Gray Co.," is announced to star next season under Charles Melville's management.

Mr. Richard Mansfield and Mr. Gus. Hartz have at last agreed to separate. Or, at any rate, they have declared a separation with or without agreeing.

Frank G. Cotter, who managed Margaret Mather in the early part of the season, contemplates bringing suit for damages for breach of contract.

Elsie Leslie is ill with diphtheria and will not be able to appear for several weeks. Estelle Sprague is playing her part in "The Prince and Pauper."

This is reported to be Louis James' last season as a star. He has been secured for the leading part in Eugene Tompkins' production in "The Soudan."

Stuart Robson has arranged with Bronson Howard for the production of "The Henrietta" at the Avenue Theater, London, this spring by an English company.

Sarah Bernhardt's present tour will comprise the United States, South America, Japan, China, Australia and India; possibly touching at Cairo on the way home.

Frank Drew, the uncle of Mrs. Georgie Drew Barrymore and Mr. John Drew, is now traveling with "Siberia," and is still considered one of the very best legitimate comedians.

The first production of H. Rider Haggard's "Cleopatra" near New York will occur Feb. 9 at the Grand Opera-house, Brooklyn. R. D. MacLean and Marie Prescott will present it.

The Press Club delegation saw "Later On" at the Duquesne Theater, Pittsburg, last week, Wednesday. The affair was made enjoyable by the management of the theater and company.

Celie Ellis, who has heretofore been connected with comic opera, has made a very favorable impression in the dialect part of Mlle. Nocloze, the ballet dancer in "The Man About Town."

The Leville team of Lester and Allen has been [illegible] by mutual consent. William Lester [illegible] increatinue with his vaudeville company but [illegible] Allen will probably go into farce- [illegible] licenses.

Clay [illegible] Augustus Thomas have [illegible] Controller

NEWS FROM THE MINES.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM THE GREAT CARBONATE CAMP.

Shipments Resumed on the Maid of Erin—The Adams Freed From Ice—The Wolfe Tone and the Mahala—The Hopkins Group—Local Gossip.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Feb. 7.—After doing a great deal of repairing and retimbering at the Maid of Erin shaft and making a new contract for the sale of this class of ore, resumption of shipments of sulphides has begun there. Advantage was taken of the temporary lull in the ore market to make all these repairs, but during the week fifty odd men have been taken on, and before long the number of men employed there will be quite equal to that of any time in the history of the mine.

At present there is still something more to be done over on the Adams ground in the lower lands, but when this is effected men will be placed in those stopes also. Adams' discovery shaft has been freed of the ice that had accumulated in the bottom, guides for the cage, which is on the spot, are being placed in position and all steam connections have been made, so that a resumption of the sinking on that shaft may be expected shortly.

The Sixth street shaft has been unwatered and a station is being cut at the 400-foot level. The pumping in the new shaft has reduced the water considerably in the old ones and a big 700-gallon Gordon pump is to go into the station as soon as it is completed, and the sinking will be resumed. It will necessitate a further sinking of about 70 feet to reach the iron ore, under which undoubtedly lies the lead carbonate, and there is no longer any doubt in the minds of mining men here of their ability to successfully handle any amount of water that may come in, as the pumping plant is now most complete.

WORK ON THE WOLFE-TONE.

The Standard shaft on the Wolfe-tone is getting down fast, it having already attained a depth of about 200 feet. After going to the expense of putting in an air compressing plant for the purpose of using air drills in the bottom, which was at that time extremely hard, the ground has suddenly changed to a much softer variety of porphyry, thus obviating the necessity for machines. No water is coming in at present, nor is it thought that any will until a depth corresponding with that of the Maid of Erin shaft is reached.

In the Mahala the drilling has been resumed, it having suffered a temporary suspension on account of the breaking of a spring in the plant which could not be replaced by any of the local shops.

The tunnel run on the Lack lode to cut the shaft, and on continued distance, run into the body of lead carbonate ore disclosed on the sixty-foot level of that shaft, has interrupted the shaft where a plant is being put in and tracks laid, so that the development can proceed without the necessity, and consequent additional expense, of hoisting.

Three shifts of men have been placed at work on the Gray Eagle shaft, the machinery having all been connected, and sinking will now proceed rapidly.

The shipments from the Benton are being steadily increased as the ore bodies open out, and now reach about thirty tons per day. As the readers of the POST-DISPATCH are aware, this is principally of steel iron which goes to the Colorado Coal & Iron Co.

Probably one of the most important development schemes of the year is that just inaugurated by the management of the Antioch. Hitherto this immense chimney of ore has only been developed to a depth of about 140 feet, but a tunnel has been started down by the mill, and at that level that will run in for about 1,600 feet, giving them, when in or under the chimney, a depth of nearly 600 feet. The mill has been closed down pending the completion of this work, which is to be advanced as rapidly as men and money can do it.

One of the properties on Empire Gulch, of which but little mention is made, is the Hopkins group, consisting of the claim of that name, and the Fairplay. The development consists of a tunnel that has been run in on the vein for over 200 feet, following a streak of rich galena. Some of this was shipped that netted twenty-seven ounces of silver and 30 per cent of lead to the ton, so with such an encouraging prospect the work will be vigorously prosecuted.

DRIFTS ON THE DUNKIN.

The Dunkin people are engaged principally in driving from both sides to connect shafts No. 3 and 4, though the work from the lower level of No. 4 is more in the form of stoping, as they are breaking and shipping as they drive ahead; the ore is steadily increasing in silver value as the work goes south. About ninety tons per day are being shipped from this mine, every shaft on which is working. The lack of water under which the camp is now suffering has caused a temporary suspension of hoisting, the reservoir being nearly empty, and the big 10-inch plunger pump of the Bangkok Cora Bell that has been supplying it is choked with sand or some other obstruction.

The Hibernia shaft will now go down much more rapidly, a change of contractors having just been effected, and double shifts put on. It is now down over three hundred feet, and the rock in the bottom is changing fast and is becoming much discolored, indicating the approach to the contact.

Some very rich chloride ore has been met with at the 200-foot level of the Rupp Fraction, as it is called. This lies directly east of and close to No. 5 Matchless. It has been operated with varied success by numberless lessees, but it remained for the present incumbents to find this rich stuff. The claim, however, is but a fraction and whatever they find will enhance the value of the Matchless.

The Capital shaft that is being sunk on the old Searle place has passed the water level some twenty-five feet, being now 175 feet deep, and is still quite dry. It is probable that the pumping on the Sixth Street shaft has drained that basin and that no water will be met with. The big wash boulders are giving place to small rounded pebbles mixed with clay, and it is also possible that a contact will soon be reached there. At any rate the management are prepared to go down to the limestone, and expect to reach that in about 300 feet.

THE GORDON SHIPPING.

The Gordon gold mine is opening up in great shape and is shipping quite a quantity of mineral. The stamp mill has a concentrator in connection with it and the concentrates run very high in silver. While this is the case with the so-called refractory ore the oxidized gold ore is run through the stamps and over the plates and a run of eight days only, netted about twenty-eight ounces of gold. This is likely to turn out quite a profitable piece of ground and is already nicely equipped for mining and milling, though the latter is very small in capacity.

The Pyrenees shaft has attained a depth of over 600 feet and is looking extremely well in the bottom. Contact may be expected here shortly, and in all probability will be found ore-bearing, it being the impression that the Mikado ore chute passes through that ground.

On Carbonate Hill quite the usual amount of work is going on, and it is very probable that on the Ætna strikes will soon occur in two separate and distinct leases. The main shaft is being sunk and has now reached a depth of over 300 feet with good iron coming in on the bottom. This has never been worked so deep before, all of the ore that was taken out having come from the so-called upper contact. South of the main shaft some lessees have a shaft down to the first contact, and on the day it was visited by your correspondent they were breaking into some good-looking stuff that had lots of talc and iron in it.

The Local Market.

There was little activity on the Mining Exchange and sales were small in amount, but prices were firm and in some cases higher.

* * *

There is trouble in the Gold King and the reorganization will not take place as soon as had been expected, if it takes place at all. Stockholders were called upon to pay an assessment of 60 cents a share in order to retain their stock in the new company. It was believed that nearly all would do so, but to the surprise of those most deeply interested Mr. James Garneau, who was believed to be in sympathy with the reorganization plans, declined to pay the assessment on the 20,000 shares he holds. The circulars calling the assessment have not been sent out, and probably will not be until some agreement is reached. The bondholders threaten to take possession of the mine unless the assessment is paid. In spite of the trouble in relation to reorganization, Gold King was strong, and bids of 14 failed to bring out any stock. Bidding rose to 15 and 100 shares were transferred at that price. Subsequently an equal amount was bought at 14½.

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There was a fair demand for Elizabeth, but the stock was firmly held, and bids of $2.50 were not accepted. The price then rose to $2.52½, and at that quotation 200 shares were disposed of.

* * *

Mickey Breen was in demand and rose in price. Trading opened at 90 bid, but bidding rose to 92½ before a sale was made, 100 shares being transferred.

* * *

Central Silver was 10½ bid, and 200 shares changed hands.

* * *

Granite Mountain went down and Bi-Metallic went up. Granite Mountain was $41.75 bid with offers at $45.50, while the lowest offers of Bi-Metallic were at $40. It is rumored that insiders are selling Granite Mountain and buying Bi-Metallic.

* * *

News from the American and Nettie is to the effect that prospecting is being actively carried on in Tunnel No. 2, where a body of ore was recently struck. A large quantity of good ore has been taken from drift 31, and pay ore has been found in drift 24. A small cave of low grade carbonate has been found in the drift south of the Highland. The stock was 55 bid, 62½ asked.

* * *

The following quotations were made on the Mining Exchange:

	BID.	ASK.		BID.	ASK.
Adams	1 60	1 80	Maj. Budd	.....	.....
American	55	62½	Mex. Imp	.....	.....
Aztec	6	10	Montrose	70	76½
Bi-Metal	36 50	40 00	Mt. Key	45	50
Buckskin	.....	.....	Mt. Lion	.....	.....
Cent. Sil	10½	11	M. Breen	90	97½
Cleveland	.....	.....	Nellie	.....	.....
Clv. & Anh	.....	.....	Old Colny	.....	.....
Coeur d'A	.....	.....	Old Jesuit	.....	.....
Elizabeth	2 50	2 55	P. Murphy	4½	5½
Gldn West	.....	.....	Richmond	.....	.....
Gold King	12½	16¼	R. Hill	.....	.....
Granite M	41 75	42 50	S. Hopes	.....	.....
Hope	.....	.....	Silver Age	1 40	1 50
I. X. L	.....	.....	So. Queen	.....	.....
Ingram	.....	.....	Tourtel't	.....	.....
Ivanhoe	.....	.....	W. Patch	.....	12½
La Union	.....	.....	W. World	.....	.....
Little Alb	20	30	Yuma	50	51½

The market was dull and the sales were small in amount.

YOUNG ASTOR AND HIS BRIDE-ELECT.

Portraits of Miss Willing and the Heir to Seventy Millions.

Perhaps the pleasantest of the many amiable things that have been said of Miss Ava Willing, who is to marry John Jacob Astor, Jr., on Feb. 17, is that she has as many friends among the women as among the men. Miss Willing has been a society favorite and has had admiration and adoration enough to turn the head of almost any woman, for she not only possesses great beauty, but will also inherit a considerable fortune. Naturally a woman so endowed would excite much envy. Yet so sweet is Miss Willing's disposition and so attractive her manners that women like her as well as men.

Miss Ava Willing.

She comes of a family of handsome women. She has dark brown hair, large eyes, a straight nose and a mouth of great sweetness of expression. She also has perfect teeth.

John Jacob Astor, Jr.

Mr. Astor appreciates the sincerity of the congratulations that have been showered upon him. He is not a handsome man, but he is also far from homely. His disposition is as amiable in a manly way as is that of his bride-elect. He is not a brilliant man, but he will know how to take care of the seventy odd millions which he will inherit.

The wedding will be very quiet and unostentatious. It will be celebrated in the home of the Willing family, at 511 South Broad street, Philadelphia, in the presence of about five hundred relatives and friends.

Don't Fail to Hear Miss Greenwood

At Union M. E. Church to-night. All welcome.

TRAINED SWALLOWS.

A Rival of the Carrier Pigeon in the Same Kind of Service.

Jean Desbouvrie, who resides at Roubaix, in France, has exhibited there fifteen swallows that he has trained after the manner of carrier pigeons. The swallows were set free, each one marked with a colored ribbon, and they dispersed in all directions. In fifteen minutes later the first one returned and perched on one of Desbouvrie's fingers; one after another the others came back in quick succession.

Desbouvrie is of the opinion that swallows are far superior to pigeons for the carrier service in times of war. Their flight is higher and swifter and they are more reliable, smarter and more easily fed. They need not rest when flying long distances in order to partake of food, because they can do so on the wing. They are also trained with greater facility than pigeons.

Desbouvrie has also succeeded in retaining a number of swallows during the winter in perfect liberty and their migratory inclinations did not carry them southward, so that even this obstacle would not interfere with the systematic training of swallows for the carrier service.

VALENTINES. DAINTY AND NOVEL.
Just opened. 5 cents to $15. See them.
MERMOD & JACCARD'S, BROADWAY AND LOCUST.

THE OLD MARKET DAYS.

HOW ST. LOUISANS USED TO PROVIDE FOR THEIR TABLE.

The First General Market and the Customs of the Market People—The Second Market—The Lucas Market and Other More Modern Ones.

How the days of the markets have gone by! The reign of the once popular ones has been completely overthrown by the butcher-shops, the meat-shops and the green grocers. In New Orleans the old French Market and the Poydras Market, where "gumbo file" (that favorite preparation of the Creoles) is sold so extensively as a substitute for ochra for the preparation of gumbo soup, and where all the other delicacies peculiar to the Crescent City are so temptingly displayed, is no more popular than the markets of St. Louis were once. They were the exposition of trade. In those old days market gowns and bonnets were as rigidly included in the list of the ladies' trousseau as street costumes or "party" gowns. These market suits were visions of plain daintiness, simple but not inelegant and quiet and unornamental in tint and design. Everybody met everybody in those old days of general marketing, and the chat there in early morning was that of the gossip of the 5 o'clock tea. Then with the buying and the selecting of vegetables and fruit was the budget of gossip exchanged by the matrons and maids too. To be a "good marketer" was an accomplishment second to none in the good old days, and the rivalry to attain that reputation gave an impetus to clever management. In the days gone by ladies were very industtious, as the markets were opened at 4 o'clock in the morning and closed at 11, so the housewives were compelled to rise early to procure the choicest products, for be it remembered that in those times if we did not market in the morning we did not market at all, save and except Saturdays, when a matinee, as it were, was given for the benefit of Sunday dinners and the stalls were opened for a few hours only, for there were no butcher shops dreamed of even, and the shadow of a vegetable shop open all day was not even cast upon the vision of probabilities. So to secure provisions, and the choice ones, it was the custom of the ladies to arise before daylight, and, preceded by a servant carrying a lantern to give the required light to the hastening "on hospitable thoughts intent" footsteps. The procession of ladies and their servants with lighted lanterns exceeded in interest the torchlight processions of to-day.

ARISTOCRATIC MARKET PEOPLE.

At that time, too, the aristocratic portion of St. Louis was not only the buyers, but the most noted of the early French families and the wealthiest did not forego the practical condescension of becoming market venders themselves, only they reached this lucrative position by sending their slaves with the wares to sit on benches in the market place and dispose of fruit, vegetables and flowers raised on their own grounds by themselves. It would be amusing to give a list of these people, but as some of their descendants might not like the idea of their ancestors' habit of thus "turning an honest penny" being shown in the electric light of public print, we will simply state that it was the general custom of stately old St. Louis to cultivate assiduously for sale various marketable wares, even going so far as to send their servants to the adjacent ponds to catch frogs, and make a good profit on the frog's legs, which were sold by their servants with the vegetables. This custom made a substantial addition to their bank accounts and probably laid a good part of the corner stone of many of the fortunes of present St. Louis, a fact which should cause the disposal of vegetables, fruits and flowers, and even frog legs not to be despised by the exhilarated descendants.

But of the markets—the first was probably what was the town market, for there was presumably no name for the spot when the population was not more than two or three thousand people. The market place extended from Market street to Vine, or rather what are now known as those streets, for in those days there were no named streets. In the square the venders sat at the edge of the market with little benches before them on which they displayed the commodities for sale. The site of the market square was from the edge of the river to the top of the slope, beneath the elevation where the stalls lined the slope were stores built beneath, while all kinds of goods were sold in regular country store fashion, one of them being owned by the firm of David Coomse and Charles Mulligan, which afterwards became a wealthy one. Tisson's store was another attraction, the afterwards successful citizen keeping a dry goods shop, where silks and laces were the important goods for sale. Silas Drake, the father of George Drake, was another of the shopkeepers, and in his place of business anything could be obtained from a grindstone to a keg of nails. Skinner's was a shoe store and Kerr & Peters had stores on the north, also James Clemens, Jr. Cushing & Huntington was the dry goods store of the city, one square south, showing Page's bakery, his residence, an odd-shaped house that resembled in form a Queen Anne house of the present time, the stone structure being then called "The Pigeon Roost." At that time as has been stated there was no named street, one part of the city being called "Side of the Hill." Near by was the Block House, the stone fortification where the white people were wont to seek refuge from the Indians. The streets were designated by such titles as "By the Church," "Top of the Hill," etc. One of the residences near by was that of Mme. Auguste Chouteau, mother of the late Henry Chouteau, who occupied the Chouteau mansion immediately west of this first market. The residence was a large double house with balconies all around, the property consisting of about four acres and surrounded by a fine fruit and flower garden with the negro quarters in the rear, a stone wall inclosing all.

OLD-TIME CUSTOMS.

The customs in the first market were very quaint indeed. The country people would come in early from Florissant, Vedi Poche and other places, and all the way from each home to the markets the trail of the wagon would be marked by a plentiful sprinkling of bits of kale, spinach and Lima beans, for conveyances were by no means perfect then, and not a small portion of the products would be lost whilst conveying them to their stalls. Here was the "gumbo file" sold, as well as the gumbo, the former a preparation of sassafras. This was very palatable to those accustomed to it, but too mucilaginous to be agreeable to those not accustomed, but most of the people loved it then and found it most nutritious. One delicacy was that now almost tabooed fruit, the rich pawpaw, which was greatly liked at that period.

"Crulls," or what are now known as doughnuts, and which, with coffee, formed a favorite repast with the first French residents, were also a feature in the market, the wealthiest people having these cakes baked at their home and, like the other wares, sold at the market by their deputies or servants.

A characteristic of the first marketer was the insistancy on what was called "La Gniappe" (pronounced La Nap, and originally a Spanish word). It was the adding of an extra handful of whatever had been purchased. After the bargain was made the dealer would allow the purchaser an extra handful, or "grab," a habit which is similar to the "chromo" of the present rush of trade. A person in those days was supposed to be a poor hand at a bargain who did not insist upon a lower price than the original at which the products were offered. The dealers with business cunning soon learned this, and to meet the exigency they allowed a margin on the price they first had put, to admit of the falling one that was sure to be demanded by the customer. All together the first market was the central spot in the life of the city.

THE SECOND MARKET.

The second market was called the Broadway Market and commenced on what is now called Washington avenue, extending for a great many squares, almost to cass avenue. This market was very fashionable and a great place for gossip as well as purchasing; in fact, as far as interesting chat it took the place of the old Roman Battes. The ladies vied with each other in being the earliest to come, and the stalls were much more varied and plentiful in products than at the first market. Here, too, the hours were limited. Flowers were a great attraction here, and "market bouquets" were not only not despised, but valued then as the rarest exotics—the orchids of the present day. At this market a sad incident occurred. One day a lady on her way to purchase her daily marketing espied on the ground a well-filled pocketbook. She picked it up and in the sincere hope of finding the owner put it in her basket, conscientiously placing it in a conspicuous spot where the owner's eyes could see it at the first opportunity. A woman passing saw the basket and the pocket-book and, recognizing it as her own purse, said: "That's my purse; she is a thief!" At once the poor woman was arrested and carried off to a station where justice was to be administered. But, alas! long before the station was reached the poor lady was dead—the shock, indignation, all combined, had caused a sudden death. The tragedy, for such it was, caused a great horror all over the city.

Then came the Convent or French Market (the property having been originally the farm of one of the early wealthy residents, Zeno Mackey, whose daughter is Mrs. Michael Chartrand of St. Louis). It is situated on Broadway and Convent street, opposite the old convent of the Sacred Heart, and was later the great magnet of the South Side people, who came in throngs from early morning until the gates closed. The market was an extensive and popular one. All the people of the southern portion of the city came there, and the dealers brought their wares from Carondelet and the suburbs adjoining. This market was leased from the Sacred Heart Convent, and was a great feature of St. Louis.

LUCAS MARKET.

The Lucas Market, which came into prominence over forty years ago, was in the great square on Twelfth street from Olive street to Chestnut, and was a great central attraction. The stalls in Lucas market were tempting, indeed, and of all variety. Henry G. Farber was one of the first butchers to show progress, and became one of the most prominent butchers of that place. Prosperous as he yet is he sighs in his West End place over the "good old days of the Lucas market." Everything was kept in the market, meat, fruits, fish, vegetables and flowers. Even the toy man with his stall of funny-looking plaster of Paris gray cats and dogs and birds, all of the queerest color and shape, yet a never ceasing source of delight to the children. But here a great step has been made in civilization. A mighty stride was made, for where before every lady, or her servant, must carry her own basket home herself, there being no conveyances, at Lucas Market wagons were inaugurated, and the great baskets piled high with good things could be sent to the home of the purchasers. This was an innovation, a foreshadowing of the coming ease and luxury. What would the sellers and buyers have done could they have foreseen the present with the always open shops and the all convenient telephone.

The Soulard was another popular market; then there were the Biddle Market, the Sturgeon and the Seventh and Clark avenue market. The Union Market everybody knows, and to the vegetables and butcher stalls of the old-time markets are now added the chicken stalls, and game stalls, everything can be found from a duck's egg to pickled pigs' feet, and frogs, fish, poultry, meat, vegetables, pastry, fruit, bread, flowers, oysters, even soda water, ice cream and candy in season, proclaims the general scope of the market wares and the cooked meats, hams, tongues, pig's feet tells to what perfection the market has come.

One custom of the old Lucas Market was the giving to the Little Sisters of the Poor, by all the venders, of something or other to aid them in their good and noble works. The Little Sisters would come each day with their baskets and, passing through the market, simply hold it out to the dealers. Each one would toss in something. It was a pretty sight, from a picturesque point of view alone, to see the Little Sisters with their ever increasing load, flitting through the market place on their errands of mercy. But now the age of the old markets is over, and only the reminiscences of their former glory are left to tell of these once popular institutions.

BANISHED! Coughs and colds by Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, the true friend of all. 25 cts.

A Flower-Pot Covering.

An English way to cover flower-pots is to paste the narrow ends of the tissue-paper sheet together and cut

it of the right height, making the top edge tulip pointed. Crimp the paper together in the same way as the lamp shade; this will bring it to about the right size to fit an ordinary flowerpot. Finish with a ribbon of the same shade, says the New York *Tribune*. For a white room white ones are very pretty, with a ribbon embroidered with gold. The ribbon can be used for a season and longer if you have it cleaned; and as the tissue paper covers are nothing to make they can be renewed as often as you like. Dark red ones are effective with ribbons to match.

Try the
Budweiser Restaurant, Sixth and Locust.
All the delicacies of the season.

World's Fair Matters.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—An alarming rumor to the effect that Judge Wm. Lindsay of Kentucky, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee and a member of the National Board of Control, was going to resign, was circulated at World's Fair headquarters. Col. J. A. McKenzie, the Judge's most intimate friend, denies the story.

Col. Dickinson, with Messrs. Culp, Waller, Yerkes and McCormick, members of the sub-Committee on Ceremonies, assembled to perfect plans for the dedicatory exercises today. The intention of the Welsh to hold a grand "Eisteddfod" in connection with the World's Fair celebration was made known. Nothing definite was accomplished.

NEWS FROM ALTON, ILL.

Alton Social Club Party—Prof. Dodge's Accidental Death.

ALTON, Ill., Feb. 7.—The last of the series of parties given by the Alton Social Club occurred last night at Root's Opera-house, and was one of the most brilliant society events ever given in this city. The magnificent costumes worn by many of the ladies made a picture of beauty which would be difficult to describe. The music, which was tendered as complimentary to the club, by Hon. James T. Drummond of St. Louis, was furnished by Postlewaite's full orchestra. Among the many guests present the following were noticed: Hon. and Mrs. J. T. Drummond, H. I. Drummond, J. T. Drummond, Jr., Mrs. Stevens, Harry Conklin, Miss Belle Brolaski and Harry Brolaski, St. Louis; Misses Mamie Kirkpatrick, Katie Pogue, Macie Prickett and Messrs. Chas. L. Dale and E. J. Prickett, Edwardsville; Miss Sadie Norton, Carlyle, Ill.; Misses Lottie and Della Roper, Springfield, Ill.; Miss May Stout, Toronto, Canada; Miss Edith Garst, Kenosha, Wis.; Miss Blanche Evarts, New Orleans; Misses Minnie and Kate Churchill, Godfrey; Mr. H. B. Cockrell, Jerseyville; S. T. Gore, St. Louis; E. D. Winchester, Bunker Hill; Harry Tatum and H. T. Bernap, Upper Alton, and C. H. Randle, Chicago.

Miss Nellie Ruedy entertained a number of young friends last night at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Terry on Fourth street. Music, social games and refreshments made up the evening's enjoyment.

The social of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at the residence of Misses Fannie and Maggie Smith on Eighth street, near Langdon, last night, was largely attended. Recitations were given by Mr. Phillips, and the evening was a very enjoyable one.

It is now pretty well settled that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad are going to build the bridge over the Mississippi. W. B. Throop, division superintendent of that road, was here to-day investigating the tracks and switches of the Bee Line, and seeing what arrangements he could make for the accommodation of agents and clerks in the freight yards of the Bee Line. The visit of this officer, and the continued work of the company of surveyors, indicate that work will soon be started on the bridge.

As the particulars of the horrible death of Prof. Dodge became more generally known, censure is freely bestowed on both the Bee

THE CITY SHORT.

Negligence in the Collector's Office Curtails the Revenue From Licenses.

The Income From Mercantile Licenses Declines $79,000 in Six Years.

COMPTROLLER STEVENSON'S CRITICISM AND ZIEGENHEIN'S ADMISSION.

Mayor Noonan Is Surprised by the Showing and Promises to Find Out the Cause—Mr. Ziegenhein Declares That the Shortage Is Due to Bad Collections—A Showing That Will Startle St. Louis Taxpayers.

Comptroller Stevenson's last annual report includes a comparative statement of the collections made by the Collectors from April 10, 1881, to the close of the fiscal year ending April 7, 1890, and the table sets forth facts which certainly seem to justify an investigation of the methods in use in the Collector's office. The collections are and must be accepted as evidence of a city's commercial prosperity, and yet if St. Louis should rely on these statistics for evidence of her growth nothing could save her from a verdict that she is moving backward. To put the case briefly, the collections in 1885 were $1,084,714.89. In 1890 they were $1,296,337.93, an increase of $211,623.04. Omitting the dram shop license and the meat shop license, the latter being in litigation at the time, the collections on all other lines of business were $79,765.25 less in 1890 than in 1885, which simply means a falling of that percentage of business in the last five years, or else that the Collector's office has been horribly mismanaged.

Collector Ziegenhein frankly admits that the cause is not a decline in business; that such a supposition is absurd, but that it is all due to bad collecting. Mr. Ziegenhein's statement will be found below.

It has long been the proud assertion of the citizens of St. Louis that the city has progressed wonderfully in all branches of trade and commerce. That the volume of business done and the stock carried is incomparably larger each year than it was before. There is a firmly rooted impression that the commercial standing of the city is better than it ever was. In the event this statement would need proof the first evidence which would be grasped at would be the Collector's records, showing the licenses paid by the various manufacturing and mercantile establishments.

Strange as it may seem the returns of the Collector will give figures which will not bear out the prevalent impression. The Collector makes a report at regular intervals, which eventually reaches the Comptroller of the city and is embodied in his reports.

SOMETHING IS WRONG.

The duties of the Collector are plain and well-defined, and are set down in the ordinances. The revenues and licenses to be collected are clear and exact. There is no reason whatever for letting a single cent of the city's money go uncollected. Yet the figures show a most sorrowful evidence in testimony of the fact that some one has either neglected his duty or done even worse.

From time to time mild protests have been heard from the Comptroller's office, but they were always met with a bluff to the effect that the Collector was a State officer or with the shallow excuse that the merchants and others had failed to make their returns.

There are a set of ordinances on the city statute books specifying the licenses to be paid by the various manufactories, trades and occupations in the city, defining what they have and how the money shall be collected. It is safe to say that the general run of business in St. Louis has increased at least one-fourth in the last six years and that the increase of the revenue should be in proportion. This is not the fact; the revenue, under the same ordinances, the same system and on the same lines of business has actually fallen off, and fallen off to an alarming extent. In 1885 the collections took a decided drop downward and have been dropping ever since. The cause is in a measure a mystery which is yet to be explained.

That this very interesting subject may be fully understood it would be well to state what some of the laws on the subject are. The revised ordinances in one place say that,

"The Collector of the City of St. Louis, before entering upon the discharge of the duties of his office, shall give bond and security to the city for the faithful performance of his duties, conditioned that he will faithfully and punctually collect and pay over all State, school, municipal and other revenues, and other claims the city may have against any persons during the time he shall be in office, and that he will in all things faithfully perform all the duties of the office of collector according to law and ordinances." * * *

Among the city ordinances are laws providing for the payment of licenses in the following lines of trade:

Auctioneers, banks, brokers and financial agents, billiards and ten-pin alleys, bill posters, boarding-houses, claim agents, commission merchants, conveyancers, dog, dramshop, electric batteries, engravers, flying horses, fortune tellers, horse and cattle dealers, insurance companies, intelligence offices, junk shops, lawyers, lithographers, loan agents, lumber measurers, manufacturers, meatshops, mercantile agencies, merchandise brokers, merchants, midwives, ordinaries, patent solicitors, pawnbrokers, peddlers and hawkers, photographers, railway ticket brokers, real estate agents, runners, sewing machine agents, sale stables, shooting galleries, skating rinks, stock yards, street railways, theaters and exhibitions, vault cleaner, vehicle, veterinary surgeons, weighers.

The following statement will show what has been done in one of these lines:

AUCTIONEERS.

Collections in 1885	$3,654
Collections in 1890	2,517
Decrease	$1,137

The ordinance on auctioneers says just what the license shall be. It reads as follows:

Sec. 1,408. Licenses shall be granted by the Collector to any person applying therefor, on the payment of the sum of $40, which license shall continue in force for the period of ten days; on the payment of $75, which license shall continue in force for the period of thirty days; on the payment of $175, which shall continue in force for the period of three months; and on the payment of $300, which license shall continue in force for the period of six months.

The following statement would seem to indicate that there were fewer boarding-houses in St. Louis than there were five years ago:

BOARDING-HOUSES.

Collections in 1885	[illegible]369 43
Collections in 1890	[illegible]28 25
Decrease	[illegible] 18

The law on this point is also very [illegible] and the collections are either neglected [illegible] or else the boarding-houses in St. Louis have vanished rapidly.

The law says that hotels and boarding-houses shall pay 50 cents per annum for each room.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Collections in 1885	$22,972 12
Collections in 1890	15,764 05
Decrease	$ 7,188 07

For commission merchants the law provides a graded license fee.

DOG LICENSES.

Collections in 1885	$11,949 16
Collections in 1890	6,071 69
Decrease	$ 5,877 47

The dog crop even in St. Louis has fallen off in spite of the fact that the dog pound is always laying off men for lack of appropriations.

The ordinances say:

"No dog shall be permitted to be and remain within the limits of the City of St. Louis unless the owner thereof shall have caused said dog to be registered and the tax imposed by this article paid.

"The tax on every dog in the City of St. Louis shall be $2 per annum, payable to the City Collector for the use of the city."

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Collections in 1885	$27,550 35
Collections in 1890	24,302 73
Decrease	$ 3,248 62

BANKERS, BROKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.

Collections in 1885	$ 5,144 90
Collections in 1889	4,282 88
Decrease	$ 862 02

In 1890 bankers and brokers picked up a little, but from 1885 to 1889 there was a steady decrease.

The license fee provided by ordinance is $200 for banking and brokerage corporations, financial agents and brokers and $60 for insurance agents and brokers.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

Collections in 1885	$840 50
Collections in 1890	289 13
Decrease	$571 37

The legal license fee for intelligence offices is $50.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

Collections in 1885	$39 00
Collections in 1890	29 25
Increase	$ 9 75

Lithographers are defined in the ordinances as persons doing a lithographing business for money and that they shall pay $10 each for a license.

MANUFACTURERS.

Collections in 1885	$107,564 60
Collections in 1889	105,829 15
Decrease	$ 1,735 45

In 1890 there was an increase over the collections of six years before, but not at all in proportion to the increase of business in the same time.

In this branch of the business both the manufacturers and the Collector are at fault, but when the ordinance was drawn it was based on the idea that the returns made would be about one-fourth of what they should be. Consequently the increase now should be greater.

Manufacturers are required by ordinance to pay the same license fee that the ordinance requires merchants to pay.

MERCHANTS.

Collections in 1885	$183,838 18
Collections in 1890	170,660 82
Increase	$ 13,177 36

A merchant is defined as one "who shall deal in the selling of any goods, wares or merchandise, at any store, stand or place occupied for that purpose within the city, or at the Merchants' Exchange."

Sec. 1,472 says that merchants shall pay for municipal purposes one-fifth of 1 per centum on the value of all such goods, wares and merchandise situated in that portion of the city denominated in the present city charter as "extended limits" and lying west of and between said former boundary line and the present established line of the city as follows: For municipal purposes one-tenth of 1 per cent. This tax shall be paid to the collector on or before the first Monday of July in each year, together with a license which shall be paid every year by the merchant, mercantile firm or corporation in addition to the per centum hereinbefore stated, of $1 on each $1,000, or fractional part therof, of sales made by such merchant, mercantile firm or corporation; provided, that no liceense shall be issued under the provisions of this article for a less sum than $5, which sum shall be paid by each merchant, mercantile firm or corporation doing a business of $5,000 or less per annum.

The two classes of manufacturers and merchants must not be canvassed by the collector and the collections made in the same way. A decrease of $13,000 in lincenses for merchants would indicate that the business of St. Louis is dying out very rapidly instead of progressing as it is.

ORDINARIES.

Collections in 1885	$3,954 28
Collections in 1890	2,437 05
Decrease	$1,517 23

An ordinary in the meaning of the law is a restaurant or public eating place, and the license fee is $40 per annum.

PAWN BROKERS.

Collections in 1885	$5,040
Collections in 1890	3,681
Decrease	$1,359

Pawn brokers are required by law to pay $400 per annum.

The foregoing list contains the principal shortages, but not all of them, and it does not include those which, while they have increased some in the six years, are still far below what they should be. In this list would be included vehicles, photographers, shooting galleries, billiard and tenpin alleys, real estate agents and several others of lesser importance.

The difference in revenue between the years cited is summed up as follows:

GENERAL SUMMING UP.

Auctioneers	$ 1,137 00
Boarding-houses	441 18
Commission merchants	7,188 07
Dogs	5,877 47
Insurance companies	3,248 62
Bankers and brokers	862 02
Intelligence offices	571 37
Lithographers	9 75
Manufacturers	1,735 45
Merchants	13,177 36
Ordinaries	1,517 23
Pawnbrokers	1,359 00
Total	$37,144 50

This does not nearly indicate the actual loss. The above figures are only a comparison with the collections on corresponding lines six years before and do not show the losses for the intermediate years. The losses, however, in 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889 and 1890 will easily figure up to $200,000. The total collections of all kinds and all sorts for

Licenses in 1885 were	$1,296,337 93
In 1890	1,084,714 89
An increase of	$ 211,623 04

which is the total increase during that time.

In opposition to this can be set some other figures. The dram-shop license went up in 1886 from the old rate, which at that time was $120 a year for saloons of the first class and $60 a year for saloons of the second class. These saloons were classed according to the kind of liquor they dealt in, those selling whisky being put in the $120 class and those selling only beer being put in the second. The rate of license to be paid since that time is $500 a year for city privileges and $50 a year State taxes. This makes an increase of about five to one in the rate on saloons and dramshops alone. As the average under the old license ran about $100 a year and now the rate is $500 straight, it can be readily seen how very easy it is to bring the average or total up without any extra effort. To revert back to the figures in the Comptroller's report: The total increase in 1890 over 1885 is $211,623.04. The total increase in saloon licenses in 1890 over 1885 is $260,158.40. So that $48,395.36 more than the entire increase in 1890 over 1885 was made on saloon licenses.

A GENERAL DECREASE.

If the actual figures are taken it is found that in 1890 there was a loss rather than an increase in the amount of collections from other lines than dramshops. The Comptroller's report for 1890 shows a total of $1,296,877.93. The same report shows a total for 1885 of $1,084,714.89, which would indicate an increase on all revenues of $211,663.04. When the list is looked over more carefully the increase in dramshop licenses is found to amount to $260,058.40 or, more than the total increase on all lines, so that to even things up there must have been a falling off of $48,395.36 in all other lines. Again there is an item of $31,369.89 for meat shops set down against 1890 which does not appear at all in 1885, because in that year no licenses were paid, as the case was being fought in the courts.

Adding this amount to the dramshop increase it is found that the total increase in these two lines only is $79,765.25 more than the total increase in 1890 over 1885, so that there must have been a falling off to that amount in other licenses.

COMPTROLLER STEVENSON'S STRONG TALK.

Comptroller John D. Stevenson was seen yesterday by a POST-DISPATCH reporter, and asked if he could explain the discrepancies in the license collections. Gen. Stevenson said: "You have a mighty broad field for investigation before you. That license business is all wrong. The collections have been so badly made that it is simply a disgrace to St. Louis. In my position all I can do is to accept the returns made to me, and there my connection with the thing stops short. I can see very well, as any sane person can, that things are not right. What the causes are I cannot say, but nevertheless I have my opinions. Not being in a position to back up my opinions with absolute proofs, I will not state what they are. It is safe to say, though, that many others have the same opinions as I.

"It is ridiculous to say that the revenue from licenses to-day should be less than it was five, six or seven years ago.

"Look at the reports on the merchants' licenses. In 1882, eight years ago, the receipts were $192,253.81 and in 1890 only $170,660.82. It is simply absurd to say that the mercantile business in St. Louis has fallen off that much in that time.

"One great defect in the License Department of the Collector's office is the lack of system. There is absolutely no system or regularity about it. It ought to be run like the Water Rates office and be made a special department so that all the city could be blocked off according to the different lines of trade and then regularly canvassed on a systematic principle. As it is everything looks after itself and it don't make much difference to any one how things go. The Collector's office is so absorbed in the tax work that the licenses are completely overlooked."

Gen. Stevenson, in his talk about the office of Collector and the way it was managed, did not think it was in very good form for him to censure it, but it could be very clearly seen that he thought some very radical reforms could be worked to the advantage of the city.

THE MAYOR'S SURPRISED.

Mayor Noonan was seen in his office and the Comptroller's report shown him. The situation was a revelation to him and he did not hesitate to express the greatest surprise upon learning that this sort of thing had been going on for years without exciting the slightest comment from any of the officials whose duty it was to look after the interests of the city. He did not have much to say. The substance of what he said was: "I cannot express my opinion on this subject now, but on the face of it it looks as if something was wrong and very wrong. It is rather surprising if the business in this city has been falling away to that extent. I can say, however, that I shall certainly pay particular attention to this subject and make it my business to look after the interests of the city. The Collector's office is a sort of half State, half municipal affair and rather hard to get at, but I think that I can find a way to make them do the city justice or state the reason why.

"Coming upon me suddenly as this has I cannot in reason state what I think the causes are, but I can assure you that I will find them out if I can and it is part of my duty to the citizens of St. Louis to find out for them why it is the city loses two or three hundred thousand dollars of revenue each year to which it is justly entitled."

AN INCREASE OF OVER 100 PER CENT.

A gentleman well-informed in the manufacturing statistics of St. Louis said: "It is absurd to say that our manufacturers have fallen off. There was no United States census in 1885, but the figures for 1890 are accessible. These compared with what we know of the present figures indicate that when the statistics are published an increase of over 100 per cent will be shown. In 1880 there was only $4,000,000 worth of beer manufactured here. One brewery alone now brews more than this. The flour output is a good deal more than double, and so on throughout the list. As a matter of fact there was more growth in the second five years than in the first, and it would be within bounds to say that there has been an increase all along the line averaging 50 per cent. No only has there been no falling off, but there is no doubt whatever that since 1885 the manufactures have increased 80 per cent. This is putting everything at the very lowest figures."

THE COLLECTOR'S ADMISSIONS.

Collector Ziegenhein was called on to secure from him a statement of the causes of the remarkable showing that the figures make. The Comptroller's statement was shown to him, the decreases in the revenue pointed out and he was asked for an explanation.

"In the first place," he said, "the figures for the fiscal year ending April 7, 1890, do not show a full year's work for me. I came into this office on April 18, 1890, so my year was eleven days short. I will not consent to a comparison between 1885 and 1890. It is not just. In 1885 Mr. Hudson was Collector and he brought the revenues to the highest notch. After that Clay Sexton came in, and during his four years they ran down, down, down. I do not like to say anything about any man, and especially about my friend Clay, for he is a big-hearted, good fellow, as honest as any man on earth, but this office is the most difficult of any in the city to manage. It is purely a money office; it is just like a bank, and no matter how good a man may be he must have a thorough business training to conduct it. Clay did not have that, and the result was that the collections under his administration diminished instead of increasing. It is too foolish to suppose for a moment that the business of St. Louis has fallen off. It has grown immensely and the revenues should have grown. But when I came in I found them, as I said, going steadily down, and it is just like a team going down hill; the first thing you have to do is to stop it; then you can bring it back. The cause of the decreases is bad collecting and nothing else. In a great many lines I have brought it up. I will increase the revenue every year I am in office until when my fourth year comes they will be higher than they ever were before. I have advertised in the newspapers for people to pay their taxes; I have sent out 60,000 postal cards; I have made those who brought in their reports take them back and increase them. But you can't make an enemy of every man by telling him that his report is too small. I say to some: 'Your business was more than this, I think; you must have left out your country sales or something of that kind,' and generally they take the report away and bring it back saying: 'Yes, the Secretary forgot to put the country sales in. I am obliged to you for calling my attention to it, for I want to make a correct report.' Why, before I came in here men in this office used to notify merchants what they returned the year before, and they would send in the same return year after year. I would like to see any man do that in my office. I have been working steadily to make the business men understand that I will hold them to a strict account, but that cannot be done at once.

MAKING WHAT RETURNS THEY PLEASE.

"For four years they have been making what returns they pleased and they have had them accepted. You can't bring them up to the high mark all of a sudden. Take the street car lines, for instance. They sent in reports which I would not receive. There is a tax of $25 per car and I told them I was going to send men out to count the cars. Then I got the returns back with eight or ten or twelve cars added. I have increased the collections on vehicles from $75,000, in round numbers, in 1889, to $89,000 in 1890. I will increase it $14,000 this year, the same next year; I will go on increasing it every year that I am in office.

"Now remember that during the four years preceding me the revenues were on the down grade, and we will go over some of the articles."

Starting with the As the auctioneers, Mr. Ziegenhein said:

"In 1885 they paid $3,654, in 1889 they paid $2,866.37, in 1890 they paid $2,517. That was a falling off, but the collections for this year already amount to more than that. The bankers, brokers and financial agents paid in 1885 $5,144.99. In 1889 it dropped to $4,282.88. In 1890 I raised it to $6,808.88. The trouble in 1889 was bad collecting. Billiards and ten-pin alleys paid $363.40 in 1885, $645.45 in 1889 and amounted to $696.15 in 1890. That would have increased more if it had not been for the Newberry law which shut a good many pool and billiard tables out of saloons. Boarding-houses paid $1,369.43 in 1885, and $1,358.52 in 1889. In 1890 they paid $928.25. Well, the closing of the Planters' House partly accounts for this. I have looked across at it many a time and wished it was open. It had 800 rooms and when it closed $150 of revenue was lost. Commission merchants paid $22,972.12 in 1885, $14,479.50 in 1889 and I brought it up to $13,784.05 in 1890. This was bad collecting. The dog license amounted to $11,949.6 in 1885, fell to $7,920.50 in 1889 and were $6,071.69 in 1890. People only pay their dog licenses when there are dog catchers about, and as no appropriation was made to pay the dog catchers when Neiser and Thomas were contesting the office of City Marshal, the dog licenses were not paid. This year they already amount to $3,000 more than all of last year. The dram shops paid $515,244.41 in 1885, $858,690.87 in 1889, and $775,302.81 in 1890. That falling off was due to the organization of the brewers' syndicate. Formerly the breweries were each carrying a lot of saloons that would not pay their own licenses for fear if one dropped a saloon another brewery would take it up, but since the syndicate organized they have stopped that and the saloons that could not pay their own licenses had to shut up. Every morning the brewers meet and when a saloon fails to pay up they scratch it off the list. The revenues from dramshops fell off in the same way in Chicago when the syndicate was formed there and they have done the same here. Insurance companies paid $27,550.35 in 1885, only $13,949.02 in 1889 and I brought them up to $24,302.73 in 1890. This year I will receive more from them than the city ever got before. Intelligence offices paid during the three years $840.48, $266.25 and $289.13 respectively. That was due to bad collecting. Manufacturers paid $107,564.60 in 1885, fell to $105,892.15 in 1889 and rose to $118,888.02 in 1890.

TO MAKE THEM COME TO TIME.

They will pay more each year that I am in office. The falling off was simply bad collecting. The meat shops paid nothing in 1885. They began to pay in 1889. In 1889 Mr. Sexton collected $36,716.50, which included back taxes for the time the litigation was going on.

I collected $31,369.89 in 1890. The merchants paid $183,838.18 in 1885, and only $161,317.76 in 1889. That was bad collecting. In 1890 I brought them up to $170,660.82, and I will continue to increase the amount. The pawn-brokers paid $5,040 in 1885, $3,288 in 1889, and $3,681 in 1890. I increased that amount. The photographers paid $15,023.73 in 1885, $12,267.68 in 1889 and $9,786.93 in 1890. Well, the photographers have diminished in number. For instance, two of them in South St. Louis are doing what two dozen used to do. The new processes have had a tendency to throw all the work to large galleries. The real estate agents paid $8,702,36 in 1885, $8,551.17 in 1889 and in 1890 they come up to $10,025.06. The runners' licenses went down from $240 in 1889 to $32.23 in 1890, but that was because the police ran most of them off. Theaters and exhibitions paid $2,982.94 in 1885, $2,595 in 1889 and $2,174.63 in 1890. The dime museums went out of existence and there have not been as many small shows as there used to be. Vehicles paid $30,972.60 in 1885, and only $75,593.21 in 1889, but they paid $88,904.99 in 1890.

THE OFFICE IN A BAD STATE.

"When I came into this office all these things were down. I have been able to raise some, some I have not. I came into this office to make a record. I have no business here, I ought not to have come here. A man who has money has no business in an office like this. Here I work from 7:30 or 8 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the evening, working hard all day, watching forty-five men to see that they do their work properly, and watching every dollarr for a dollar here, two there and ten there will count up in the course of the 365 days that make the year. I went into the Lafayette Bank when its deposits were a few thousand. I built them up to nearly $3,000,000. I made a success of that, and I mean to make a success of this. I have a family to make a record for—a family of twelve. One of my boys may want to be Collector some day, and if he does some one will say: "Let me see—the old man used to be Collector; let me look at his record; and I mean that my boy shall be proud of it. The figures will go up step by step each year. The work here is tremendous. There are 62,000 sprinkling bills, and they run about 75 cents each. Mr. Sexton left me $20,000 of uncollected sprinkling bills and I had them collected in four weeks. All the bills for 1889 and 1890 have been collected except about $1,600. Of that amount $1,200 is due from the Fair Grounds Association, and I have sent Mr. Green notice of the fact. If that had been paid I think I should have had the courage to go ahead and collect the little remaining so as to clear up the account. When I speak of Mr. Sexton's failure to collect the highest revenue I do not mean to discredit him. The truth is that this office is too big a business institution for any man who has not had years of business experience. I have had sixteen years of training as the manager of a bank and I mean to make the collections so perfect before I go out that the man who follows me will get a razzle-dazzle if he tries to keep up with me unless he is a better business man than I am."

JUSTICE TO SEXTON.

In view of Mr. Ziegenhein's statement it is only justice to Mr. Sexton to give the total collections for the years he was in office. In 1886 he collected $1,185,508.97; in 1887 $1,203,761.88; in 1888 $1,189,756.16; in 1888 he collected $1,295,776.22; in 1889, with which year Mr. Ziegenheim makes his comparisons, Mr. Sexton collected in 1890 $1,329,459.08, and Mr. Ziegenhein's collections fell to $1,296,337.93.

PROHIBITION ATCHISON.

Prospect of a Hard Struggle for Supremacy by the Liquor Men.

ATCHISON, Kan., Feb. 7.—Atchison has been enjoying immunity from the severe and disastrous effects of the prohibitory act for the past two years on account of the wisdom of the Police Commissioners in regulating liquor traffic, but the harmony of the situation is about to be disturbed by citizens who want Atchison included in the bill now pending in the Legislature, exempting certain cities from the metropolitan police law, thus giving such cities "home rule."

The Prohibitionists say that if such a bill becomes a law they will immediately institute prosecutions under the liquor law against the joints, and thus the county would be involved in expensive litigation, and the city would lose a large revenue which it now receives under the "fine system" adopted by the Police Commissioners. The Prohibitionists are willing for the commissioners to exercise this discretion, but are opposed to giving the same privilege to the Mayor. The people of the city are overwhelmingly in favor of getting rid of the Police Commissioners, but there are enough on the other side to make trouble, and it is probable that the city will soon be in as bad a situation on the liquor subject as Leavenworth.

Mascoutah's Festive Turners.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., Feb. 7.—The Turners' annual mask ball is being held at the Central Turner Hall this evening. There is an immense crowd in attendance. Several societies from St. Louis, East St. Louis, Belleville and neighboring towns are here in full force. There are an unusually large number of maskers. The prizes for the best masks will be awarded at 10 o'clock, after which the grand ball will commence.

The Fayetteville Creamery.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., Feb. 7.—The large creamery built at Fayetteville recently by a stock company, composed of farmers of that section, was put into operation this week.

THE MOON'S FABLE.

A Famous German Allegory Illustrated for the Carnival.

ANNUAL MASK BALL OF THE POPULAR GERMAN CLUB.

All Previous Carnival Festivities of This Club Eclipsed by Last Night's Brilliant Display—The Hall Handsomely Decorated for the Occasion—Some of the Most Striking Ball Room Costumes.

The Germania Club, renowned for the beauty and magnificence of its carnival festivities, fairly eclipsed all previous efforts in the tableau and masquerade ball of last evening. The whole affair was under the direction of Mr. A. F. Strasburger, who had chosen an old German poem, "The Moon's Fable," for allegorical illustration, the cast of characters being made up from the club members. For several weeks he has been engaged upon it perfecting every detail, and the result must have been very gratifying to him and his assistant, Mr. Hofstetter, who elaborated so intelligently all of Mr. Strasburger's plans. "The Moon's Fable"—in verse represents the seasons each in turn, with their pastimes, flowers, harvest and fruit. It was faithfully portrayed last night in elegant tableaux, and the dance, in four series, corresponding to the four seasons. For this purpose the large hall was converted into an immense stage set for the opening picture, a winter scene. The walls were wainscoted with large pines presenting the illusion of apine forest crowned with the ice and snow of winter. In the middle of the forest stood an old wind mill, beyond the pines to the right rose two immense arches of ice, and another to the left, the clearing on the south side occupied the stage. Near the wind mill in the center was a blacksmith, represented by Mr. Ed. Wieder, forging away while the band played "The Jolly Coppersmith" as accompaniment. Beside him was a gnome, Mr. Ed Roesch, in long gray beard and brown cloak, representing Time. Suddenly the forest seemed to be alive with the sounds of the chase, so well were the hunting songs, the baying of the hounds and shooting of guns, etc., imitated by the orchestra. At the last note four falconers and their ladies appeared upon the scene, followed by "Winter" (Wm. B. E. Spickerman), with long gray beard, and wrapped in a mantle of ermine. With him was his gay daughter, the "Princess Carnival" (Miss Emilia Steinwender), dressed in gay colored satins, with tinkling bells, ringing a merry chime with every movement. Tired out with their journey, they paused beside the mill to rest.

THE HUNTSMEN.

The hunters, Mr. John H. Conrades, jr., Mr. Henry Trorlicht, Mr. Richard C. Blanke and Mr. Albert G. Blanke, all dressed in typical Alpine costume, then took their ladies, Misses Ella Conrades, Virginia Rassieur, Bettie Hillegrest and Paula Endress, all dressed as huntresses in green and gold, and formed a circle, listening intently to the sound of sleigh bells and cracking whips which betokened some fresh arrival. The first ice gate opened, and under the arch appeared the Polish float drawn by six devils. On it was a sleigh with reindeers, and seated in it was a party composed of four noblemen and their ladies, Mr. A. F. Strasburger, Mr. W. Althous, Mr. Walter Hezel, Mr. E. A. Holm, Misses Rugie Ludwig, Marie Hilger, Linnie Haensler and Clara Hezel. These Polish maidens all wore skating costumes, short skirts of ruby velvet braided with swan's down and trimmed with gold cords, Polish caps with tassels and top boots banded with fur. The gentlemen were all costumed as Polish noblemen in light brocades and satins. There was great hilarity among the men, and the ladies threw snowballs into the crowd as they circled around the mill. The sleigh then stopped. The noblemen alighted and brushing off the snow helped the ladies out and off they all rushed to the ice pond. Darkness now came in indicating the approach of night, and will o' the wisps of all colors sprung up and darted hither and thither through the forest, while the skaters, under the direction of Jacob Mahler, executed a beautiful skater's dance composed for the occasion. Six figures. First—Skating around the pond. Second—Separation. Third—Pleading for a kiss. Fourth—Reconciliation. Fifth—Chasing on the ice. Sixth—Last round. The moon by this time had risen, and the servants warned their masters that it was time to return. The Blacksmith then addressed the moon as an old friend to whom he was indebted for all of the fables and fairy tales of his youth. During this prologue, the orchestra played the "Fairy Song," from "Oberon," and in a clear, resonant voice, the Moon then unfolded its fable, a quaint mixture of poetry and philosophy, prettily told. The rolle of the Moon was excellently well taken by Mr. J. A. W. Fernow, dressed in black and yellow with a large golden disc showing the face.

THE SECOND SERIES.

While the prize song from the "Meistersinger" was being played by the orchestra the second series, "Spring Blossoms," was unfolded by the blacksmith, who drew aside the curtain from the second gateway of ice, discovering a tableau composed of five allegorical figures, the "Sun," the "Evening Star," the "Snow Queen," "Spring" and "Blossoms." The "Sun" was represented by Miss Bertha Wetzel, who wore a superb golden yellow Japanese costume trimmed with silver, and carried a golden parasol. The "Evening Star" was represented by Mrs. R. Limberg, costumed in black satin and tulle, studded with silver stars, a large silver star fastening her flowing veil to her hair. The "Snow Queen" was presonated by Miss Adele Dieckriede, dressed in white tulle, fleck'd with ermine, a large Rembrandt hat [illegible] plumes. Miss Helena Eisenhart personated "Blossoms" in blush white silk tulle, garlanded with flowers, and upon it a flight of birds. Miss Corinne Keller, as "Spring," wore pale green tulle, bespriggred with violets and butterflies. As the curtain was raised the picture was explained thus: "Memories of bygone days from the sweet spring-time of life, when the heart beats warmly and free in admiration of all that is beautiful and good on earth." The sun now awoke, the snow began to melt away, the flowers, a lily, a carnation pink, a violet and a yellow tulip began to unfold, two butterflies sprang into life. Graceful poses of the flowers and a play of the butterflies about them to waltz music, formed a beautiful dance figure. Miss Fannie Engleman, in pure white satin, represented the lily; Miss Allen Vieth, in pink tulle and green satin bodice, represented the pink carnation; Miss Anna Schaeffer, in pale lilac tulle, garlanded with violets and a large violet upon her head, represented that sweet flower; Miss Helen Luyties, in airy tulle with large golden and jeweled wings, represented one butterfly and Miss Alice Herman another butterfly. The western ice gate then opened, disclosing a "Summer Idyl," represented by seven allegorical figures: "Summer," a "Daisy," a "Bee," a "Swallow," a "Huntsman" and "Fall." The moon continued the narrative, "My dream now changes, I find myself taken rapidly across the snow-capped Alps into Sunny Italy, where under the blue sky, I listen entranced to familiar songs accompanied by the strains of the mandolin." "Summer" was represented by Miss Josie Holshauser, dressed in cream white silk with pale blue drapery, garlanded with wild flowers; a mandolin upon her shoulder. "Fall" was represented by Miss Lulu Hilger, costumed in crimson plush with border of green and gold, and garlanded with autumn leaves and grapes; Miss Adele Conrades as the "Shepherdess," in a Bo-Peep costume of pink and blue, with leg-horn hat garlanded with flowers and staff; Miss Anna Bang represented the "Daisy," in a white Margurite dress, garlanded with daisies. Mr. Edmund Banker, as the "Hunter," wore an Alpine hunting dress; Mr. Charles Orthwein, as the "Bee," was dressed in character with mask, etc., representing a bee. Mr. Ed Pretorious, as the "Swallow," was in a character costume of feathers. A gondola in white and gold, decked with flowers, was then brought in. In it were three Italian fisher girls, two mandolin players and three Venetian noblemen. Approaching the group comprising the "Summer Idyl" they serenaded, playing the mandolinata by Paladine. The Fisher girls were represented by Miss Martha Haeussler; Miss Thieman and Miss Annie Gundelach in Italian peasant dress; Mr. H. Scott Harrington and a companion in picturesque dress represented the mandolin players; the Venetian noblemen were represented by Mr. A. Stoffregan, Mr. George C. Oeters and Mr. Fred Scholenthaler in rich court dress. The music then changed into "The Last Rose of Summer." The shepherdess pulled her rose to pieces, and bid good-bye to the others. The hunter was called to the forest and the swallow prepared to flit with the others when the moon exclaimed: "Art thou leaving once more, dear swallow, thou transient messenger of the spring? Is fall already upon us, that thou preparest to leave for foreign shores? Alas, how heavy it would make my heart were it not for the tender hope of thy return."

GREETING THE THIRD FLOAT.

The blacksmith and the hunters then greeted the third float, and the spirits appeared, bringing in a huge basket containing Corn, Cabbage, a Potato, a Tomato, Barley and Champagne (Veuve Clicquot), accompanied by four harlequins. The first harlequin was represented by Miss Emma Barklage in yellow and red satin, with cap and bells; the second by Miss Kate Krieckhaus in pink white tarleton, cap and bells; the third by Miss Adele Ghio in red and blue satin, cap and bells; Veuve Clicquot was represented by Miss Josephine Methudy in a unique costume of bottle-green pleated skirt, an apron representing the label, a cap on her head representing the silver covered cork, a champagne glass in her hand. "Barley" was represented by Miss Clara Bodeman, her skirt made of barley, a leather apron, beer glass, and staff garlanded with hops, Mr. Charles Krauss represented "Corn," Mr. Alexander Conta represented "Tomato," Mr. Robert Funger, Jr., represented "Potato," Mr. Julius T. Rombauer represented "Cabbage," all of them wearing papier mache costumes portraying exactly the vegetables. All together they executed a beautiful dance, "The Harvest Dance." The men then disappeared, the lights were lowered and all was dark. The orchestra then began a joyful strain, imitating the trilling of birds. The swallow then left the forest and advanced into the clearing. The sun rose from its bed of clouds, throwing out its golden rays on all sides, which were gathered up by the flowers and the denizens of the forests, making a grand ensemble and one beautiful final tableau, for which the President of the Germania, Mr. Ed C. Kehr, spoke the epilogue closing "The Moon's Fable."

"Is not to-day like a field in which the birds of to-morrow are sleeping? And in the coming day will not the fruits replace the flowers? Let the dreamer waste his life on the blossoms scattered by the storm, while the wise man takes care of the future by grasping the present in its flight."

Then came the grand finale—the grand masked ball, in which everybody in costume joined. Souvenirs were presented to the guests, a little pamphlet, upon the outer cover of which was a picture from the tableaux, and within was the original poem out of which "The Moon's Fable" was woven into the beautiful pictures which delighted the guests last night. Among the ladies present in elegant or unique costumes were:

Miss Julia Rashcoe, Kate Greenaway in pink nun's veiling; large pink shirred hat.

Miss Amanda Endres, a Directoire gown of white crepe.

Miss E. Rashcoe, Italian peasant girl in scarlet satin, with ribbons, striped apron and square cap of scarlet silk.

Mrs. H. S[illegible] Bonsall, Italian peasant, in light green satin banded with dark green velvet, ribbon striped muslin apron and square cap.

Mrs. Col. Moore, Pinet[illegible] Japanese costume in golden and red[illegible] injured [illegible] at times, scarlet satin mask.

Mrs. Philippine Overstolz as "Little Annie Rooney," in white short skirt and babe waist, with broad blue sash, tied high under the arms; blue ribbons on the shoulders.

Miss Annie Andre, La Guitana, in pink silk striped with black velvet, white blouse waist and velvet jacket. Gypsy cap.

Miss Antoinette Griesedieck, a very unique costume representing the Spider, a gray China silk figured with spider-webs, and looped with spiders.

Miss Maisie Harris, an evening dress of black and gold, with pink silk domino.

Miss Laura Hilger, Kate Greenaway gown of pink silk muil, large shirred hat.

Miss Hilda Mothey, violet tulle draped over white silk and garlanded with white roses; pink silk domino.

Mrs. Lou Daggett, a sixteenth century lady, in black and gold with black silk domino and mask.

Miss Cornelia Prufrock as Yum Yum, in a gorgeous scarlet Japanese gown with black sash.

Miss Nellie Langan, an elegant costume, representing sunshine; ruby velvet petticoat, draped with gold tinsel, the bodice of velvet spangled with gold; flowing flaxen curls.

Miss Lyda D' Ceneh, an evening dress of lavender silk and gauze, under a pink silk domino.

Miss A. Rothstein, red silk, trimmed with cut steel.

Miss Rufer of Louisville, Ky., an evening dress of white silk, embroidered in colors; domino representing Nelly Bly.

Miss Lillie Wagener, red China silk evening dress, with Nelly Bly domino.

Miss Ella Beers, a Greek girl in white and gold China silk with black effects, hair braided with gold.

Mrs. O. F. Meister, French gray crepe de chine trimmed in royal purple velvet and gold brocade—sixteenth century lady.

Miss Schlonstein, an Egyptian dress of Nile green, combined with dark green, tan fan and gloves to match.

Miss Louis Opel, as a chaprone in white silk garlanded with roses.

Miss Blanche Opel, old rose greenaway frock trimmed with gold.

Mrs. John Moffett, a quakeress in gray

WORLD OF SPORT.

A Base Ball Revival Assured for This Season.

POLITICIANS GIVE THE PURITAN CLUB A KNOCK-OUT BLOW.

Chicago Included in the New Association Circuit—News of the Diamond—Long Island City's Spasm of Virtue—Ring Talk—Wheel Matter — Cycling Chat—General Sports.

President Von der Ahe of the St. Louis Browns will go to Chicago Monday or Tuesday on business connected with the Association. While there he will meet President Thurman and Chas. Prince of the Boston Club and arrangements will be made to put the new Chicago Club on a strong financial basis. A stock company will be organized and the club started. Neither manager nor players will be engaged until after the meeting on the 18th inst. In speaking of his coming trip, Mr. Von der Ahe said:

"The American Association will have a club in Chicago, and a good one, too. I will meet Messrs. Thurman and Prince there, and we will at once proceed to business. It is not yet positively determined who will manage the team, but Tom Loftus, I know, would make a first-class man for the club and city."

"Is there any truth in the report regarding Al Johnson taking hold there?"

"All I know of it is what the papers published. Johnson is a good man, and would no doubt make a go of it in the 'Windy City,' if interested."

"Have you any financial interest in the proposed Chicago Club?"

"Not a cent. I see that it is stated that I am to be one of the stockholders of the club. That is a mistake. I will have no financial interest in any other than the St. Louis Club."

"What about the Bierbauer case?"

"Bierbauer belongs to the Association. He jumped the reserve of the Athletic Club to play in the Brotherhood, and like the other Association players who jumped, he will again go back to the Association. You will notice his alleged contract with Pittsburg has not been officially given out, and it will not be. That case with several others will be officially passed upon by the National Board at its coming meeting."

"What about Denny Lyons?"

"Though Lyons has not signed with us, he is as good as signed. He agreed with Capt. Comiskey, who saw him recently in Cincinnati, to sign this month. He is a good man, has stopped drinking, and will, I think, make a creditable showing in St. Louis the coming season."

"Have you signed any other men?"

"No; none of the old men, outside of Capt. Comiskey. But Silver King, Boyle and O'Neill will again be in the club. Shorty Fuller will cover short."

"What about second."

"That position is still open. I do not know yet who will go there. It all depends on circumstances, but the people of St. Louis can depend upon seeing a first-class all-round man there."

President Von der Ahe stated further, in speaking of the Association in general, that the feeling all along the line is that the season will be in every way profitable and one of the best managed base ball circuits ever known will be that of the Association this year.

THE BROWNS' STOCK COMPANY.

The St. Louis Browns for 1891 will be in every way stronger and generally better than they have been for several years past. The club will be conducted on a popular basis, the increase of the capital stock to $50,000 giving the people a chance to become financially interested in its welfare: It is the purpose of the Sportsman's Park and club to take a long lease on the property on which the ball grounds are located, with a view later on to secure control of it. With this lease, improvements in the way of a magnificent new grand-stand and pavilions will supplant the present buildings. Already the old seats along the west fences and those on the north are being torn down and new substantial seats are going up. The seating capacity will be considerably enlarged, and many new improvements will be made. Of course all these things cost money, and the new company will be prepared to go ahead and carry out their plans. In the eight years of the existence of the St. Louis Club dividends amounting to 130 per cent have been declared. There are not many St. Louis institutions that can produce a better record.

THE NATIONAL BOARD MEETING.

Next Friday at the Auditorium in Chicago the National Board of Professional Base Ball Associations will hold its first meeting. Its membership consists of three base ball representatives, one each from the American Association, National League and Western Association. Messrs. Thurman, Rogers and Kranthoff are the three individuals who will have a great deal to say in the legislative deliberations for the coming season. Upon them will largely devolve the solution of all knotty questions, such as the sale system, the ten-day law, and abuse of privileges in the exchange of players, disputes affecting the standing of clubs, and the rights of associations or clubs. The presiding official will individually be vested with power to act, using his own judgment in urgent cases. The man who has by his effective service when the base ball situation last fall looked blue earned the honors of the office, is the son of the old Roman, Allen G. Thurman. He will probably be chosen to the presidency. He does not possess the acrimony and aggressiveness of John I. Rogers, who wants the office, but he has the powers of conciliation, and his abilities to successfully cope with any base ball situation that may arise cannot be denied. The National League will be represented by N. E. Young in the secretaryship, and the American Association would be honored in the selection of Allen W. Thurman. At this meeting the lists of reserved players will be presented by Secretary Young, who will have received them all by Tuesday next. Those players not reserved will, no doubt, be apportioned to the clubs wanting their services. The meeting promises to have a strong influence upon the shaping of the affairs of major and minor organizations.

HUGH NICOL HERE.

The Browns' old-time player Hugh Nicol was in the city yesterday. He came to sign players for his Rockford (Ill.) club, which is a member of the Interstate League. Little Nic was looking the picture of health and was in particularly good spirits, especially in view of the fact that his property near Forest Park is turning out a profitable investment.

SALES NOT ABOLISHED.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 7.—President Robinson of the Cleveland Club is still strongly opposed to the sales system, on paper. But he isn't half as hard a believer as he was in the good faith of his associates. When he called on A. G. Spalding for aid in the line of playing material he was told that he could have Darling or Nagle, but that all the rest of the men were needed by Chicago. This announcement from Chicago strengthens the impression that enough players for two teams may be kept in Chicago and half of them dealt off to the Association team in that city, which will play Sunday games and will only be restricted to a 50-cent tariff and no sale of intoxicants upon its grounds. The sales system is alleged to be dead, yet on Monday last Chicago priced Fielder Wilmot to Cleveland for $3,500.

While dickering with Al Johnson about the Cincinnati team, John Brush virtually admitted that he had allowed the National League some $10,000 worth of its paper in exchange for the Cincinnati franchise. The paper was part of the $65,000 paid him for the Indianapolis Club a year ago, the toughest deal the National League ever made. Incidentally, too, he priced franbhises. The New York and Boston franchises he thought worth $250,000 each, and Philadelphia $100,000, at least. If the Cincinnati Club goes into the courts as seems likely now, the prices of these franchises will be important testimony. In the meantime Johnson will keep up the Cincinnati property and pay another quarter's rent before March 1.

The drifting note about Louisville owing Browning $650, which he wants pefore he signs a contract, leads up to an amusing piece of history. It was in 1889, when the Louisville Club under Davidson, was on its famous Eastern didn't-win-a-game trip. During it Browning was fined $200 and laid off without pay by Davidson for intoxication. The truth, as Pete reels it off was that one day he says he saw some of the Louisville men drinking in a saloon near the Brooklyn bridge and went in to induce them to quit and try to win a game. They would, they declared, if Pete would drink a glass of beer. At last he consented and called for a whisky glass full. Just as he raised it to his lips Davidson entered the saloon and told Pete it would cost him $100. Pete tried to explain. That cost $100 more. Then he grew sulky and that night drank "for keeps" and was laid off and lost $450 worth. No one explained for him.

CAPT. ANSON'S NEW TEAM.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 7.—Anson, who has been at Clinton, Io., on a shooting tour, arrived in this city this morning. He was kept busy making up the team to send to Nic Young. He finished at last and the list is now forwarded. The most diligent questioning failed to elicit anything in regard to the makeup of the club. It will, however, no doubt be as follows: Nagle, Kittredge and Farrell, catchers; Hutchison, Luby, Gumbert and VanHaltren, pitchers; Anson, Pfeffer and Burns, on the bases; Cooney at short, and Wilmot, VanHaltren and Duffee in the field. Ryan is a straight hitter, but his reputation as a disorganizer had made him rather unpopular. Ed Hanlon, the manager of the Pittsburgs, was closeted for some time with Anson and made an appeal for some players. The old man would give him but little satisfaction, and he left for home to-night, disgusted. He has all but made arrangements to play with Anson's team for two weeks in the spring at St. Augustine, Fla. Pickett, the Philadelphia second-baseman, is here. He has heard nothing from the manager, and is anxious to know what disposition is to be made of him.

WARD SAILS FOR EUROPE.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Feb. 7.—John M. Ward, the famous shortstop, sailed to-day for Europe on the steamship Umbria. He will not return until the 1st of April. Mr. Ward denied that he was going to England to rejoin his wife, Helen Dauvray, who is now in London.

THE RING.

POLITICIANS CAUSED THE DIXON-M'CARTY FAILURE—MISCELLANY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Long Island City, the domain of Mayor Pat Gleason and of his deadly enemies, the members of the Jeffersonian Club, has been conclusively proved to be a most unhealthy place for pugilists. Although the directors of the Puritan Club had been assured by the authorities that the glove contest between Dixon and McCarthy would not be interfered with, it was stopped, and the 4,000 sports who shivered outside the club-house for an hour before the doors were opened said some uncomplimentary things about the "sore heads" who prevented the fight. Sheriff Mattie Goldner of Owen County is held responsible for the affair by men familiar with politics over there, and Under Sheriff Sharkey, who is said to have aspirations for a higher office, is said to have put himself to some inconvenience to bring about the result. Men in Hunter's Point, who are on the "inside," have had many a hearty laugh since Thursday night at the idea of Jeffersonian Club members posing as reformers. But they carried their point and they now expect to take the helm and drive the fighting Mayor and his allies out of Owens County politics.

Mayor Gleason was as mad as a hornet on Thursday night. He had declared that the contest should go on in any event. He could not understand why a sparring match between feather-weights, in which five-ounce gloves are used, should be construed into a prize fight, and he sent twenty-five blue-coats to the big amphitheater to preserve order, and they did their duty, though there was no order to preserve.

THE SPORTS "KICKED"

at having been kept out in the cold but "it's an ill wind," etc., and the ferry company and several of the saloonkeepers made as much money as though the contest had been allowed to proceed. Sports who came hundreds of miles to see the show left town on the earliest trains and declared that they would never set foot in Long Island City again. Jim Wakely and Dick Roche, who have lost $15,000 in trying to make sparring popular in this vicinity, have not yet decided what they will do with their big structure, which is a white elephant on their hands. They may turn it into a tennis court, a roller-skating rink or a concert garden. Someone suggested that it be made over into a glue factory. It will stand there in all probability for months, unless it burns down, as a monument to Long Island City reformers and a warning to capitalists who desire to popularize athletic sports. This is the untimely end of one of the finest amphitheaters for sparring purposes ever constructed, and the Olympic Club of New Orleans will have a clear field hereafter. Both Dixon and McCarthy were greatly disappointed at the unexpected termination of their match. Each was confident of victory and a great contest would have been the result of a meeting between them. They will be allowed a liberal sum for training expenses, and Messrs. Roche and Wakely will wash their hands of all Puritan Club business. All the money taken in for tickets has been refunded.

ANOTHER BIDDER FOR FAME.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—Barney Allen and Joe Harris, the famous Australian bookmakers, now in Chicago, have issued a challenge to Bob Fitzsimmons on behalf of Jim Hall of Australia to fight to a finish before any recognized athletic club that may be mutually agreed upon for a purse and a side bet of $10,000, under Marquis of Queensberry rules. A forfeit of $1,000 has been deposited with the Chicago *Daily Globe*. Hall is now on his way from Australia to this country.

MAYOR GRANT ENJOYING HIMSELF.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 7.—Mayor Grant of New York arrived here very quietly yesterday and betook himself to the Boston Club and subsequently became the guest of President Wamsley of the Southern Athletic Club. The reporters sought in vain for him at various places of resort and at one or two points where elegant receptions were being held. He was finally found at the Olympic Club, where a sparring exhibition was given by Bob Fitzsimmons, Andy Bowen and others. He had not much intelligence to communicate, was temporarily out of politics and had no clearly defined plans as to where he should go when he left here.

MAHER'S PICNIC.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The latest alleged American pugilist to disgrace himself in the British prize ring is Gus Lambert, who came here full of talk and was pushed inside the ropes to-night, backed by Charley Mitchell. The match was arranged with Peter Maher, the Irish champion, who would not be allowed to meet any second-class man in New York. The men met at the Pelican Club to-night. It took Maher just three blows in fifty seconds to knock Lambert senseless on the floor. New York sportsman should keep such men as McAuliffe and Lambert at home.

BILLIARDS.

Prizes aggregating in value nearly $200 have drawn the best amateur talent in the city into the continuous pool tournament now in progress at the Club Billiard Hall. General interest in the contest is shown by the liberal manner in which the several players are backed in Supt. Sam Baldwin's book. Long odds against any combination of the first four are laid, and the result of the tournament is awaited with much interest. It will close when Reager shoots to-night at 8 o'clock. In the game last night Leumas won from Habert by a score of 100 to 78. Leumas' best run was 12 average 8 22-29; Habert's best run 11 average 2 20-29. Jones and Wright play this evening.

Beginning to-morrow entries for the races will be received at the Club Billiard Hall every evening.

A run of 121 at bank billiards by Sam. Baldwin and one of 68 at balk line by Edwin Wright were among the billiard events at the Club Hall last week.

FIRST BLOOD FOR FITZSIMMONS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 7.—Fitzsimmons grew angry when he read Carroll's interview about his having broken faith. Instead of that being so, Fitzsimmons says he waited three weeks for Carroll to do sometning. Finally came a good offer and Carroll promised to meet Floto and him yesterday morning to arrange terms. Carroll did not appear and Fitzsimmons refused to sign. He went looking for Carroll with the idea of getting him to consent to go along at the smaller salary which would be offered Carroll, intending to arrange to divide what both received, each taking half. Towards evening he was told that Carroll had sneaked away. He believed Carroll's intention was to leave him in the lurch and therefore signed the contract, but not before Carroll had left the city. He gave Carroll half the Upham purse, but only received $600 of the $3,500 Carroll got for whipping Bowen. The rest was charged to training expenses. When Fitzsimmons whipped Dempsey Jimmy Carroll collected the $11,000, placed half in the bank to his own credit and the other half to Fitzsimmons' account. That was the first step towards the break which was ripe for opening when Fitzsimmons found Carroll had withheld telegrams from him. Fitzsimmons says Carroll was derelict in training him and had he not been a willing worker, he would have been in bad shape to meet Dempsey. The next fight was to have been Carroll and McAuliffe. Carroll claimed that his hope and prayer was to meet Jack again, but when McAuliffe challenged him Carroll's ardor vanished, preferring to live off Fitzsimmons rather than to do any fighting on his own account. Fitzsimmons, speaking of his future, says he will only meet champions, evidently referring to the winner of the Burke-Pritchard fight.

THE WHEEL.

THE WHEELMAN'S DUTY—MEETING OF THE MISSOURIS—CYCLING CHAT.

An almost necessary adjunct to the sport of cycling is the League of American Wheelmen, and one would imagine that enrolled in the ranks of the organization would be found the names of all the riders in the State, but such is not the case. In the State the membership amounts to about 500 out of a possible 3,000.

To any one old enough to ride it is needless to point out the power of the League of American Wheelmen, it is seen on every side, and the mighty influence exerted must be apparent to all. Many riders to-day can scarcely realize that but a few years ago the rights of the bicycle on public thoroughfares were questioned and legally contested, and that it is only through the persistent and combined efforts of the then small but devoted band of wheelmen, known as the L. A. W., that the privileges which all wheelmen enjoy at present were obtained. The wheelman's rights having been established must be maintained. His passage over the road may be questioned by some people who consider a cyclist a prey for their destructive greed, and helpless to prevent, the cycler sees his wheel demolished and considers himself lucky to escape with a few bruises. It is true he has the law on his side, but to fight these people and teach them a lesson will take time and money. If he is a member of the L. A. W. in his emergency he finds that he has in this organization a powerful friend and ally. Instead of a solitary wheelman there is now an army of 20,000 enlisted in the cause, with financial and social backing and superior legal talent, and before the offender escapes from the clutches of the law he is taught an expensive lesson. From a social standpoint, also, is the League entitled to much credit. Bicycling is no longer regarded as boy's play, but is classed as a gentleman's sport, and for this change of opinion wheelmen are certainly indebted to the League, for since its inception it has certainly elevated the standard of its members, and by the enactment of wise laws for the common good it has reflected on them both credit and respect. Among the advantages of membership outside of those stated above may be mentioned a weekly paper devoted exclusively to cycling, a membership card which is a letter of introduction to wheelmen everywhere, a road book giving an exact description of all the roads in the State, a durable uniform at low cost, free transportation of wheels in baggage cars and a right to participate in all the numerous league meets and tours. The yearly dues are only $1 and it should be every cyclist's duty to join the organization which is doing more for cycling than all the other agencies combined.

MEETING OF THE MISSOURIS.

Last Tuesday's meeting of the Missouris was a very important one, and a number of questions which will insure the future welfare of the club were favorably settled. Twelve applicants were admitted to membership, among them being J. C. Higdon, J. M. Becker and L. M. Wainwright. Five of the best amateur gymnasts of the city, headed by S. S. Bearce were also admitted to associate membership, and with Gymnasium Director Gibson, the club now boasts one of the finest gymnastic teams in the city. Many members of the club have long been asking for increased facilities for pool games and to accommodate the demand an extra table will be purchased, which will do its share towards increasing the popularity of the billiard-room. The uniform question will be made a special order of business at the next meeting. The new uniform will probably be a Confederate gray trousers, with cap to match, black stockings and light flannel shirt. A committee having in charge the refitting of the house from top to bottom will soon be appointed, and when the riding season opens the club's quarters will be in better shape than ever before. The vacancies in the club's membership are rapidly being filled up, and if the present gait continues the limit will be reached by April 1. A great deal of interest is taken in the coming election. The candidates most spoken of are E. W. Pattison for President; Dr. H. H. Meith, Vice-President; C. C. Hildebrand, Treasurer, and V. P. Ring and R. S. Sparr for Secretary. During the coming season a decided effort will be made to augment the devotees to lawn tennis, and for this purpose a director of tennis will be appointed, who will have full charge of the courts. The courts have stood the winter well and with a little rolling in the spring will be in first-class shape. The road department will have a good officer at its head and the attendance on runs will be greater than before. Taken as a whole, a most prosperous season is predicted for the organization.

CYCLING CHAT.

R. H. Laing has gone to New Orleans.

A. Kennedy-Child of Hartford was in town Monday.

D. Castleman Webb has returned from a six months' tour through Europe.

George E. Tivy was the Cycling Club's entry in the M. A. A. C.'s go-as-you-please contest.

It is said that Arthur Zimmerman, the New Jersey crack, will sail for England in the spring to compete at all the large race meets.

Lieut. Grath won both the gold mileage and run medals offered by the Missouris. This is the first time that both medals were awarded to one member.

The rules of the new racing association of England prohibits any one connected with the cycling or sporting press or the trade from being elected on any committee.

Saturday evening, Feb. 21, will see the last of the games played in the pool tournament of the Missouri Bicycle Club. The attendance will be very large.

Last Sunday's foot-ball game between the Missouris and Cycling Club's teams resulted in a draw. This morning the second of a series of five games will be played at Compton Avenue Park. Kick-off, 10 o'clock sharp.

Geo. A. Broadbent, the champion long-distance rider of Australia, rode 100 miles in 6h. 20m., on Nov. 9. His mount was a full roadster, solid-tired safety, weighing 43 pounds. His performance is record.

The Board of Officers of the Missouri Division, L. A. W., held their semi-annual meeting at the Missouri's club-house last night. A number of reports were read, and a committee was appointed to revise the constitution and by-laws.

Some changes have taken place in the Cycling Club's billiard tourney since last week, and Rotty now leads with Bert Harding second. The annual elections of this club take place on Monday, March 1. Nearly all the old officers will be re-elected.

A repairing outfit for pneumatics is one of the latest cycling accessories. It consists of a leaden "pressure tube" of quick-drying rubber solution, a small piece of prepared sheet-rubber for patches, a length of improved linen canvas, and a stout needle and thread, the whole fitting snugly in the tool bag.

There is some small talk of giving a three days' tournament, of three hours per day, at the Natatorium, during March, but when the small hall and the numerous tumbles which resulted from former races of this kind are taken into consideration, there are but very few racing men who could be induced to enter.

At the Melbourne (Australia) Bicycle Club races most excellent time was made. The one-mile novice was won by Hall in 3:04 2-5; one mile open, won by Lewis in 2:44; one mile safety, L. Herman, 2:55 4-5; Melbourne Bicycle Club stakes, one and one-half miles, J. W. Busst (thirty yards behind scratch), time 4:11¼; five mile race, J. W. Busst, 15:27 1-5. The field was large, the number of entries in each event being eleven, fifteen, twelve, fifteen and nine respectively. Busst also won the great Austral Wheel race, the first prize in which was £200 in gold, in 5:40, on a grass track. He and all the other starters forfeited their amateur status.

A smoker is announced to take place at the Missouris' next Saturday evening, at 8 p. m., and the attractions will be an exhibition by the lately acquired team of gymnasts, singing, banjo and mandolin solos, sparring and fancy riding. Refreshments will be served and pipes and tobacco will be served in profusion. The entertainment committee promise to make this the most varied entertainment the club has yet held and will introduce several new features.

It is now an admirable time for the alert wheelman to overhaul his machine and attachments and to get everything in readiness for the coming season. At this time of the year the repairers are able to give ample time to their work and consequently they can produce a much more satisfactory result than during the busy spring and summer days. The enterprising wheelman will grasp the present opportunity for an annual renovation and overhauling of his cycle and cycling paraphernalia.

FOOT-BALL.

TO-DAY'S CONTEST—STANDING OF THE CLUBS—THE GAME ELSEWHERE.

The Shamrocks and Kensingtons will play the last game of their series this afternoon at Sportsman's Park. The kick-off will take place at 2 o'clock, when the two teams will be placed as follows:

Shamrocks		Kensingtons.
Cahill	Goal	Trimble
Noonan, John Dennehy	Backs	Kable, Ewald
Chaphe, Stack	Half Backs	A. Geraghty, Atkinson
Worden, McFadden, Kinsella	Forwards	Erman, J. Gerahty, Cudmore
G. Dennehy		Hughes
Finn		McSweeney
Geraghty		J. Geraghty

After the Shamrocks and Kensingtons have played their contest the Olympics and M. A. A. C. teams will meet, and the latter will do their utmost to break their long list of defeats. To-day's games wind up the regular foot-ball season, and the Blue Bells are assured of the championship. They meet the Hibernians to-day at Broadway Park, East St. Louis.

CLUB RECORDS.

The standing of the clubs to date is as follows:

	W.	L.	D.	Av.
Blue Bells	12	1	1	.923
Shamrocks	10	4	0	.710
Kensingtons	8	4	1	.666
Hibernians	6	7	1	.461
Olympics	3	10	0	.230
M. A. A. C.	0	13	1	.000

WATER POLO.

At a regular meeting of the Blue Bell Foot-ball Club it was decided at the close of the present foot-ball season to form an aquatic foot-ball club to meet all comers in what is known as water polo. This club is to be composed of the same players who won the association cup this season. The organization will continue to be known as the Blue Bell Foot-ball Club. The sport is really foot-ball played on water. Mr. Mathew Gray, professor of fancy and scientific swimming, late of Edinburgh, Scotland, is the originator of this sport in the West, and promises to produce as fine a team as can be found in the country.

BOWLING.

In the ten-pin tournament at West St. Louis Turner Hall the following scores were bowled last Tuesday night:

SUCCESS CLUB.

					Total.	Ave.
Petring	258	280	236	236	267	1,277	255
H. Rudolph	191	153	239	207	202	992	198
Haize	201	188	235	159	205	1,015	203
Berent	188	287	222	184	176	1,057	211
Schaefer	243	211	212	150	191	1,007	201
Bloecher	198	217	194	233	198	1,035	207
Totals	1,303	1,334	1,338	1,169	1,239	6,383	212

WEST ST. LOUIS CLUB.

						Total.	Ave.
Rogles	174	222	241	180	141	958	192
Fischer	266	174	211	204	265	1,120	224
Ehrengart	166	181	176	234	201	958	192
Wall	181	197	162	185	172	897	179
Taunne	142	175	176	195	188	675	175
Dauernhein	235	193	181	235	256	1,100	220
Totals	1,164	1,142	1,147	1,233	1,223	5,909	197

GENERAL SPORTING.

BOXING AND WRESTLING TOURNAMENT—BOWLING—ATHLETIC NOTES.

The medals and watches for the boxing and wrestling tournament are the most valuable prizes ever given here for any athletic competition. Entries were received this week from two feather-weights of the Buffalo Athletic Club. Brandamour, Stookey and Schramm will act as the judges in the wrestling, while Mr. Ed Murphy, Superintendent of the Cincinnati Gymnasium, will referee the boxing, with Mr. R. J. Delano and Prof. Clark as judges. Nothing is being left undone by the Games Committee of the Missouri Gymnasium and Athletic Club to make this the most successful tournament ever given here. The 140 to 150 pound class will be particularly well represented in both the boxing and wrestling.

PISTOL PRACTICE.

Dorman won the medal at the weekly shoot of the St. Louis Pistol Club. Out of a possible 120, the following scores were made on 1½-inch bull's eye, distance 12½ yards:

S. G. Dorman	118
M. Summerfield	118
W. Bauer	116
G. W. Alexander	113
A. McBean	113
M. C. Billmeyer	112
F. A. Fodde	111
O. Neuhaus	103

ATHLETIC NOTES.

The attendance of the business men's classes at the "Gym" during noon and evening hours is growing to handsome proportion. Twelve gentlemen enlisted this week. Among them were Messrs. T. J. Prosser, Chas. Bailey, David B. Bailey, J. L. Biggers, W. C. Moore, J. L. Little and Dr. Enno Sanders. The Bank Clerks' Association is also particularly well represented at these classes, the most regular being: Theo. Bothman, H. C. Sauter, P. G. Bender, Arnold Piacht, J. H. Ashoff, C. E. Chapman, J. M. Garesche, C. J. Ernst, W. E. Burr, Jr., and Geo. E. Hoffman.

The Pastime Gymnasium Association have opened a down-town office at room 708, Houser Building, where the Treasurer, E. F. Wickham, can be addressed.

Mr. J. K. Roberts, Assistant Superintendent of the Missouri Gymnasium and Athletic Club, has just returned from a trip of inspection to Cincinnati, made in the interest of the Missouri Gymnasium. He says that the members of the Cincinnati Gymnasium are in active training for the coming wrestling and boxing tournament.

The South St. Louis Turner Society at their last meeting decided to build a new hall to cost between $45,000 and $50,000. They are now negotiating for more ground on the corner of Ninth and Park avenue. It may be new to many interested in physical culture, that St. Louis has eight turner societies with a membership of nearly four thousand and that all of the societies own their own halls. There is no reason why eight first-class gymnasiums should not be well patronized and supported by native Americans.

CHARGED WITH PROFESSIONALISM.

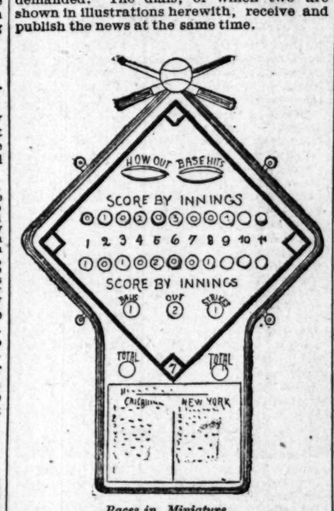
BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 7.—The members of the Crack Druid Lacrosse Club are highly incensed at the Amateur Athletic Union, which at a meeting on Saturday last without any notice expelled four of its best members, besides four of the members of the Staten Island Club and the entire Montreal Club. The Amateur Athletic Union embraces all amateur athletic sport, and one of their rules prohibits an amateur from competing with a professional or where gate money is charged. The players were expelled because they took part in the lacrosse tournament in Madison Square Garden and played against a professional team of Caughnawauga Indians, with whom a secret arrangement had been made by the managers. The Baltimore players who are society favorites as well as amateur athletes, are very sore about the matter and say it was entirely uncalled for. They have as yet taken no action in the matter, but Mr. Lawrence Riggs, their President, will go to New York and try to settle the matter. If no satisfactory arrangement can be made it is very likely the Eastern association of lacrosse players will drop out of the union. However, the action of the union also debars them from playing tennis, foot-ball and all other out-door sports, and as they play these games, especially tennis more than lacrosse, their expulsion is a hardship. They claim that foot-ball players, cricketers and amateur base ball clubs have invariably played with professionals and nothing was ever said or done. Their expulsion is attributed to jealousy.

INCIDENTS SHOWN BY WIRE.

Devices by Which Sporting Events and the Like Are to Be Reproduced.

An inventor of Passaic, N. J., has secured patents for ingenious electrical machines for automatically reporting horse races, base games, the markets, and, in fact, any chain of incidents. The devices are simple in mechanism.

The proposed system, aside from the attractive manner in which it will convey the news, differs materially from the ordinary telegraph, in that no receiving operator is demanded. The dials, of which two are shown in illustrations herewith, receive and publish the news at the same time.



Races in Miniature.

The same message, too, can be repeated wherever a dial is located. Thus an operator reporting a ball game in Chicago in sending the one message will cause its immediate and simultaneous appearance upon any number of recording dials located within the circuit at widely different points.

These dials are light bristol board disks, with words or numbers printed thereon. The disks are governed by electro magnets, upon much the same principle as the "hotel annunciators." The suitable word or number appears at the opening in the face of the dial as shown in the accompanying diagrams.

When, for instance, a race is in progress a bell may be set ringing in order to call attention to the fact that the race is about to commence. Then the horses, indicated by their respective numbers, will

The Base Ball Dial.

appear upon the face of the dial, the progress of the race and the winning horses being indicated as practically and effectively as if the race itself were seen by those watching the dial.

The telegraphic signals used in the operation of this system are such as to be wholly unintelligible should an attempt be made to surreptitiously "tap" the wires.

The new invention is also said to be cheaper and more effective in the transmission of stock quotations than the "tickers" now in vogue. It can, the inventor claims, be operated over single line circuits to greater distances than any "ticker" yet invented.

The apparatus required in the device is electrically simple and not expensive to make. No delicate parts or difficult adjustments are required, and no particular skill is called for on the part of the operator.

An Electric Light Discussion.

LOUISIANA, Mo., Feb. 7.—This city has been all excitement to-day over the action of the City Council in making a contract with the gas company of the city for lighting the streets with electric arc lights until midnight only at a price of $1,500 a year for twenty lights, instead of giving the contract to the Incandescent Light Co. for 100 incandescent street lights, scattered all over the city, at the price of $1,200 a year for all-night service. The Business Men's Association held a meeting last night and after a discussion of the matter passed a resolution requesting the Mayor to not sign the ordinance until the next meeting, so as to enable the citizens to express their sentiments. It was learned today that the Mayor had already signed the contract and the excitement increased. The matter will come up again at the next Friday night meeting of the association.

BABY CARRIAGES.

A FEW FROM OUR LARGE STOCK.

Style No. 00—MOORISH PATTERN, reed body, most elaborate upholstering in finest silk plush, finest satin parasol, lined with silk, silk lace edge; regular price, $40; selling price,

$27.50

Style No. 0—SHELL PATTERN, reed body, elaborately upholstered in finest silk plush, in beautiful designs, finest satin parasol, lined with satin or silk, silk lace edge; regular price, $35; selling price,

$23.00

BRIGHT STEEL WHEELS.

Style No. 1—SCROLL PATTERN, reed body, upholstered in special silk plush, with fancy back piece, satin parasol, lined, silk lace edge; regular price, $28.00; selling price

$16.25

Style No. 15—FANCY reed body, upholstered silk plush, silk satin parasol, lined, lace edge; regular price, $20; selling price,

$11.50

Style No. 40—NEAT PATTERN, reed body, upholstered in American damask, plush roll, sateen parasol, with lace edge; regular price, $11;

$6.25

E. C. MEACHAM ARMS CO., 306 and 308 NORTH FOURTH STREET.

AMONG THE MISSOURIANS

FORMER RESIDENTS OF THIS STATE WHO ARE NOW MAKING KANSAS LAWS.

A Movement to Secure an Appropriation for the Dike at Louisiana, Mo.—The State Press—Local Option in Various Counties.

Col. Frank Hickox, formerly of Pettis County; W. H. Whittington, formerly of Nodaway County; H. W. Hopkins, a lawyer, formerly of Jefferson City, and Dr. Neeley, at one time a resident of Warsaw, are members of the Kansas Legislature. Hickox and Whittington are Alliance members. Hopkins is a Republican, and Neeley a Democrat.

There are two bills pending in the Legislature to add four more pounds to each barrel of flour. The present basis is 192 pounds, and the barrel constitutes the other four pounds.

Under the law passed two years ago, requiring county funds to be deposited with the highest bidder therefor, in many of the counties the amount bid is very large and adds considerable to the county revenue. This mode relieves the treasurers from the responsibility of keeping the funds or misapplying them.

Judge T. J. C. Fagg and Capt. Jas. McCane were appointed a committee on the part of Louisiana to go to Quincy and confer with Maj. Ruffner, the United States engineer, in reference to the condition of the dike at Louisiana and ask him to recommend an appropriation for improving it.

THE PRESS.

The church trial of John P. Bell, editor of the Fulton *Telegram*, for publishing slanderous articles on John L. Irwin, candidate for Congress at the last election, resulted in a verdict for both parties. It found "Bro. John P. Bell not guilty of immorality as charged," and it further found "that Bro. John L. Irwin did not receive 'boodle' as charged, while registration officer."

C. C. Hilton, editor of the Appleton City *Journal*, has been appointed Postmaster at Appleton City to take the place of a Democrat.

H. P. Mason, late of the Shelbina *Torchlight* and a native of Paris, has become editor of the Monroe City *News*.

Frank Riley and C. A. Loomis are now editors and proprietors of the Chillicothe *Tribune*. The *Tribune* is Republican.

Paris has a Young Men's Christain Association to which nine-tenths of the young men of the town belong. The editor of the *Appeal* is one of the most prominent and zealous members of it.

James Gustin has traded the *Platte County Argus* to Hunter Bros. for the Moberly *Democrat*. Both will be conducted as heretofore, Democratic.

PERSONAL.

There are 132 teachers employed in the public schools of Audrain County; forty-four are men, eighty-eight women.

Maj. Robert Walker died recently at Tallahasse, Fla., aged 78 years. When the war broke out he was Superintendent and chief engineer of the North Missouri Railroad, now the Wabash. He has since lived in the South. His wife was Miss Margaret Dyer of Callaway County.

Mrs. Mary Horn of Oak Ridge, Cape Girardeau County, was so worked up at a revival at that place last week that she lost her reason, and has not yet regained it.

Prof. J. I. Nelson, teacher of mathematics in the Kirksville Normal, is dead. He was formerly principal of the schools at Louisiana.

Hiram Wommack, who died at his home in Pike County last week, was born in Summer County, Tenn., April 5, 1811, and lacked less than three months of being 80 years of age. At an early age, with his parents, he moved to Lincoln County.

Eli Perkins will lecture at Troy on Thursday night, Feb. 19, under the auspices of the A. O. U. W. lodge of that place.

Charles W. Warren, father of H. E. Warren, ex-member of the Legislature, died very suddenly at Richland. Mr. Warren was over 81 years old, and was a descendant of Gen. Warren of Revolutionary fame.

THE FARM.

The dairy business has become so large in this State that a State dairy association has been formed with the following officers: President, J. L. Irwin, Fulton; W. M. Lewis, Vice-President, St. Joseph; A. Uhlman, Treasurer, Irondale, and J. M. Smith, Secretary, Meadville.

Northwest Missouri has some of the largest and best sheep farms found in any country. Its blue grass pasturage, with a limestone foundation, abundance of running water, healthful climate, good roads, splendid transportation facilities, told a story to the wool growers, who settled there in large numbers in the early history of the State.

A bill favorably reported upon in the House prohibits the killing of game for market at any season, but permits owners of land to kill for their own use, regardless of the season. The season for killing deer is from Oct. 1 to Jan. 1, and quail from Oct. 1 to Feb. 15. Transportation companies are prohibited from shipping game killed in this State.

The Secretary of the State Horticultural Society reports 5,000 fruit farms in the State employing 25,000 persons, and the crop this year is estimated at $5,000,000. This places Missouri third in the list of fruit growing States. New York and Michigan are the two above it.

Jacob Maddox, a farmer of Callaway County, last week sold ninety-two head of yearling mules for shipment to Tennessee.

A farmer who left Audrian County to locate in the Arkansas Valley of Colorado, in a letter to the Mexico *Ledger* concludes as follows: "All persons that have got a little home in Missouri and are thinking of selling out and coming West and grow up with the country had better stay where you can get plenty of corn bread and cabbage, for you cannot get it here, that is sure."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The City Council of Jefferson City has before it an ordinance to raise the dramshop license from $150 to $500 per annum.

The Kirksville *Graphic* announces that the saloon in that town had closed its doors and quit business on account of the lack of patronage.

New Hamburg, Scott County, has a population of 700; during the year 1890 there were thirty-seven funerals in it—only four over the age of 60, sixteen between the ages of 20 and 40, and the remainder under 20 years of age.

A Supreme Court decision vests the title of about 300 acres of land within the city limits of Louisiana in the heir